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ABSTRACT

This report in two volumes is the product of a year-long needs assessment undertaken by the Governor of Alabama's Commission for the Alabama Year of the Child. Volume I, which contains an overview and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, includes position papers and letters from the commission and interested citizens. These position papers cover five major topics: the family, children and society, children and health, education, and juvenile justice. Social issues are discussed in terms of their effects on children; these include changes in family structure and employment, child abuse and neglect, child pornography, social services for children, infant mortality, child health and nutrition, teenage pregnancy, abortion, the use of nurse practitioners in rural counties, textbook content, curriculum reform, the influence of secular humanism, the supervision and punishment of juvenile offenders, and the role of children in the eyes of the church. Volume II contains tables of statistics giving data on population, income, Aid to Dependent Children and other programs, mental health, education, and juvenile justice in Alabama. Data on population and income in the United States are also included. (CB)

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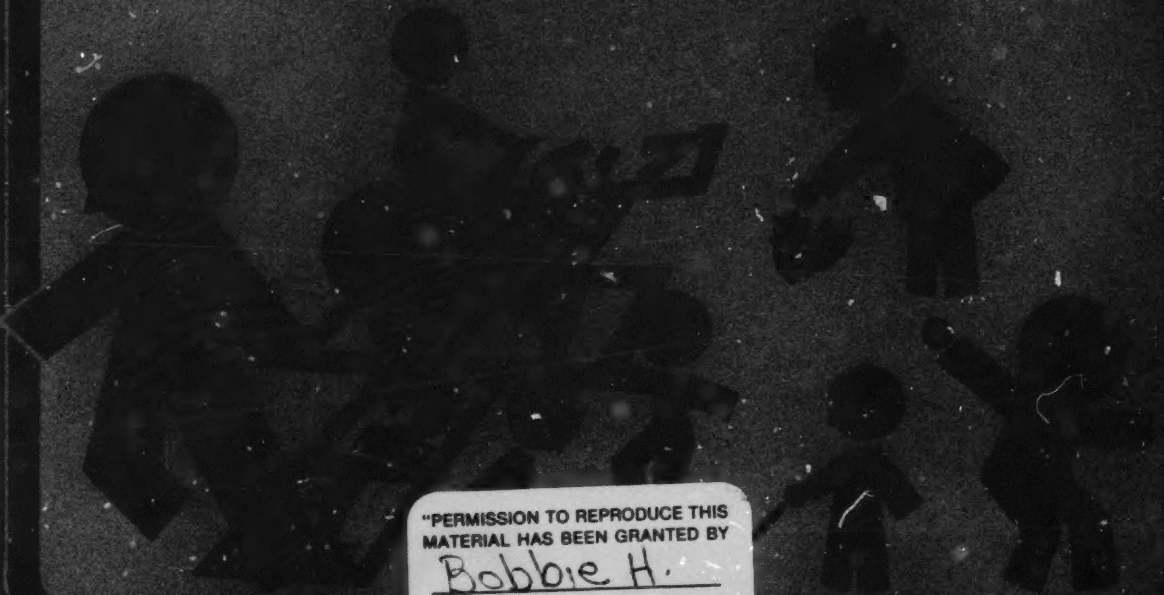
ALABAMA CHILDREN

A MATTER OF COMMITMENT AND PRIORITY

Special Report to Governor Fob James and the Alabama Legislature

by

BOBBIE H. AMES, CHAIRMAN
ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD COMMISSION



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ALABAMA CHILDREN:
A MATTER OF COMMITMENT
AND PRIORITY

Vol. I

Special Report to Governor Fob James
and the Alabama Legislature

by

Bobbie H. Ames, Chairman
Alabama Year of the Child Commission
September, 1980

And He took a child, and set him in the midst of them: and when He had taken him in His arms, He said unto them, Whosoever shall receive one of such children in My name, receivest Me; and whosoever shall receive Me, receiveth not Me, but Him that sent Me.

—Mark 9:36-37

DEDICATION

To all the children I have taught and have been privileged to love ..... and to all the children who will share the privilege of growing up Southern.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book is the product of more than a year of lively personal interviews, indepth research, and weary bottoms from long conferences and meetings (from Toronto to Montgomery). The commission members discussed at great length in sub-committee and in full commission meetings the recommendations which are finally refined. There was a healthy debate on many issues, and a frustration that we had not the funding nor the personnel to do an adequate job in some areas, such as drug abuse.

It was a privilege to serve with such distinguished people as the commission roster shows, especially with the sub-committee chairmen, Dean Margaret Sizemore, Mrs. Betsy Bancroft, Dr. Evelyn Walker, Jeremiah A. Denton, Max Rafferty, Jack Noble, and Dr. Sam Peeples.

The chairman wants to thank each person who served on the commission, and especially the chairmen who labored long and hard with committee work. We are grateful to Louise Pittman at DPS, Robert Shiller and Dr. Bob Goldenberg at Alabama Department of Public Health, the members of the Governor's and mansion staffs, and many others who assisted with research. We could not have continued without the help of Congressman Richard Shelby's office and the Library of Congress. Consultants were invaluable.

On a project of this size it is impossible to thank everyone who assisted, but to overlook those who finally brought the manuscript to completion would be insufferable: Mary Wade, Von Carswell, Caroline Stinson, and Dorothy Smiley. All of us longed for the funds to hire a skilled writer to edit it. But we have prayed in the preparation that the readers will be as committed to children as we are, and will read it eagerly and understandingly.

We want to thank Governor James for setting up an independent Year of the Child program and giving us the freedom to put this manuscript to bed with the printer without him even having read it in advance.

Lastly, I want to thank my family who feel that I am an expert on child neglect because they have felt neglect many days and nights due to my preoccupation with the Year of the Child and this manuscript.

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FOREWORD

As Chairman of the Governor's Commission for the ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD, I wish to state that the opinions expressed in this report are those of the commission members and the chairman, and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Governor nor official state policy. Every commission member would not agree with every recommendation or opinion expressed, but it is safe to say that there was an impressive general concensus among the majority of commission members. Some members were more active than others, and some gave hundreds of hours over a 12 month period.

Neither the members of the commission nor myself received any compensation for our efforts. This is our report to the Governor and other state officials for whatever use they may choose to make of it.

We had no funding for editing, for type setting, or getting paid professional consultation which would have made it more professional and less faulty. But it is our gift of love to the children of this state. It grew out of personal sacrifices made by many individuals who gave it priority above other pressing demands on their time. State employees willingly submitted needed data.

The time has come to examine our attitudes toward children and the quality of life we offer them in our state. The two companion volumes offer a beginning. Volume II offers statistical and other data for serious students.

May God grant the duly elected public office holders the wisdom to use this report to the benefit of all of Alabama's children.

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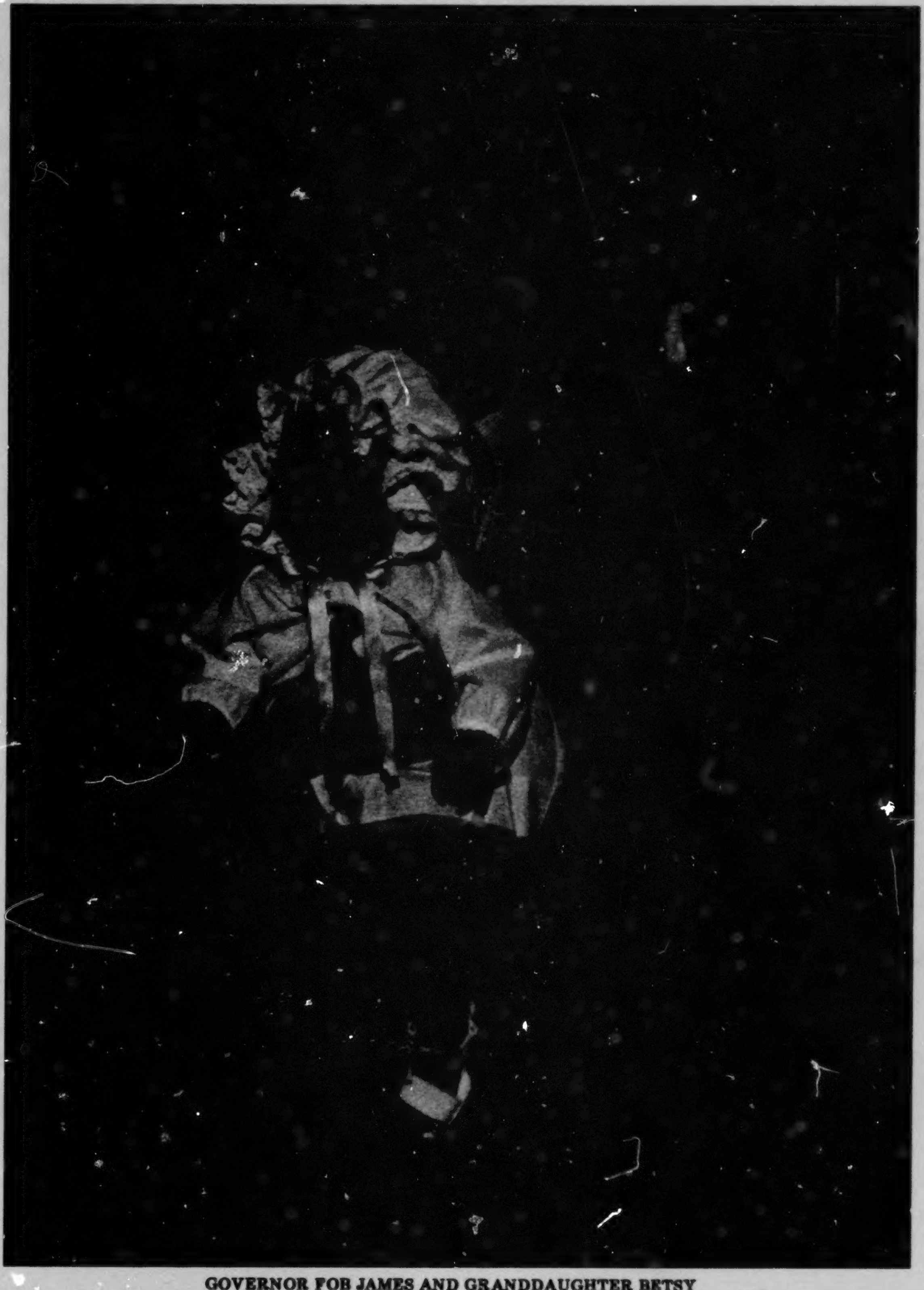

GOVERNOR FOB JAMES AND GRANDDAUGHTER BETSY

STATE OF ALABAMA
GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD

FOB JAMES
GOVERNOR

MRS. JOHN AMES, CHAIRMAN
Route 6, Box 207
Selma, Alabama 36701
Phone. 875-4629

September, 1980

Dear Governor James:

In the communication from the Commission on the International Year of the Child, 1979, you were asked to "concentrate on the needs of children according to the values and resources."

Your appointed Commission of 50 private citizens, all volunteers, has conducted a needs assessment in the light of Alabama values and resources, establishing a dialogue on the issues which have a profound impact on the climate in which Alabama boys and girls grow and develop. Hopefully they will mature into adults capable of wise decision-making, and capable of being good citizens and strong parents.

In your campaign brochure, IT'S TIME FOR A NEW BEGINNING you proclaimed that "It is time for a new start, a fresh look at old problems." You promised leadership based on "drive, energy, ability, imagination and above all - honesty."

You are to be commended for financing the needs assessment, and the Commission budget from your own office funding. You enabled us to be completely honest and subject to no pressure as we conducted the study. We had divergent views on some issues, and full accord on others.

We have two parts to the report: Vol. I is the overall report attached, and Vol. II is the supporting data available for more serious students. Both should be made available for opinion molders and leaders in the state, as well as for members of the legislature.

As far as we can tell, this needs assessment is the first comprehensive one that has been called for in state government, even though individual agencies have done commendable studies within their own spheres. We had extraordinary cooperation from state agencies, for which we are most grateful.

Our assessment viewed children in the context of the family structure, the basic unit of society. A needs assessment is never complete, and should be renewed and refined and expanded as problems arise. Problems should be addressed by the family, church, community, and government. As the cry for public services will doubtless grow in the months ahead,

STATE OF ALABAMA
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the finest outcome of this assessment would be to pull into the arena of services the private sector in the most efficient way possible. If church and civic leaders understand that every social problem has a spiritual root, then public policy planners and implementers will have more assistance, and religious leaders will face the social implications of their theological positions. This is the burning desire of my own heart.

Let me thank you again for giving me the privilege of heading this Commission and to urge you to continue to give children the highest priority of your administration...not equality in every sense...but priority.

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie H. Ames

Bobbie H. Ames

BHA/dds

Recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature from the Chairman

1. That the State of Alabama adopt a comprehensive plan for children based on the needs of children and families and that such a plan embrace areas of all state agency jurisdictions and cover the following six areas:

    1. Basic health care and education for families using the public health system.
    2. Nutrition education and assistance.
    3. Basic education for literacy and individual worth.
    4. Social services for children and families in poverty, and/or trauma.
    5. Justice for children and juveniles.
    6. Prevention programs - interdisciplinary in nature.

Such a comprehensive plan based on need would have the advantage of forcing Federal programs to have a degree of conformity to the State master plan. This would enable the elimination of overlapping services and duplication of much administrative expense.

2. That the legislature adopt a community school act which would be a state statute proclaiming local schools the property of local communities. This in fact would make local school facilities more easily used for the dissimination and delivery of health and social services in each nation and delivery of health and social services in each community as well as for an extension of educational programs for adults and other special populations.

3. That the governor's office establish an Office of Volunteerism whose primary purpose would be to utilize the private sector willingness to cooperate with existing and new programs to serve children and families. Examples of this would be that a multi-disciplinary team such as social workers from DPS, public health workers, and agricultural extension personnel, and mental health workers might all cooperate in the training of the volunteers

to carry out such local community programs as follows:

a. Mothers Day Out programs.
b. Day Care Centers.
c. Crisis Shelters.
d. Homes for Pregnant Teens
e. Counseling abusive parents
f. Counseling abused persons.
g. Training of foster parents.
h. Training of foster grandparents.
i. Prevention education programs.
j. Parenting Assistance.
k. Awareness of special populations "in need" or "at risk".

The outreach of these programs could be carried out through Junior Leagues, local Charity Leagues, Agricultural Homemakers Clubs, individual Churches, Communities' Mothers Clubs, Parents Without Partners organizations, and on and on.

The Office of Volunteerism would contact industry in Alabama to seek cooperation with such as:

a. Providing aid and insight to industries who desire to give day care assistance for employees with young children.
b. To motivate industry to prorate the fringe benefits of working mothers with young children at home.
c. To encourage industry to explore alternative job hours for mothers of young children as well as varying days on and off the job.

The Office of Volunteerism could seek out in the private sector the recognized leadership that is capable of training volunteers for effective service such as the Junior League membership, the Agriculture Homemakers Clubs, retired teachers, and men caught in forced retirement.

Another recommendation for the Office of Volunteerism would be analysis of advertising policies in the private sector and attempt to encourage more public service advertising such as Liberty National's advertising emphasis on child abuse and neglect in 1979.

Sub-committee recommendations are to be found in the section of the report dealing with their particular areas.

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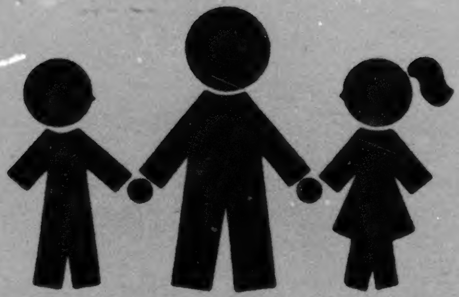

The Family

WHAT IS A FAMILY?

Edith Schaeffer's beautiful book, WHAT IS A FAMILY? describes a family in many intriguing ways. She begins by describing the family as an intricate mobile made up of human personalities...and artwork...an artform with constantly changing patterns, each one affected by each other one, inspired and helped by each other -- a beautiful picture.

No matter how much two people love one another, most couples desire a child to complete a family. The strength of the family comes from innate abilities. One such trait is flexibility coupled with tenacity.

Every mother who has borne a child has been startled, amazed, awed at the flexibility of her own body in pregnancy. Her body is equipped with the various mechanisms to become the perfect environment for the nuturing, growth, and development of her baby. No pregnant woman thinks of the tiny fetus merely as an extension of herself. Each knows that it is a baby she is carrying, a distinct, separate human being developing with its own sex and genetic makeup determined at conception--predetermined even is the color of his eyes and hair. The mother's body somehow accommodates that 20 or 30 pound weight gain, and glands in the breasts get the signal in time to produce milk. The abdominal muscles carry their heavy burden in an accommodating manner. The young mother cooperates in matters of nutrition, rest, and exercise, but other than that, she mostly observes Mother Nature's marvelous miracle, and strives not to interfere.

We have seen families exhibit flexibility and tenacity rallying to one another, to share as a family, the ups and downs of life, and of picking up the pieces when the family is dealt a crushing blow.

Families have exhibited tenacity and become stronger in such circumstances as any one of these: the father has failed in business, a son is expelled from college, a teen-age daughter becomes pregnant, a mother has cancer, a home burns, and aged grandparent has a stroke and is cared for at home, a child is born with multiple birth defects. Ten years later the community has drawn inspiration by the reactions of that family to trouble.

Families have flexibility in sharing. Some families are extremely private, and others are very outgoing. It is a shame when families are so private that kin and neighbors are not allowed to draw inspiration from their growth experiences. Many people do not know that clouds have silver linings, and they need to be led to see the beauty that is offered in trouble and revealed in its outgrowth. Sharing the valley experiences with a family is a blessed privilege, for that is sharing at the heart level.

The family is the first divinely appointed institution, before even the Church. There are natural laws and lines of authority. There are distinct roles to be understood and perpetuated.

A family spans generations, and we are part of those who have gone before, and those who are to come after us. A family preserves a culture from generation to generation.

The threshold of the door should be a dividing line with the world for a family. Within that home should be shared the most sacred and the most beautiful of life's experiences; and to be shared there also, should be the hardest blows that Satan can deliver.

What is a family? It is that shield without which one stands naked and alone before a fallen and cruel world.

WHAT IS A CHILD?

The personhood of a child is generally viewed through either of two views. One view of the child's humanity is that he or she is a being created by God. The other view is that there is no God, and the human being is supreme in the universe. Whether held consciously and acted upon purposefully or held unconsciously and acted upon without understanding, the results of each view upon the child are the same.

The biblicist traces his view of personhood to the beginning of world time and space, and treats Genesis 1:11 as history, not legend. In a theological sense, mankind's personhood was known even before time and space! -- in the mind and foreknowledge of God. Each distinct individual was a part of His plan.

Secular Humanism and naturalistic philosophy propose that everything has somehow evolved by accident out of an impersonal beginning. The uniqueness of each human personality separate from all other created things is not explained. The vital question "Who am I?" is left unanswered. The universe, its form and orderlines are not explained. The evidence of the winding down (decaying) earth processes is not explained.

Denying our young an education which presents a balanced view of these two prevailing understandings of the origin of man and the deep questions which surround him withholds his birthright. The educational establishment, since the pre-eminence of educator/signer of THE HUMANIST MANIFESTO I, John Dewey, has increasingly militated for the adoption of anti-God Secular Humanism's view as the only and complete authority. The result has been that the children of America have been left a legacy of unanswered questions and overwhelming problems which are their inevitable companions. Rather than being given the reasonable freedom of choose between the two world views, or the opportunity to be instructed in keeping with the chosen beliefs of the parents at whose expense they are educated in the so-called public schools. Many children are locked into a thoroughly materialistic and relativistic teachings-learning environment.

The Judeo-Christian ethic answers the question "Where did it all begin?", and "Who am I?" as follows:

1. The universe had a personal beginning. Even before the universe was created,there was divine personality--loving and communicating and planning.

2. Judeo-Christian teachings answer the second problem: Personality was created. (Genesis 1:1, 1:21, 1:27, 5:1-2). Being created in the image of God tells us that there is something very special, very extraordinary about man. Differentiation was a definite part of the creation process. Night was differentiated from day; land was differentiated from water; fowl of the air was differentiated from the creeping things and beasts of the fields, and man too was set apart! Man alone was made in the "image of God."

In the religion of Secular Humanism,the origin of the uniqueness of human personality distinct among all creation is not explained. The questions, "Where did I come from?", and "Who am I?", are left unanswered. The possiblity of any spiritual component in man, created to know God and thereby to understand himself, is dealt with summarily in THE HUMANIST MANIFESTO II, thus: "As non-theists we begin with humans not God, nature -- not diety." (p.16) "We can discover no divine purpose or providence for the human species..." "No diety will save us' we must save ourselves." (p.16) Continuing on page 17, we read: "As far as we know, the total personality is a function of the biological organism transacting in a social and cultural context." "Modern science discredits such historic concepts as the 'ghost in the machine'; and the 'separable soul." Rather, science affirms that the human species is an emergence from natural evolutionary forces."

Since Secular Humanism has become the predominant view of educators and is entrenched in all educational materials, the essential, unmistakable intangible individuality of each child is given little or no consideration. Books on child care and human growth and development, routinely humanistic in their philosophical base, preclude the concept of human beings created by and responsible to a God of absolutes. Where Secular Humanism can give no answers, it assumes that no answers exist.

Since by definition a public school would be one in which at the very least, the two major world views of the population served should be treated, we recommend that public schools, under local control, forbid the continuation of the present exclusive use and promulgation of the tenets, methods and goals of Secular Humanism to the systematic exclusion of the Judeo-Christian ethic.

A CHILD'S BILL OF RIGHTS
AND
A CHILD'S DECLARATION

Those who seek to influence the morals, attitudes, and behavior of children represent widely divergent points of view.

In keeping with the stated goals of the anti-God religion of Secular Humanism, Ralph Farson of the Humanistic Psychology Institute, has proposed a so called Child's Bill of Rights.

Farson, the former president of the Easalen Institute, 1973-1974 which, according to Claire Chambers, on page 31 of THE SIECUS CIRCLE, is "A sensitivity training center famous for its nude 'marathons'."

The Child's Bill of Rights is printed on the following pages in its entirety so that its full content and impact may be examined. The media, including magazines such as MS, have referred to this bill with the result that it is familiar to many people who are unacquainted with its origin or purposes.

A CHILD'S BILL OF RIGHTS

1. THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. Children should have the right to decide the matters which affect them most directly. This is the basic right upon which all others depend. Children are now treated as the private property of their parents on the assumption that it is the parents' right and responsibility to control the life of the child. The achievement of children's rights, however, would reduce the need for this control and bring about an end to the double standard of morals and behavior for adults and children.

2. THE RIGHT TO ALTERNATIVE HOME ENVIRONMENTS. Self-determinig children should be able to choose from among a variety of arrangements; residences operated by children, child exchange programs, 24-hour child-care centers, and various kinds of schools and employment opportunities. Parents aren't always good for their children ---- some people estimate that as many as four million children are abused annually in the United States, for instance and that a million children run away each year.

3. THE RIGHT TO RESPONSIVE DESIGN. Society must accomodate itself to children's size and to their need for safe space. To keep them in their place now force children to cope with a world that is either not built to fit them, or is actually designed against them. If the environment were less dangerous for children , there would be less need for constant control and supervision of children by adults.

4. THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION. A child must have the right to all information ordinarily available to adults--including, and perhaps especially, information that makes adults uncomfortable.

5. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATE ONESELF. Children should be free to design their own education, choosing from among many options the kinds of learning experience they want, including the option not to attend any kind of school. Compulsory education must be abolished because the enforced threatening quality of education in America has taught children to hate school, to hate the subject matter, and tragically, to hate themselves. Children are programmed-tracked and

certified in a process of stamping out standardized educated products acceptable to the university, military, business and industry, and community. Education can change only through the achievement of new rights for those exploited and oppressed by it---the children themselves.

6. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. Children should live free of physical threat from those who are larger and more powerful than they. Corporal punishment is used impulsively and cruelly in the home, arbitrarily in the school, and sadistically in penal institutions. It does not belong in our repetoire of responses to children.

7. THE RIGHT TO SEXUAL FREEDOM. Children should have the right to conduct their sexual lives with no more restrictions than adults. Sexual freedom in children must include the right to information about sex, the right to nonsexist education, and the right to all sexual activities that are legal among consenting adults. In fact, children will be best protected from sexual abuse when they have the right to refuse---but they are now trained not to refuse adults, to accept all forms of physical affection, and to mistrust their own sexuality or that of others. We keep them innocent and ignorant and then worry that they will not be able to resist sexual approaches.

8. THE RIGHT TO ECONOMIC POWER. Children should have the right to work, to acquire and manage money, to receive equal pay for equal work, to choose trade apprenticeship as an alternative to school, to gain promotion to leadership positions, to own property, to develop a credit record, to enter into binding contracts, to engage in enterprise, to obtain guaranteed support apart from the family, to achieve financial independence.

9. THE RIGHT TO POLITICAL POWER. Children should have the vote and be included in the decision-making process. Eighty million children in the United States need the right to vote because adults do not vote in their behalf. At present they are no one's constituency and legislation reflects that lack of representation. To become a constituency they must have the right to vote.

10. THE RIGHT TO JUSTICE. Children must have the guarantee of a fair trial with due process of law, an advocate to protect their rights against parents as well as the system, and a uniform standard of detention. Every year a million children get in trouble with the law. One out of every nine children will go through the juvenile court system before the age of 18. At any given time about one hundred thousand children are in some kind of jail. Some are held illegally, many have not committed any kind of crime, most have done nothing that would be considered a crime if done by an adult, and then have been given a fair trial with due process of law. The juvenile system was designed to protect children from the harsh treatment of the adult justice system---but it is more unfair, more arbitrary, and more cruel.

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Because this secularly oriented child's Bill of Rights, though unacceptable to many Americans who choose to live by the traditional ethics, has been widely publicized in a way which tends to encourage its acceptance, we offer another view of the same subject.

A Child's Declaration of Rights was prepared by the Eagle Forum, a pro-family, pro-morality organization at Box 618, Alton, Illinois, 62002.

A CHILD'S DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

1. To have the love of a mother and a father who understand their different roles and fulfill their different responsibilities.

2. To have the care of a mother who makes mothering her number-one career, at least during the all-important pre-school period.

3. To live in an economic system that
--makes it possible for husbands to support their wives as fulltime mothers in the home, and that enables families to survive on one income instead of two.

--gives preference to the wage-earner who is the principal financial support of three or more dependents (because other preferences disadvantage children most).

--respects the dignity of marriage by not imposing heavier income taxes on married couples than on unwed couples.

4. To have his father's name if born of a legitimate union of husband and wife.

5. To know about the happiness and lasting rewards of premarital chastity followed by a monogamous lifetime commitment in marriage, "for better or worse, in sickness and in health, till death do us part."

6. To know about the social and psychological costs of promiscuous conduct: venereal disease, illegitimate pregnancies, marriage failure, and emotional disorders.

7. To have sex education taught by parents, churches, or others who believe in the Ten Commandments.

8. To attend school where moral standards are taught and discipline is enforce so that person and property are safe and a learning environment is maintained.

9. To be taught the basic tools of reading, writing, and arithmetic so that he can eventually achieve his full potential as a self-supporting citizen.

10. To be taught from textbooks that honor the traditional family as the basic unit of society, woman's role as wife and mother and man's role as provider and protector, and which do not offend the parents' religious or moral values.

11. To have gender differences respected in gym classes, athletic practices and competition, restrooms and locker facilities.

12. To have an education that respects gender identity so that the child will be able, upon maturity, to develop a lasting heterosexual relationship.

13. To know that he was created by a loving and just God who watches over everyone and has given each of us the opportunity for eternal life.

14. To know that the United States of America, in the words of our Declaration of Independence, is founded on the "self-evident" truth that each child is "created" by God and "endowed" by his "Creator" with certain "inalienable rights."

15. To be given the opportunity to develop a good conscience by being taught that some things are right and other things are wrong, and that civilization and social order depend on public support of a moral code of conduct.

16. To know about the rewards that come from the daily asking of God's blessing on our lives and activities.

17. The right to life, even if that life is inconvenient or burdensome to others, and to have the help of parental love to overcome handicaps and obstacles.

18. To have a society take whatever means are necessary to eliminate

--the use of minors in pornographic or sadistic materials.
--the solicitation of minors by drug peddlers, homosexuals, or prostitutes.
--child abuse and child incest.

19. To live in a society in which individuals can enjoy the fruits of their own labor and initiative, rather than having them confiscated and redistributed by a government that takes over all economic and political decision-making.

20. To have pride in his nationality because: "Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, this is my own, my native land."

Note: The use of the pronoun "he" refers to both the male and the female child.

CHILDREN--WITHIN A MARRIAGE:

The marriage relationship is unique in human experience. In no way can one share so completely one's life with another, or experience such intimacy. It is impossible to open up one's total being, one's very life, to another ... to be so thoroughly vulnerable ... without experiencing tensions and conflicts.

Children are both the beneficiaries of these roles lived out in personal intimacy, and the victims of the stresses and pressures that from time to time are either acted out in their presence or silently exert influence upon them. The ability to retain the total state of "inloveness" at all times is rare. Although parents learn the meaning of the vows they exchanged "for richer or poorer, in sickness and in health", the perception of the seriousness of the marriage vows and contract, bound in the presence of God, is fast changing in American life. Some couples have changed the vows, substituting "as long as we both shall love" for "as long as we both shall live", substituting feeling for commitment. In most instances the word "obey" was removed from the woman's vow a generation ago.

The basic meaning of marriage should have the concentration of society today, but especially of the Christian Church, Social Service professions, and the Courts (domestic relation divisions).

Data reveal that there are many children in marriages where both parents are living a lie; where the semblance of the home is a sham--a counterfeit. Sociologists and psychologists rightly ask if it would be better for children within these marriages if there were a divorce.

In many cases, where the home is filled with strife and conflict, the children would be better off, that is, if no solutions to the problems can be worked out. The cause of conflict in the home varies, admittedly, but oftimes it is a clash of will, of selfish desires that stem from the age-old tragedy of self love.... selfishness.

For any couple who can subjugate their will to a higher level priority... (1) their love for the children, (2) their desire for a spiritual dimension.... that marriage can be salvaged, and mutual love and trust established. A spiritual dimension in the home is not an escape, but it is a "thru-way" to work through the problems.

The generation of young parents today is marked by emotional immaturity. The generation growing up today is marked by selfishness--doing their own thing, no matter what the cost. With these two groups so obvious, and so little controversy over the truth of the evaluation, one wonders how two generations could have been nurtured in 20th Century America with such faulty spiritual roots. It is easy to see how a self-loving, vain girl cannot give more than her body, and thereby misses true oneness, love, and union in marriage.

Two people can enter marriage without realizing that they are exploiting one another, without consciously intending it that way. We contend that the best adjusted children are those who are recipients of a home life where there is a successful marriage. We believe that young people who have not been thusly blest are robbed of tangibles and intangibles.

We know of no good substitute but acknowledge the need for acceptable substitutes to extend the family for those children who have not lived within a successful marriage. If we had to define successful marriage, we would certainly include, "where each lives for the other, and for the children". Within Christianity we could add, "and all live for Jesus Christ". The quality of love in a successful marriage is not always enhanced by prosperity nor is it always diminished by poverty.

When two people make a commitment for life together, it is a frightening step. Too often this is entered into lightly, and children come along unplanned for and inappropriately. The secret of making it "go" is for the commitment to be "total", for failure to be "unthinkable" by both parties. With this frame of mind, each partner begins to search for solutions to problems that arise. Young parents today have come through the fast service era where everything is instant from potatoes to Xerox machines.

Children have to be taught unselfishness, to share, to consider others. Their natural instinct is not to share...not to consider others. Selfishness is destructive and is seen by traditionalists as sinful. Until adults are mature enough to see this, there is no chance for harmony in a home. There is a need within us for companionship, but there is a a unique need within each man and woman for one unique companionship. For one woman to be the means of one man experiencing that unique union--that oneness that is human marriage--is not exploitation or a demeaning subserviance. It is for her, too, the realization of union and oneness.

This one-to-one intimacy can be achieved at the physical, emotional, rational, and spiritual level of life. When the union is complete, marriage is successful and is happy.

Children born into such a union have no problem "belonging" or having a sense of identity. These are the children who rarely require much support in society. They contribute to the support system of the less fortunate.

For the couples in marriage where the 50-50 myth applies, children see a tug of war where each parent will "give" his 50% and no more.

The preeminence of first person pronouns in a marriage is costly to both parents and children. In 1980, we see in society the cost of the principle of overemphasized individualism.

The most painful result of this is the destruction of good communication and resulting loneliness. It is tragic that two people can share a home and bed and be completely alone in both. And the more loneliness they experience, the higher the wall goes that keeps others out of their inner world. Loneliness is a generator of frustration and hostility, and, then of physical symptoms. We wonder if there can be a spirit of forgiveness in a home without a truly spiritual dimension. In what other way can conflicts be resolved than by a forgiving spirit?

Do people envy the couple celebrating a golden anniversary with the proclaimed "we never had a disagreement!" We do not. Either there is provocation or one partner is a jelly fish. What a dull relationship that must be. The principle of individuality will bring about conflicts of will and opinions, and quarrels and arguments. Open communication enables individuality to be expressed rather than the cowardly sacrificing of one's opinion, personality, individuality, out of dread or fear of a dominant partner. One can gauge the maturity of two individuals by how they handle their differences. There is no way to overemphasize the importance of marital communication, and, fortunately, there are wonderful books available today to assist in this area.

At the time of courtship, we all tend to idealize. But, after the fact, when the hot-water heater bursts in the night, the washing machine gives out as the annual-baby number three arrives, and Dad draws the night shift at the plant, we discover the depth (or lack) of our commitment. Disenchantment comes in every marriage like an invading wind. Sometimes it rages as a storm when there is not money for the baby's milk or the rent.

Many husbands leave to the wife the total management of the home, even the emotional environment. The husband may be career oriented, spend considerable time commuting to work, and be glad to abdicate decision making at home. While the wife may be flattered for a time, this will result in despondency. Their personal relationship will deteriorate.

Many marriages are breaking up after 20 and 30 years as the logical consequence of deteriorating communication over a period of years.

The presence of several children in a home where finances are very limited and parents are tightly restricted to home oftimes interfere with meaningful communication between husband and wife and contribute to a deteriorating relationship. Children should be reared by two parents, with decision making shared. They should know that the relationship of their parents is so special that they are entitled to time apart and time alone.

The place of children within a marriage should be second place. This in no way justifies neglect or any second-rate care.

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES:

When God created the family, He gave children a mother and father who were expected to pool their resources, to live in union, and unity, to feed, clothe, nurture, shelter, love, and socialize their child. The nurturing process was expected to result in a well-rounded mature young man or woman who could live as a resourceful person, independently. Obviously it would take two loving adults to feel good about being a parent and who feel good about their children to carry out this idea. One fourth of all families in the United States do not meet this ideal. For 4.9 million families do not conform to this standard and the 11 million children in these families are cared for by only one parent. It matters not that this one parent is a loving caring parent who feels good about being a parent and who feels good about the child in the home; single parent families need additional support for no one can be both father and mother to his/her children. Any child is handicapped growing up through childhood without the two parent model in the home, and some very crucial needs go unmet when a child has only one parent. These families exist in all socio-economic classes, among all racial and ethnic groups. Single-parent families occur through divorce, separation, death, out-of-wedlock births, hospitalization, military duties, incarcerations, out-of-town employment, and for other divers reasons. A divorce or separation does not disenfranchise the parent who did not get custody. The parent gaining custody of children should desire that the former spouse retain some parental responsibilities. In a single parent family where death has removed a parent, there is sometimes a brokenness due to the absence of the other parent, and the home may be filled with anxiety, anger or even guilt for a long period of time. It is extremely important in such a home that the parent gets counseling and assistance to rid the home of stress, failure, guilt, anger, and fatigue which naturally results.

Another common problem in a single parent home is where the mother feels guilty because she is away from her children all the time and she attempts to compensate by being over-generous with material things or by encouraging an over-dependence in their relationship.

In many single-parent homes, children make a more sizeable contribution to the home. Toddlers are taught to pick up in their homes and primary grade children can prepare their light lunch. In some cases children of single parent families are exposed to a wider variety of people than they otherwise would be. It is necessary in many of these homes for the support system to be outside of the regular family (child care resources and community resources).

One of the problems expressed by some single parents is that their little family becomes socially isolated. There is still rejection in some communities for divorced parents. Out-of-wedlock parenthood is frowned upon in circles upholding traditional morality. Another problem that some single-parent families face is the transition to a lower socio-economic level of living made necessary through economic conditions. These families often move to less expensive apartments or houses in less desirable neighborhoods. In these cases there is the risk of social isolation from former associates.

The more conflict that exists between the two spouses in a divorce, the more stressful the relationship will be in their interaction--one with another and with their children. Almost all children of divorces engage in and support fantasies of reconciliation for their parents. If there is no chance of the parents being united (and healing taking place) it is best for the children to know that in the very beginning and to be assured that the divorce was not because of anything the children had done. It is imperative that the children continue to receive love and psychosocial support from both of their parents. One of the large Baptist churches in Birmingham runs an ad in the Birmingham newspaper frequently advertising a class for singles. The obvious sincerity jumps off of the page through catchy phrases beckoning single parents to a time of sharing. This is to say that unrelated people can be a great blessing to a family, and that social activities and adult fellowship away from children are important as a support system for the single parents.

Some single parents are tyrannized by the two-parent family model. Such parents feel that they cannot face life bearing the burden of responsibility as one parent alone. In many cases, it is better that a single parent not remarry while children are at precarious stages of growth and development. In these particular cases, it is important for parents to seek out a support system to undergird the family with a range of emotional and psychological supports. The greatest support is a demonstrable, consistent love, appropriate discipline, and open satisfying communication. If material assistance is needed, the single parent would seek out such resources for the good of the family unit. While reaching out and asking for help may be difficult, it will inevitably form new relationships and new support.

The first line of support for the single parent family should be kin, extended kin, and friends. Should there be any unresolved conflicts with relatives, efforts should be made by all parties to eliminate those.

The second greatest possibility for a life-long support for children is with the role of a grandparent. This role traditionally has been the one to provide children with love unlimited, love with indulgence, and a welcome escape from parental authority, dogma and pressure. Obviously this role functions in this regard so long as the grandparent does not live under the same roof with the children and parents. Grandparents living in the home with the children may not be as indulgent as otherwise, or it may cause stress and hard feelings. Many believe that if parents are consistent in authority and discipline and if children respond to parental authority with respect and willing obedience, that the indulgent role of a grandparent is a beautiful support providing treasured childhood experiences, and memories to reflect on a lifetime.

CHILDREN IN DIVORCE:

If the current trends continue,nearly 50% of all new marriages will end in divorce. Divorce is a time of crisis certainly that results in stress, not only for divorcees, but in stress and trauma for all children involved. Unless there are extenuating circumstances, custody of the children has traditionally been granted to the mothers. Increasingly, this is being challenged, and more fathers are gaining custody of children now than ever before.

The stress resulting from divorce affected job performance in the studies we reviewed. Bed times and meal times and regular household chores were found to be more erratic and less organized. Following divorce most spouses have a poor self-image retained in expressed doubts about their abilities in many areas. They were less comfortable in social situations. Being a single adult automatically limits recreational opportunities. Divorced mothers with small children do not easily find a social life,and some of them express the feeling of being "trapped".

Robert J. Trotter writing in SCIENCE NEWS observed that parents communicate less well with their children and tend to be less affectionate with their children following divorce. Some researchers contend that sons of divorced parents have a harder time of it, and that the effects of divorce are more severe and more lasting on sons than daughters. If parents knew the suffering that children would undergo from their rupture of the family, surely there would be less divorces and when divorces are inevitable, the behavior of the parents would be vastly different.

A child's own sense of identity is so closely tied to the external structure of a two parent family and he is developmentally dependent on the physical presence and demonstrated love of father and mother. When divorce occurs, reconciliation and full restitution with much love expressed should be the primary goal in each parent's heart for the children.

In a current NEWSWEEK article on "The Children of Divorce", the writer observes:

"A child's response to divorce varies according to age. Toddlers between the ages of 2 and 4, for example, often regress in their development to a more dependent level, demanding to be fed instead of feeding themselves, reverting to diapers. In this age group, when sexual interest runs high, the removal of the parent of the opposite sex is thought by some psychiatrists and psychologists to be particularly detrimental to the child's sexual development.

At the same time, children this age often wish parents of the same sex out of the competition, and when the parent actually leaves, the child is convinced he or she has caused it.

Children between the ages of 6 and 8 also take on the responsibility for the split-up, but they have the additional fears of abandonment and often of starvation. 'They are old enough to realize what is going on, but they don't have adequate skills to deal with it,' explains John Tedesco, chief psychologist at the Des Moines Child Guidance Center in Iowa. Many experts agree that this is the most critical age for children of divorce-- and it is the one with the largest number of children affected....

Between the ages of 8 to 12, the children's most distinguishing emotion is anger directed at whatever parent is thought to be the initiator of the divorce. A 9 year old girl accused her mother of kicking her father out of the house.

Teenagers have a different set of problems. Unlike younger children, they feel little sense of blame for the separation of their parents, but they are saddled with what Tedesco calls the 'loyalty dilemma'."*

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*SOURCE: Newsweek, February 11, 1980, pp.59-61.

AN ADOLESCENT IN THE HOME

Teenagers are fun, and life is never dull with them at home. Because of the "ups" and "down" of emotional development, life is trying for parents of teenagers. But, life is more trying for adolescents who are often insecure and not able to look at their problems objectively.

Adolescence is a normal process of development. It begins with puberty and ends sometimes after the age of 18 or 19.

The chemical changes in the body cause new drives and emotions for every adolescent. Children in adolescence need the understanding of parents and instruction from parents as to these strange new "happenings." The instruction they need is facts/information. Teenagers need also the reassurance that the process is normal and desirable.

Menstruation was presented to many generations as a"curse," and by age forty many women become convinced that it really is. But in stark reality, menstruation is part of the miraculous process of becoming a "grown up" and becoming a potential mother, the greatest experience in life to most women.

Planned Parenthood's material undermines the relationship between adolescents and their parents in the writer's opinion. It directs them to other sources for advice and confidentiality. It tells them that children's rights are equal to parent's rights, and that they should be underhanded about decisions which are in conflict with parental authority and beliefs. In their endeavor to make adolescents comfortable about their bodies and curious to experiment, they play on the emotional insecurity of the teenagers to bring discomfort and distrust to family relationships.

PEER GROUP PRESSURE:

The greatest pressure adolescents face in social life is that of the peer group. Peer groups develop naturally and satisfy the urge for "belonging It is very difficult to get an adolescent to break with an undesirable peer group. Most of these groups view adult advice or interference with disdain and scorn.

It is easy for an individual to compromise his principles because of peer pressure. Parents should be keenly aware of the social contacts of their children. The safest way to monitor social contacts is to have your home open to your children's friends. Parents should be in the home while children entertain friends. It is of additional help if simple refreshments are made available.

RULES OF A HOME:

Young people appreciate knowing the rules. We know of a farm family who has welcomed Auburn students every year on weekends during hunting season. The rules of the farm family are that there be no alcoholic beverages and that Sunday mornings are church time. The same eager hunters come back year after year to hunt, abiding by the "rules" laid down.

Rules of conduct should be reasonably clear, and made known in advance.

The behavioral standards of a family should be made clear very early in the life of adolescents. Parents are the ones to instill the moral and legal implications of sexual conduct. Educational institutions have no right to undermine the moral law reflected in American civil law, or the ethical preference of the parents. The breaking of moral law code by promiscuity brings risks of developing venereal disease which can permanently impair a person's ability to have children and can cause death.

Promiscuity can bring a loose reputation which can impair a person's opportunities in life for a higher level occupational advancement, social relationships, destroy family relationships and cause grief and self-condemnation that follows these losses.

THE PARENTS' ATTITUDE:

The attitude of parents regarding adolescence and sexuality will greatly influence their children. While sexual openness has been carried to an extreme on television, in movies and in periodicals, the Victorian era, when girls were not prepared for sexuality, was the other extreme. We see sexuality as one facet of human nature. The best sex education for adolescents is life in a home where two parents love each other and demonstrate that love in every facet of life. Where there is domestic turmoil in the home, adolescents need even more understanding as they build their own value systems and are confused over the roles that have been inconsistent in their own home.

If an adolescent is hurt by a broken or failing home situtation, he may show rebellion and scorn at parents. This reaction is a very real cry for parents to be consistent in love and in reasonable discipline. Children have mixed feelings, and they cannot understand them. They are making attempts to grow up, but they are far from mature.

Children try to assume new "roles" like they assume fads of dress. Parents, above all people, should know the individuals beneath the role-playing. It is important for parents to stress the principle of individuality with and for their children. Children should be valued as individuals by parents and encouraged to develop their own talents. No young person should be made to feel that he or she must be a carbon copy of this parent in order to be considered a success. For instance, a child does not have to go to Auburn University because both sisters did. Perhaps an all girls school or a community college should be considered.

-- If a child does not know what he wants to do in life, that may be a good sign that he is going to look into a broader range of job and career opportunities.

Parents need to keep a delicate balance between guiding children and driving them.

AREAS OF CONFLICT:

Standards of conduct are a problem in every generation because of the changes of society. Thirty years ago "nice girls" were rebelling just to be able to wear blue jeans on Saturdays. No one dreamed of wearing them to school. Now the "blue jeans" industry is tremendous with total acceptability and demand for blue jeans soaring. While it is reasonable for young people to follow some fads, there are principles of behavior which should remain constant.

If boundaries to certain behavior are removed, what will our children's choices be? It will always be wrong to cheat, steal, lie, get drunk, use drugs, and break the law.

If an adolescent cheats, it is far better that he be caught, disciplined, and then restored at school and at home in forgiveness and love.

Wise parents will force their adolescents to accept punishment for their misdeeds. For instance, if a child pays his own speeding ticket, he will be more able to respect himself as an emerging adult.

COMMUNICATION:

Frequently during adolescence communication breaks down between child and parent, even in cases where very good communication and a feeling of closeness have prevailed. A rebelling adolescent may say things calculated to shock his or her parents. Parents should neither accept uncritically every statement of a child, nor fall into the habit of discrediting everything he says.

If the parent-child relationship is characterized by harshness and distrust which produces fear, the confidence an adolescent needs to have in parents will not be possible. In such an atmosphere the child may refuse to be open and truthful with the parents.

The authority of the parent is vital to encourage respect for parent and self-respect in the child. Direction and discipline should be timely, consistent and loving. Dealing with a child's behavior problems in anger increases feelings of injustice and rebellion.

When the wrong-doing of a child is under consideration, a quiet discussion where the parent demonstrates that he wishes to be helpful to the child is better than a loud or violent display of temper and contempt of the child's behavior and feelings. Physical punishment should never be administered in anger or beyond reasonable bounds.

Children who have worthwhile activities, small chores or part-time employment learn to be responsible about use of their time and resources.

There is no substitute for the presence of a loving, concerned, consistent parent in the home. Where this is not possible, extra thought should be given to maintaining an attitude of caring, supportive closeness among family members.

RELIGION IN THE LIFE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS:

> "Religion has always played a significant role in the lives of the nation's outstanding high school students in public, parochial and private schools. Seventy percent said they belonged to organized religion in the 1969-70 poll. This year the figure had risen to 86 percent, with 67 percent claiming to have chosen their religious beliefs after independent, personal investigation. Three quarters said religion was an important of their lives. Against the spiraling rate of teenage pregnancy, 78 percent of those surveyed said they had never had sexual intercourse, as opposed to 60 percent in 1970-71. Only 8 percent favored living together as a couple before marriage as opposed to 47 percent nine years ago. Whereas 62 percent had approved of premarital sex generally in 1975-76, only 38 did so this year. Sixty-two percent now prefer to marry a virgin. A majority wanted to enforce sexual modesty throughout the rest of society. Sixty-five percent advocated censorship of some movies, television programs and books. A bare 19 percent favored such a move nine years ago." *

SOURCE: CHRISTIAN LIFE, April, 1980, p.15.

CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS

Although the total number of children under age 18 in families has declined steadily, the number of children whose mothers are in the work force increased by about four million in the decade of the 70's. This rise reflects, in part, socio-economic developments caused by broken marriages and inflation's effect on the home in driving mothers of young children into the work force.

Fifty percent (50%) of children below age 18 have mothers who are employed or seeking employment. Approximately seven million mothers of pre-school age children are employed.

For children living only with their mother, the likelihood of that mother working is greatly increased.

Black children are more likely to have working mothers than white children. (55% vs. 46% in 1977). Table three indicates that black children in two-parent homes are more likely to have mothers in the labor force regardless of the age of children.

The March, 1977, data revealed 13.7 million children were in families in which fathers were unemployed or absent from home. Five of ten black children, and two of ten white children were living in such a home. The children were totally or partially dependent upon their mother's earnings.

When the mother worked, median income for 1976 was $21,300 for two-parent families with children 14-17, compared with $18,800 for families with children under 6. Parents of older children have more flexibility in the kinds of jobs they accept because of not having problems of day care arrangements and time pressures that accompany child rearing of young age.

Family Size:

The average size of the American family has been dropping steadily since 1970. Working women plan to have smaller families than do non-working women (2.0 compared to 2.3 in the 18 to 24 year bracket in June, 1976).

The "Commission of Population Growth and the American Future" estimated in 1977 that the total direct costs of rearing a child from birth through four years of college was $44,200 for families in the after-tax income range of $10,500 - $13,500. They estimated $64,200 for those with and after-tax income of $16,500-$20,000, and so on. With current inflation at 13-14%, those costs have now skyrocketed.

Data revealed that earnings lost by a mother staying out of the labor market until her child is 14 will come to a loss of $100,000 or more of earnings.

Unfortunately, there is no way the computer can measure what benefits the family is accumulating over the same 14 years when a Mother is able to concentrate on the most demanding job of all: Motherhood.

The participation rate for young mothers with children under three in the work force has risen from 24% in 1969 to 34% in 1977.

Tax credit for child-care expenses has been extended even for paying a member of the family to keep the child at home.

CONTEMPORARY THEORIES REGARDING FAMILIES

We have endeavored through the study of census reports, polls, vital statistics, etc., to obtain descriptive research regarding trends in society -- especially trends that affect children and the family structure.

The following theories of a universal nature have been suggested by researchers:

1. There has been no stage in social history of mankind where marrige has not existed (Westermark).

2. The family is the microcosm of society; indeed families are the smallest societies capable of spontaneous endurance. (Comte)

3. For a civilization to survive, it must foster a strong family system. (Zimmerman)

4. Societies have developed the following protective devices to ensure their continuity: the prohibition of incest, guidelines to govern sexual relations, the principle of legitimacy of children, and the cultural regulations (and laws) regarding jealousy and conflict. (Murdock)

Problems of interpersonal relations in the family have occupied study of social work researchers in the U.S. since the turn of the century. E.W. Burgess (1926) coined the phrase, "the family as a unit of interacting personalities." Reasoning on theories relating to the family at this time was conducted inductively rather than deductively. Two different approaches have been used to study the family. The first sought universals or absolutes and is often referred to as the comparative and historical study of the family as an institution.

The second approach has been to study the family as a group, and generalization has been formed based on the families studied.

By 1950-1960, American emphasis on microstudies of issues relating to family research was impressive. Studies on kinship, marriage and divorce, sex and fertility, and family interaction dominated the field of study. Some sociolosgists saw family research as disjunctive and argued for newer methodology that would orient research toward the goal of attacking problems. These researchers saw previous research as being too abstract or too general.

Harvard-trained Robert Merton of Columbia University, writing for the American Journal of Sociology (May, 1945) called for a new focus on "special theories applicable to limited range of data." These special theories were to be grouped and ultimately consolidated into a more encompassing general scheme. Merton was arguing for a program of inductive theory building in three phases:

Phase 1. To select a limited range of phenomena.
Phase 2. To derive theories about these phenomena from empirical generalizations.
Phase 3. To derive a theory which consolidates these theories, such that the consolidating theory serves as a "reducing theory."

Merton's call was quickly echoed by other sociologists who now saw the sociological researches in which they were engaged in a different light. Much of their inductive generalizing was now being legitimized as "theory production."[1]

Heterosexual Permissiveness:

In a section entitled "Heterosexual Permissiveness: A Theoretical Analysis," CONTEMPORARY THEORIES ABOUT THE FAMILY, by Ira L. Reiss and Brent C. Miller, the following theories were offered:

> "Reiss's Proposition One: The lower the traditional level of sexual permissiveness in a group, the greater the likelihood that social forces will alter individual levels of sexual permissiveness."

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[1] Burr, Hill, Nye, and Reiss, CONTEMPORARY THEORIES ABOUT THE FAMILY, Volume I, The Free Press, pp.6.

There is a contingency variable which affects the individual attitude caused by the strength of the personal relationship between the individual and the parents. If parents are very important to the individual, sharing standards is much more likely to occur. Likewise when a peer group is extremely important to an individual, peer standards will greatly influence an individual attitude. Where both parents and peers are important, there are understandable cross-pressures on the individual.

Young people are given much freedom today regarding the choosing of friends and social opportunities. Automobiles provide mobility and make privacy more available. Young people often cite older peers as the principle source of information about heterosexual relationships. The family has a vested interest in giving no support for premarital sexual permissiveness. Threat of pregnancy and venereal disease are but two risks involved. Families with traditional faith feel constrained by the accompanying moral law and the concept of sin.

A high priority on marriage and traditional family roles implies identification with low, permissive sexual values. Females place higher priority on marriage and family roles. Girls reared in families where marriage is revered are more likely to be strongly influenced by parents' views.

The 'double standard' which allows males more permissiveness and more access to full sexual realtions was significantly modified in the 1970s with newer trends embodying more equal standards through the lowering of standards for females.

One influential factor has been the liberal views of the institutions which condone premarital sexual permissiveness. Young people are experiencing unprecedented freedom from outside constraints. The youth culture literature supports attitudes of sexual permissiveness and supports the overthrow of parental authority. The peer world is presented as the real world and pleasures of the flesh are presented enticingly. Empirical evidence abounds to support this proposition.

Relaxed attitudes of permissiveness encourage behavior in line with these attitudes. Christensen researched groups in Denmark, Utah, and Indiana among Danish young people; the behavior matched the liberal permissive attitudes.

His research dealt with three concepts:

A. The traditional level of sexual permissiveness in a group.

B. Social forces.

C. Individual sexual permissiveness.

The traditional level of sexual permissiveness in a group is a concept developed to explain observed race and gender differences in permissiveness. It was found that blacks were more permissive than whites and males were more permissive than females.

Attitudes or beliefs which have existed and have been passed down for at least two generations are looked on as traditions.

Social forces examined were such things as frequency of church attendance, beliefs about romantic love and the number of love encounters. The individual level of sexual permissiveness is the dependent variable. The lower the attitude of permissiveness is with an individual, the stronger will be the influence of social forces.

> "Reiss's Proposition Two: The stronger the amount of general liberality in a group, the greater the likelihood that social forces will maintain high levels of sexual permissiveness.
>
> Reiss's Proposition Five: Differences in the potential for permissiveness in one's basic set of parentally derived values is a key determinant of the number rate and direction of changes in one's premarital sexual standards and behavior.

> Reiss's Proposition Six: There is a general tendency for the individual to perceive his parents' permissiveness as a low point on a permissive continuum and his peers' permissiveness as a high point, and to place himself closer to his peers, particularly to those he regards his close friends.

Factors related to the individuals attitude of sexual permissiveness are:

1. Perceived parental permissiveness (viewed as positive).
2. Perceived peer permissiveness (viewed as positive).
3. Perceived similarity between one's own permissiveness and the permissiveness of parents (viewed as negative).
4. Perceived similarity between one's own permissiveness and the permissiveness of peers (viewed as positive).

In Utah, where the highest standards and least permissiveness attitudes were held, the activity showed a high correlation. Attitudes and behavior reflect each other where high standards of attitude and conduct are held; negative consequences of premarital sexual behavior (guilt) are significant in these areas. The attitude of a married couple and their enjoyment of a physical relationship influences the attitude of children concerning roles of married partners.

If one values the marriage and family roles and considers the marriage contract sacred andbinding for life, one will not wittingly (consciously) risk damage to these roles and the family through extramarital sex.

Heterosexual permissiveness within and without marriage has spiraled during the decade of the 70's. The way that children are brought up within the family structure has a crucial effect on their attitudes and on their own sexuality. There are powerful forces at work to bring equalitarianism in sexual matters in this decade through (1) destruction of the double standards, (2) social forces to tear down family influences that would restrict marital sexual behavior among young people. We believe that in addition to the forces just mentioned there will be widespread promotion of autoerotic and homosexual bahavior among young people in the 80's. The mass media emphasis on sex was the most influential factor in the 1970 decade.

Early Marriages:

Researchers have recognized that cultural heritage is an important determinant of marital age norms. Religion is the first factor considered here. Roman Catholics usually make more elaborate and time-consuming preparations for marriage and obviously value marriage highly. Roman Catholic brides are older than Protestant brides as a general rule. Membership in Protestant churces is associated with earlier marriage. Active involvement with a religious affiliation has a bearing on marital timing. Regionalism influences marriages as there is a continuing pattern of late marriages in the northeastern states. Marriages occur about two years earlier in rural areas than in urban areas across America. Whether the individual was raised in an intact or broken family is an important factor. Havighurst (1962) contends that when one parent is absent from the home, age at marriage of children is lower. Other researchers question this. Burchinal (1959) takes exception so far as girls are concerned.

Some researchers propose that an unhappy home is highly correlated to early marriage of daughters.

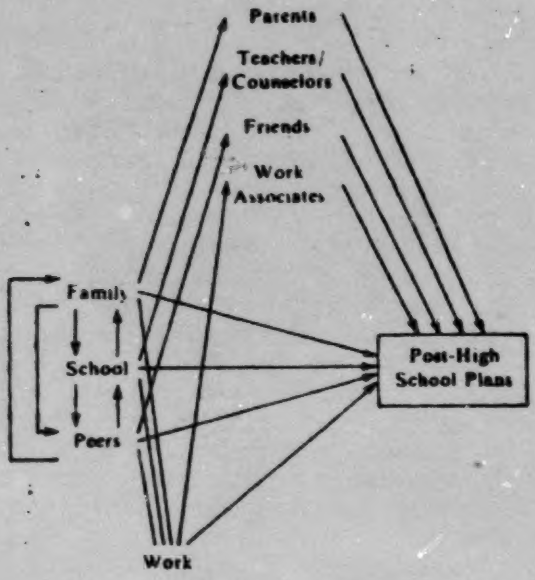
Some data shows that mean age of marriage for first-born males is lower than that of those born later.

Studies in the 80's will surely survey the correlation of mothers working and family stability, and this is an influence on marital timing. We conclude that the family structure characteristics have more direct influence on marital timing than does socioeconomic status. This is not to minimize the influence of socialization factors (experiences and outcomes). Family is but one of the socialization domains. School and peer groups have overlapping and undeniable interaction on an increasing basis as the child matures.

Figure 5.2 Page 108, Family and Change. Partial Elaboration of the Direct and Indirect Effect Patterns of Socialization and Significant-Other Influences on

Post-High School Plans.

"EFFECT CHART"[2]



"Family roles are not clearly defined for the adolescent. Indeed, the literature generally suffers for lack of theory and research on adolescent roles."[3]

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[2] Burr, Hill, Nye, and Reiss, CONTEMPORARY THEORIES ABOUT THE FAMILY, Volume I, The Free Press, pp.108.

[3] Ibid., p. 108.

Researcher Campbell, summarizes the norms governing the youth culture:

> Having a good time is important, particularly social activities in company with the opposite sex; there is a strong hedonistic quality. On the male side, extreme emphasis is given to athletics, and this is a measure of valued masculinity, as sexual attractiveness is a measure of valued femininity for females. Explicit acceptance of adult-sponsored interests, expectations, and discipline is negatively valued. Common human elements are emphasized among associates, such as, that a person is valued humanistically for his general demeanor and attractiveness rather than instrumentally for performance as a competent specialist. Glamour and excitement are sought, and the luxuriant waste of time is virtuous. [4]

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[4] Burr, Hill, Nye, and Reiss, CONTEMPORARY THEORIES ABOUT THE FAMILY, Volume I, The Free Press, pp. 110.

FAMILY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Whereas, the Governor's Commission on Children and the Family believes the following:

1. The Family is the basic unit of society and is indispensable in its function of inculcating principles, beliefs, and behavioral traits essential to the preservation of this or any nation.
2. The institution of the Family is in a dangerous state of deterioration in the U.S. and in Alabama with already alarming evident consequences.
3. The most important single factor causing this deterioration is the growing abandonment of historical,national norms which until relatively recently have been Judeo-Christian.
4. Of the Judeo-Christian norms being abandoned, none is more harmful to the institution of the family than abandoning those norms respecting sexual behavior. For example, by far the most prevalent motivation of all murders in the U.S. involving both married and unmarried persons, is reaction to real or suspected sexual infidelity. Indeed, alcoholism, spouse and child abuse, violent crime in general--now being addressed as separated problems--are very often rooted in sexual infidelity. Unmarried pregnancies, disadvantaged children born out of wedlock, a teen VD epidemic, and psychologically disturbed children and youth, as well as many other family-related problems are also based on abandonment of these norms. All these problems are real and serious. But their cure lies in restoring the norms; not in sex education based on secular humanism with more and more money for more and more explanation of techniques of birth prevention and distribution of contraceptives in schools.
5. Aside from America's traditional Judeo-Christian norms, history amply establishes that a nation begins to decline irreversibly when the nation ceases to encourage its young to aspire to maintain pre-marital chastity and marital fidelity.
6. The U.S. through too much of its network television, its movies, its novels and newstand literature, and even through government approved secular humanist public education and Supreme Court rulings is ceasing to provide that essential moral encouragement. Happiness and well-being of individuals have also been demonstrated to be unattainabel when those individuals yield to the permissive sexual environment.

7. In concluding its summary of beliefs, the Commission recognized that sin cannot be abolished but it is folly to eliminate the awareness of the reality of and harm done by it. Perfection is not the issue. At issue are the preservation of morality and the disastrous effect of the failure of such preservation.

Jeremiah A. Denton
Chairman

The White House Conference on the Family

There was some surprise when conference was changed to the White House Conference on Families. The makeup of the 41 member National Advisory Committee was so filled with pro-abortionists, social activists, and secular humanists, that informed people could tell immediately that there was a move afoot to "restructure" the family by defining the family in a new way. Betty Freidan called for the "restructuring of the institutions of home and work" at a meeting held in New York City under the auspices of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. She wanted the family to be defined as any cluster of people that calls itself a family. NOW'S definition of a family, "two or more persons who share resources, share responsibility for decisions, share values and goals, and have commitments of one another over time." This group defines a family as "that climate that one comes home to...regardless of blood, legal ties, adoption, or marriage."

The coalition of organizations backing the philosophy of the White House Conference on Families included Planned Parenthood, National Gay Task Force, American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists, the National Council of Churches, Zero Population Growth and the National Alliance of Optional Parenthood. The President, Jimmy Carter, made no attempt to defend the traditional concept of the family unit in society. His appointments indicated a continuance of the thrust of the International Women's Year emphasis.

While our report deals with the Year of the Child observance for one state, and not the W.H.C.F. we will not get into a thorough exposé of it. However, it should not be overlooked that the entire thrust of the W.H.C.F. from the national perspective is one of socio-economic change, with the national government providing more programs and services for the restructuring of the family unit.

To this writer, the greatest danger that America faces is the breakdown of the traditional family structure. To fail to give little children the security of a loving, cohesive family is more unthinkable than the inheritance of a national debt or any energy shortage, as shameful as these realities are... The changes in our national character make it more difficult for adults to enter into a lifetime monogamous relationship. It has been a trademark of Americans for two centuries to live by the BIG R ... Responsibility... that ability to do the thing that we should do when we should do it. Our forebears knew that the 'chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever'... now young people are reared to believe that the chief end of man is to enjoy himself...to have pleasure... at the expense of anyone or everyone else.

The personalities and events within the home life of the family makes or breaks boys and girls. The home produces strong individuals or crippled ones. Children with good role models grow up fully male and fully female. This determines their capacity to choose a mate, to marry, to live in harmony, and to become the role model for another generation.

The American Family needs all the support it can get at this time in history. It would have served the nation well for the White House to have furnished the leadership which would have concentrated on the responsibilities and abilities of parenthood. Fractured families should have had a top priority on the agenda.

The heterosexual relationship functioning in marriage should have had the highest priority of all because on it rests the fate of America and mankind.

Children and Society

STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

Much of the following information on the status of children is taken from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare publication number 78-30133 (OHDS). The current demographic datum was provided by the Bureau of the Census.

It is well known that the birth rate in America has been declining steadily since the post World War II baby boom. Happily, there has been a steady decline in infant mortality rates over the last half century. Other trends are not so striking, and some have even reversed. We, in the South, are very conscious of the pattern of migration which took large numbers of our citizens to the larger, more industrialized centers. Recently, this trend has shifted, and there is increased migration back to the Sun Belt. Citizens in the south have been less eager to move from rural to urban areas, but in the nation as a whole, in 1976, less than one-third of the nation lived in non-metropolitan areas. In 1976, 76.4% of blacks as compared to 66.5% of whites, lived in metropolitan areas. When the population of the central cities is examined, blacks are even more over-represented, 56.0% as compared to 24.8% white. (U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, Series P-29, Number 207; Population Profile of the U.S. 1976, GPO, 1977, Table 19). The decade of the 1970s saw a new trend--the decline of populations in metropolitan areas. In studying population change, one finds that the death and immigration rates of metropolitan areas have not changed much, and, therefore, the decline in growth rate is attributable to the falling birth rate. Infant mortality has declined in the Southland as a whole, and infant mortality in Alabama will be treated in some depth elsewhere in this manuscript. Infant mortality is an important determiner of overall mortality rates. Infant mortality rates for non- whites are still higher than for whites. Maternal mortality rates indicate a trend similar to infant mortality rates. The decade of the 1970s saw a substantial decrease in these rates.

CHILDREN IN THE U.S.

In April, 1960, there were 64,202,000 children in the U.S. At that time children constituted 35.7% of the total population of 179,323,000.*

In July, 1974, there were 67,262,000 children in the country, constituting 34.2% of the population of 211,390,000.*

In 1960, children under 5 constituted 11.3% of the population. By July, 1974, children under five constituted 7.7% of the population. Since 1972, the birth rate has continued to decrease. However, the number of women moving into prime child-bearing age (20-29) increased by 12% between 1974 and 1980.*

The Median age of marriage increased in the 70s for both men and women. (1975 median ages were 23.5 men and 21.2 women.)*

Despite the diminishing total population of children, the percentage of children with special needs is increasing. The demand for services will likely increase.

Children in single parent homes, children of teen-age mothers, children of working mothers, children in poverty: all of these circumstances heighten the risk for need of services.

The number of homes headed by the female parent has grown at a staggering rate. It more than doubled between 1960 and 1974. The growth is fastest in families with young children.

The economic and social conditions for non-whites are generally worse than for white Anglo-American children. In older cities there is physical decay and deterioration in housing, institutions, and landscape.

The move from central cities by industry and most kinds of economic activity has had devastating effects on the tax bases, on job opportunities, and on transportation. The poverty level measurement of families with children does not measure the pollution of air and water, or the lack of access to open spaces and recreational areas, nor the prevalence of noise, congestion, clutter, filth, and crime.

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*SOURCE: HEW Publication No. OHDS 78-30158

The 20th Century has seen constant shifts of movements. The influx of European immigrants slowed down about the time of WW I, then came the moves to the West followed some years later by the movement to the suburbs.

Next came the influx of southern negroes into the central cities of the north and west. This accounts for the massive suburbs which are predominantely white, and the central cities which are increasingly black.

Netzer predicts that by 1985, "60 percent of all non-whites will be central-city residents, and the non-white population of northern and western central cities will be 7 million greater than in 1966, while the white population of these cities will be at least one million less.... If present trends continue, the central cities will be 30 percent Negro by 1985... The twelve largest cities now contain over two-thirds of the Negro population outside the South and one-third of the Negro total in the United States. The most important factor of racial poverty, how it affects children, is the concern of this study. Although Netzer found that "one-fourth of the children under 16 in cities are non-white, poor non-white children outnumber poor white children; at least one-half of all non-white children under 16 live in poor families. Nearly all non-white families headed by a female with children under 6 live in poverty; there are over 200,000 such families in central cities."[1]

A large percentage of non-white children caught in the poverty cycle are those in single parent families dependent on society for their support. Residents of the ghettos have difficulty pursuing job vacancies in the suburbs because of transportation costs and other factors. Also, there are fewer jobs available for the unskilled.

Governments serving the central cities are struggling to offer health services, public transportation, and a variety of public assistance programs to children and families in poverty. However, most of these local governments are struggling daily with acute fiscal problems, etc.

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[1] Dick Netzer, ECONOMIC AND URBAN PROBLEMS, Basic Books, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 14, 15.

The bright side of the urban picture for children is that housing is being improved, measures for environmental control are impressive, and that local governments are raising and spending more local monies to solve their local, urban problems. The need for providing ghetto residents' access to jobs may necessitate a vastly improved mass transportation system. Such reverse commuting would enable the transfer of ghetto residents to the job sites where industry has settled. The federal program to enable ghetto-housed, unskilled workers to acquire upgraded skills served one million people in 1968 and has increased in number and variety over the last decade.

One problem which concerns us in our needs assessment is the number of teenagers who have police records for minor infractions of the law, and therefore, have a mark against them so far as future employment is concerned. One possibility for these young people is for government to open job opportunities to these teenagers who had difficulty getting a job in the private sector. Government has constant need of maintenance and repair work, and the government has access to probation officers, counsellors, and other government employed professionals who can monitor the occupational growth and development of the juveniles as they desire to climb a job ladder. To ignore the teenagers who have been status offenders will prove more costly to society than such a rehabilitation program.

The jobs offered should be valid jobs and not "make-work" or "busy work", since real productivity and the resultant rewarding of initiative are components of self-respect. At one time, the U.S. Government paid up to 90% of the salaries of previously employed people put to work in new state and local government jobs. (Scheuer-Nelson Amendment to EOA of 1966).

However, in our interviews we heard many negative experiences and quite often heard CETA referred to as "Cheat-a" by people who had had first-hand experience with some of its "make-work" programs.

The extension of minimum wage has added to the problem of unskilled and young workers. It has put many people out of work, especially agricultural and domestic workers in the deep South. The poverty rates among Southern white and black families with related children under 18 are 10.5 and 33.6 respectively, while only 8.7% and 29.7% of like families in the remainder of the U.S. live below the line. Not surprisingly income levels exhibit regional differences as well: 1975 media incomes of white and black families in the South were determined by the 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE) to be $14,240 and $8,336 while the national medians (which are artificially lowered since they include the Southern families) are $15,216 and $8,891.

The larger the family in the U.S., the greater the chance that the family lives in poverty. Over 50% of non-white families with four children or more are in poverty.

"The cultural and psychological atmosphere in many poor households impairs the development among children of feelings of security and belonging, and the capacity to absorb education successfully. Poor families are inherently under strong economic strains. Also, they often suffer from other fundamental disabilities related to their low capacity to earn income. For example, one of the adults may be alcoholic, or have very low verbal and other skills, or suffer from acute neurosis. Moreover, poor families are less able to obtain help in ameliorating such conditions than middle-class families. They cannot afford it, and are less likely to understand how to use social institutions for free assistance. As a result, a home atmosphere of tension and conflict often impairs poor children's emotional stability , or their ability to absorb formal education in school. Furthermore, the common failure of poor adults to read books or newspapers, or even to carry on sustained conversations, provides very weak educational preparation for many poor children. Consequently, when they enter school, they are less able to learn basic reading, writing, mathematical, and social skills than more fortunate children. So school often confronts them with personal failure. This reinforces the feelings of inferiority and lack of capability they may already sense by comparing their dress, possessions, and speech with those children they see in school and on television. Hence many poor children fall further and further behind in school, and generally fail to develop the basic skills necessary to break out of poverty in our education- oriented society whether they actually drop out of school or not."[2]

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[2] Anthony Downs, WHO ARE THE URBAN POOR?, rev ed., Comm Econ Dev., 1970, pp. 25,26.

A DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF POVERTY IN ALABAMA

America has been a "land of promise" since Bradford and his little band of Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock. The poorest of the ethnic groups who immigrated to America reached her shores in poverty but few remained poor. Their faith, hope, and love ethics combined with the work ethic gave their descendants the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

In America the Colonial era enabled many to become richer while others were locked into social servitude.

In the westward movement, Swede, German, Dutch, and Irish, traveled westward (side by side) in wagon trains to open up new frontiers. There was a new sense of community. Hard work and neighborly concern were instrumental in raising houses and barns. Mutual assistance replaced aristocracies. Social ladders were left east of the mountain ranges! Families needed to be large and work had to be shared by all. Families could be largely self-sufficient and independent. Their wealth was goods and services, not coins or parchment.

Land was to be had for the asking. But no social structure has existed without some form of poverty. American society's poorest members are far better off than the poorest members of other societies. Press wire photos of undeveloped nations illustrate dramatically the difference between poverty here and on other continents where living standards are so much lower.

What would be defined as poverty here would be considered wealth by many nations' standards. Perceptions of poverty vary here according to place, time and standards. Homes which lack indoor plumbing often have television. Today's "poor" welfare recipient may reside in subsidized housing with electric or gas furnace, modern bath, food purchased with food stamps and benefits afforded by WIC, WIN, ADC, etc.

A family in Sprott, Georgiana, or Pine Apple, Alabama, may live on a family owned farm, grow almost all of their own food, and live totally free of debt with an income which would indicate privation for a family in inner city New York, or Atlanta, or even Birmingham.

Therefore, we need to look at several of the poverty-linked characteristics of Alabama's poor: households headed by women; the aged; the unskilled; and the illiterate. Often, more than one characteristic which is poverty-linked appears in a family. The problems reinforce one another.

We can examine demographic data and study characteristics of certain groups, but technology has not yet discovered how to measure or alleviate hopelessness or despair, psychological stress, and just plain misery. The greatest challenge we face is the cycle of poverty that exists in Alabama, where the 3rd or 4th generation receives AFDC at public taxpayer's expense. So often these citizens are living with immeasurable misery and internal anger. Many lapse into total resignation. Defining their condition involves more than economic terms. Poverty involves much more than the obvious, tangible, problems.

There are many in poverty for circumstances beyond their control:

1. Birth to poor parents.
2. Death of one or both parents.
3. Illness or disability of breadwinner.
4. Galloping inflation or aged person living on fixed income.
5. High cost of necessities (food, lodging, clothing, medical care, etc.)
6. Life in community with limited job opportunities.
7. Oversized and illiterate family into which one is born.

The Social Security Administration has attempted on a federal level to give a definition of poverty. Factors which enter into the formula are family size, sex of head, farm or non-farm residence, etc. The most recent CSA Poverty Guidelines are dated 1979.

For this study we will rely on statistical data to define poverty in economic terms and to determine who and where the poor are. What we do with the data will largely be determined by our willingness to deal with the matter intellectually and practically.

In addition, since it is generally agreed that poverty reaches beyond the tangible, economic condition and into the very depths of its victims we would be well advised to bring to our attempts at overcoming poverty a motivation of greater importance than mere social engineering. Wherever a spirit of love can be demonstrated, economic and practical measures will be enhanced in effectiveness.

One recently established source of assistance to low income families is a low income energy assistance. This is a widely accepted idea. Various proposals, some of which are not equitable, have been made in Congress. Some allocation formulas unduly benefit northern areas with relatively high income levels, according to Southern Growth Policy Board investigators.

The Senate Labor & Human Resources bill would use BLS lower living standard family budget rather than the Census Bureau's poverty level in establishing needs which would substantially increase the northeast's share of the total funds available. Residential energy is merely one component of total energy costs. Cooling degree days, transportation, and employment are all factors.

As this manuscript is prepared, proposed allocation for Medicaid would shortchange Southern Children.

As an example of the inequities in the allocation formula, we cite the senate-passed formula which allocated aid in the following manner:

1. 50% based upon a state's share of heating degree days SQUARED multiplited by the number of households below 100% of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, and
2. 50% based upon a state's share of residential energy expenditures.

Squaring the number of heating degree days greatly overstates the energy needs of those states with a larger share of heating degree days. Though Colorado experiences about 100 times the number of heating degree days that Florida does, Florida's 1979 residential energy expenditures amounted to $693 per household, greater than Colorado's expenditure figure of $605 per household.

The Southern Growth Policies is making an index study of allocation formulas, but it is not their stated purpose to lobby on Capitol Hill. We need to follow this matter closely with our representatives to seek a more equitable formula in the low income energy assistance program, medicaid and other programs whose appropriations rest on mathematical formulas. Two examples are attached.

Medicaid Formula Change:

On December 4, 1979, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-Ky.) introduced S. 2073 designed to change the federal Medicaid matching formula.

Background:

The Medicaid program, established in 1965 to provide medical assistance to low-income recipients of cash payments under AFDC and SSI, is the largest federal formula grant program, totaling more than $10 billion annually in reimbursements to states and local governments. States may also assist the "medically needy" under Medicaid, i.e., those covered by cash welfare programs whose incomes are adequate for basic living expenses but not for medical care.

Though there are seventeen optional services which states may provide under Medicaid, only five states (New York among them) have chosen to provide all seventeen. In several states, mostly northeastern and midwestern, the number of Medicaid recipients exceeds the number of persons in poverty.

Issues:

The present Medicaid formula is designed to help offset the low per capita incomes and high poverty concentrations in some states. A ratio of state per capita income and national per capita income, squared, is used which helps to equalize the sometimes tremendous gap (greater than 50% in some instances) in per capita incomes among states.

S. 2073 seeks to remove the "squaring" from the formula and to add a cost-of-living adjustment. The removal of the "squaring" and the addition of a cost-of-living adjustment serves, in effect, to give a double bias to wealthier, less needy states that provide a greater multitude of services to maintain a higher standard of living.

The elimination of the per capita income squaring in the formula would benefit states mostly in the Northeast crescent, e.g. states having higher per capita incomes and choosing to offer a greater number of Medicaid services. The states that would lose are the Southwest, Plains and Southeast states--states with lower per capita incomes that tend to offer fewer Medicaid services.

The addition of a cost-of-living adjustment to the Medicaid formula would penalize Southern states for providing fewer public services than their northern counterparts, whether by choice or fiscal inability. Should S. 2073 be enacted, it would certainly illustrate the adage: the rich get richer while the poor get poorer. Under this bill, New York, one of the states that provides all seventeen optional Medicaid services, would receive an additional $600 million.

Status:

s. 2073 has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee chaired by Sen. Russell Long (D-La.). Hearings have not yet been scheduled, but the Medicaid formula issue may receive attention when the committed continues mark-up of national health insurance proposals, scheduled for mid-February.

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CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH

The South has 30% of all American children, but about 40% of the nation's poor children are in the South. When we look at all children who are living in families below 75% of the poverty level, 45% of those children are living in the South. This region has a disproportionate share of poor children, and they are very poor children. In comparing this figure with those of a number of years age, it is encouraging to note that we are experiencing a decrease in the number and percentage rate of those at the poverty level in the South. One reason for this may well be the increased number of mothers of young children in the work force. The proportion of the school-age population with working mothers was 43% in 1970 and it jumped to 52.9% by 1977. (Children under 18.) An even more marked jump for mothers in the work force was for those with children under six, and children under three. Nationally, this growth rate has great implications for programs and policies. This increase in working mothers with very young children has serious implications.

More children in the South live in families with both parents present than do children in other parts of the country. The family relationship and the stability of home life and the ties of kinship are stronger in the South than in other regions. This is one of the strengths of the South and one that needs to be explored, analyzed, and perpetuated through the most effective educational mechanisms, as well as through a church emphasis.

While the poverty rate for children declined in the 1970's, the greater decline has been with white children, and the poverty rate for black children has remained fairly stable. There are more than 21 million persons in families below the poverty level, and the families which are female-headed account for the higher rate. Throughout the 1970's the trends showed an increase in the aid for families with dependent children.

Children at Risk:

During the decade of the 70s, the incidence of families without a male head has grown nearly ten times as fast as mother-father families. This is accounted for by divorce, illegitimate births, and the increased tendency for women to establish households independent of relatives. While welfare reform is desperately needed in America, it is our recommendation that every welfare program be evaluated as to the manner in which the family structure is affected.

In some cases, welfare payments discourage marriage or remarriage, and may cause unnecessary division in the family. The estimate of five years ago, that one-third of all marriages will ultimately end in divorce, is now proclaimed far too conservative, and it is predicted that more than 65% of the children born in 1980 will spend some portion of their life in a single-parent family.

Children who are involved in divorce, as well as those on the lower levels of education, occupational status and income, are all ass[illegible]ed in the risk category.

Adolescent Pregnancy:

Adolescent Pregnancy in Alabama is dealt with elsewhere in this manuscript, butin addressing the problem in America, we can make some generalizations. Adolescent pregnancy is often associated with low levels of education, employment status, and income. While birth rates are higher for blacks and non-whites than for whites, there is a sharp rise for whites in the ages of 10-14.

While there are strong forces pro-and anti-, abortion is legal in the United States and the abortion rates are soaring with some cities having more abortions than live births. (Example: Washington D.C.) The datum for the number of abortions in America is unreliable, as not all are reported, but we do know that abortion ratio is by far the highest for the youngest age group, those under sixteen. We know also that there are more than 1.4 million abortions performed each year. Risks rise for young mothers below age 20 and their babies are high-risk babies. Biomedical and sociological consequences of adolescent pregnancy cannot be ignored. Some of the medical complications include first trimester bleeding, complications in labor, prolonged or difficult labor, toxemia, risk of prematurity, and low birth weight. Low birth weight is associated with infant mortality, congenital defects, and mental and physical handicaps. In every study on neonatal mortality and infant mortality, rates are higher for babies born to mothers under age 20. While the U.S.

Office of Education and state departments of education stress that every pregnant adolescent has a right to continue her education, over half of the female dropouts quit school because of pregnancy. It is very difficult to build a school-based program for pregnant adolescents and to keep them interested. In 1975, the Office of Education surveyed the existing programs and found that only 33% of the pregnant teenagers in the U.S. were being reached. All of the foregoing information should attest to the importance of prevention programs.

Children in Poverty:

Children in poverty represent a segment of the population with great and complex needs. A wide variety of programs and services are available to focus on these children, not the least of which is public income maintenance payments which are made at high cost to the wage-earning taxpayer. There absolutely must be studies on how to enforce a work registration requirement and how to furnish an incentive program to families receiving welfare assistance.

Only in this way, and through effective educational programs, can the poverty cycle be broken in a single generation. The services which should be strengthened and extended are the ones that will prevent exploitation, abuse, neglect, and delinquency of children. A protective role of state government is to furnish an embracing arm of support where there is a breakdown in the family structure. The health status of children has certainly improved both as to the quality and quantity of health care services. In Alabama, and in other states, there is much fragmentation and a lack of an overall health plan for children. Costs would be reduced through an implementation of unified services and programs in one facility. While the majority of Americans have health care services delivered by private physicians and clinics, there is a need for more comprehensive health services through the Department of Public Health for those families who choose to use public health as their primary health care source. The targeting of public health services should be for those families who do not have private physicians and private sources for health care. Public programs and services should reach out to these families just as is done with immunization programs.

Health Care:

HEW Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris said that the quality of "American health care does not justify its price tag of more than $200 billion a year." Mrs. Harris said that "health costs represent nearly 10% of the Gross National Product, the total value of goods and services produced in this country each year." The Federal share of health costs will exceed $50 billion for Medicaid and will claim 12% of the Federal budget. (Birmingham Post-Herald, Wednesday, December 12, 1979)

It is clearly the job of each Governor and the State Legislature to see that the State Departments of Public Health lower costs where possible and improve care and services at the same time. If this is done in every state, adequate health care will be available on a wider scale and costs will be stabilized. Every knowledgeable person in the area of public health and the health care system understands that many of the health concerns are diseases rooted in social problems, lifestyles, and environmental hazards. These problems cannot be solved within a health care system alone. It is going to take a comprehensive approach, a multi-disciplinary approach, where social scientists, economists, and other professionals join doctors, dentists, and nurses, in attacking these problems.

Problems Concerning Child Health Care in Alabama's Less Populous Areas:

Many rural areas in Alabama need additional medical care. One of the most pressing areas of need is for obstetric care. Many communities have a granny mid-wife who is willing to help with a delivery for a small fee. Some communities have M.D. Family Practitioners and General Practitioners who provide ante-partum and post-partum care and refer patients into a hospital several miles away for the actual delivery.

The Alabama legislature has recognized these needs and has taken action to increase M.D. training by adding a second school of medicine in Mobile and enlarging the one in Birmingham, as well as adding satellite training in Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

Further attempts to meet needs include advanced specialized training for parmedical and nursing personnel. The Physician Assistant Program, the Nurse Practitioner Program, and the Surgical Assistant Program have all produced capable and well-trained people who are able to work with a level of independence in providing medical care. Each of the above categories of "health care providers" is to function under supervision of a licensed M.D. by Alabama Law. Because the utilization of independently functioning paramedical personnel inevitably increases the probability of malpractive suits against the physicians who hire them, increased malpractice insurance at the physician's expense is necessary. The initial enthusiasm of many physicians for hiring such paramedicals has diminished.

Additionally the high salaries desired by nurse practitioners logically cannot be reflected in increased charges to the patient since the public is not willing to bear the expense of such a highly trained nurse when what was originally sought was the services of a M.D. Also, the insurance coverage which provides for obstetrical care pays only when the care is given by a M.D. Therefore, in many cases where nurse practitioners have been hired by M.D.s, they have been necessarily relegated to a level of function below that for which they were trained.

Unfortunately, community hospitals have also been financially unable to hire many of these highly trained people and assume the additional malpractice litigation burden. The few hired, therefore, usually serve in staff teaching positions.

These factors have mitigated against wide-spread provisions of medical care in rural Alabama by either independent nurse practitioners or by extension of existing M.D. service by the employment of nurse practitioners.

The basic problem of how to provide innovative medical care in the face of rising malpractice litigation and restrictive controls imposed by the Federal Health Systems Agencies remain unsolved.

The established medical community finds itself discipating time and resources in the courts, in HSA public hearings, in hours of dictation to document care given, in filling out forms for insurance companies, and governmental regulating agencies, andd the plethora of additional forms familiar to every employer.

Will the increasing number of graduates of medical schools supply the necessary coverage for obstetrical and pediatric care throughout Alabama? Will these new MDs simply enlarge the urban and suburban medical community? No one knows. Efforts to direct new medical school graduates to areas of need are under way.

Can anything be done to reduce malpractice nuisance suits agiainst M.D.s and others since such suits impede the development of innovations in medical care?

Will nurse practitioners be willing to get paid commensurate with their productivity rather than with their level of training? Will some nurse practitioners simply set up shop as midwives, seek their own license, and malpractice coverage, and develop independent practices? All of these options are possible but none are likely to happen within five years.

What can be done immediately to increase obstetrical and newborn care in underserved areas? Perhaps the answer is transportation of teams of physicians, nurse practitioners, and pediatric nursing specialists to designated areas for biweekly ante-partum and post-partum clinics and the same transportation for delivery at a well-staffed facility no more than 65 miles away. This seems to be the interim form of care most readily accomplished now.

THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON CHILDREN

It is a delicate balance to support a free market system in America which would enable Mr. Kellog to purchase time to advertise sugar-coated cereals on children's television. While at the other end of the balance are those knowledgeable about dental hygiene who would like to foster regulation of the advertising children are exposed to. This particular problem has been brought up before the Federal Trade Commission hearings, particularly as they applied to Saturday morning cartoon shows which have America's children entranced. The FCC is well aware that the average American child views in excess of 20,000 commercials per year and is open to public opinion regarding children's programming and advertising. Advertisers claim that any interference in their advertising privileges violates their 1st Amendment Rights. They also argue that the child is not actually the consumer and that the parent makes the decision on purchases. The most recent changes in advertising include ads for vitamins, and reduction in commercial time on Saturday and Sunday morning. While the arguments are convincing on both sides, a decision will not be reached quickly or easily. Now is the time for those who feel strongly to speak out.

1981 will surely see an uprising of protest over television sex and profanity. Sexual immorality is being depicted on the screens so flagrantly that the values of millions are crumbling. Studies show that 90% of all sexual activity shown on television is outside marriage.

The violence is increasing at such a rate that the average child growing up today in Alabama will have witnessed 15,000 murders before he graduates from high school. The only way to turn this tide is to concentrate on the advertisers. Persons interested in getting reports of well documented monitoring may write to: National Federation for Decency, P.O. Box 1398, Tupelo, Miss. 38801.

SOCIETY IN ALABAMA

The most serious problem in Society today is probably the pluralism that abounds and is expressed through the mass media, theology, drama, music, art, and educational institutions. For two centuries in America, there was the clear consensus of western civilization with its Judeo-Christian dominated base in law, religion, and society.

The conflicts and confusion of our problem-oriented society today defeat many people because they themselves are indeed victims of society's flaws. Many people have such a fragmented concept of knowledge and truth that they hold no encompassing view of the world and life. They retreat too often and cling to a state of two personal values which Frances Schaeffer defined as PERSONAL PEACE and AFFLUENCE:

> "Personal peace means just to be let alone, not to be troubled by the troubles of other people, whether across the world or across the city--to live one's life with minimal possiblities of being personally disturbed. Personal peace means wanting to have my personal life pattern undisturbed in my lifetime , regardless of what the result will be in the lifetimes of my children and grandchildren. Affluence means an overwhelming and ever-increasing prosperity--a life made up of things, things, and more things-- a success judged by an ever-higher level of material abundance."[3]

If this be the prevailing atmosphere here in Alabama and the nation, then the lack of logic, reason, and commitment to society will result in man not struggling with the social problems that beset every community, perhaps every neighborhood, in our state. Because the person clinging to those two selfish values, PERSONAL PEACE and AFFLUENCE, will rationalize that coming to grips with problems is both pessimistic and hopeless. So it is easily dismissed because of the individual's lack of ability to reason from the base of absolutes.

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[3] Francis A. Schaeffer, HOW SHOULD WE THEN LIVE, Revell Publisher, p. 205.

In spite of that portion of Alabamians caught up with this mode of modernism, there are many who hold the Judeo-Christian base which the laws of our land reflect. This segment of Alabamians desires for this base to be retained as the basis for law and the basis for personal morality. Any alternative to this base removes the real meaningness of man and removes absolutes from society. It removes truth from being knowable, understandable.

Secular humanism through the misguided "human rights" emphasis has tried to establish a base of relativism, thus removing every existing absolute from American society. As an entire adult generation was taught this philosophy, is it any wonder that the fruits of it are expressed in liberation philosophy and liberation theology. The assertion of the self at the expense of all others. What we take unto ourselves takes us. If we take alcohol and drugs, they take us over. If we take into our bodies contaminated foods, they take us over in a very miserable way. If we take Aldous Huxley's ideas, those ideas also take us over in a very real way. Some far out dreamers talked of introducing LSD into the drinking water of cities. These people wanted to improve society, and they were sincerely motivated though sincerely wrong.

The fact that we have social problems such as children abused, neglected, and exploited, and families disintegrating, dramatically calls for a realistic and urgent involvement by all reasoning, caring Alabamians. The search for solutions must first reject the focus on man beginning only from himself and living only for now.

The search calls for a resurgence of absolutes with values scrutinized and debated at every level of life in the family, in institutions, in the public forums.

The search for solutions calls on charities and churches to take a fresh new approach of personal involvement with the social problems that beset us. The frustrations of the unlovely and the needy of the world call for sacrificial service.

CHANGES IN THE FAMILY

As the falling birth rate indicates, the sizes of families are smaller with many couples having only one or two children. The decline in marriage rates in the 1970s was minimal, not one of any lasting significance. By contrast, the increasing divorce rate is alarming, and the most serious implications involve the children. Carefully conducted studies reveal that the degree of trauma imposed on children during a divorce is indeed worse than a death in the family in most cases. The number of children who are involved each year has more than doubled since 1963, and in 1975 alone more than one million children were involved in domestic relations cases of divorce and separation. In line with the number of divorces occurring in the decade of the 70s, the decrease in husband-headed families naturally resulted in the corresponding increase in female-headed families.

In America, the percentage of black families headed by females is about three times as large as white. The relative percentage of single-parent families among white and non-whites are reflected in the table:

Percent distribution of white and black women in the labor force, by marital status:

Spring 1976

WHITE WOMEN		BLACK WOMEN	
United States, total	71,018	United States, total	8,719
Total (in thousands)	34,523	Total (in thousands)	4,788
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	25.1	Never Married	27.4
Married, Husband absent	2.8	Married, Husband absent	13.3
Divorced	8.4	Divorced	9.8
Widowed	5.9	Widowed	7.7

East South Central	4,137	East South Central	981
Total (in thousands)	1,880	Total (in thousands)	498
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	17.3	Never Married	24.1
Married, Husband absent	2.0	Married, Husband absent	13.1
Divorced	9.3	Divorced	9.4
Widowed	7.0	Widowed	9.2
Alabama	1,024	Alabama	336
Total (in thousands)	466	Total (in thousands)	160
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	12.2	Never Married	23.1
Married, Husband absent	2.1	Married, Husband absent	10.0
Divorced	12.2	Divorced	10.6
Widowed	7.5	Widowed	8.8
Kentucky	1,180	Kentucky	102
Total (in thousands)	499	Total (in thousands)	55
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	23.2	Never Married	27.3
Married, Husband absent	1.4	Married, Husband absent	10.9
Divorced	8.8	Divorced	12.7
Widowed	6.0	Widowed	3.6
Tennessee	1,362	Tennessee	256
Total (in thousands)	643	Total (in thousands)	152
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	17.0	Never Married	25.2
Married, Husband absent	1.9	Married, Husband absent	15.9
Divorced	8.7	Divorced	7.9
Widowed	7.6	Widowed	11.9
Mississippi	571	Mississippi	287
Total (in thousands)	273	Total (in thousands)	131
Percent	100.0	Percent	100.0
Never Married	15.8	Never Married	22.7
Married, Husband absent	2.6	Married, Husband absent	14.4
Divorced	7.0	Divorced	8.3
Widowed	6.6	Widowed	9.8

THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN: PORNOGRAPHY

Nineteen eighty (1980) is not the year to enact federal legislation to recodify criminal laws. The policies of the Carter Administration in terms of the White House Conference on Families and the International Year of the Child clearly demonstrates that those groups and lobbies with the most political pull are those who would tear down America, not see her healed. The loudest voices are those who use or tolerate filth.

Senate Bill 1722 is only one piece of legislation which would adversely affect and encourage exploitation of children. This Bill to Recodify Federal Criminal Laws should contain the strongest language possible against the crime of pornography. Keating served on the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. His research reveals grim facts:

***"The pornographers in our country do a $4,000,000,000 per year business,more than the legitimate film and record business combined.

***The average porn magazine sells for between $6 and $10 each. Films range up to $50; the countless ones involving children bring even more.

***In Los Angeles alone, the porno business does $100,000,000 a year in gross retail volume.

*** The Crime Syndicate skims off the "cream" of these profits and uses it to fund its other illegal activities; thus if pornography is not controlled effectively it will be virtually impossible for law enforcement to show significant success against gambling, prostitution or narcotics.

***There is a torrent of porn spreading into every city in the country: There is heterosexual porn...homosexual porn...kiddie porn...bondage porn...sexual devices porn (so called 'toys' including the double-ended penis for lesbian copulatino, the '---k' pillow, etc.); there is porn depicting bestiality and even the porn 'snuff film' (perverted sex acts culminating in actual murder of one participant), and there is live porn, massage parlors, ad infinitum."

SOURCE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER KEATING, U.S. COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY (Charles H. Keating,Jr., LLD 2621 E. Camelback Road, Suite 150, Phoenix, AZ 85016)

***"Police vice squads report that 77% of child molesters of boys and 87% of child molesters of girls admitted trying out or imitating the sexual behavior modeled by pornography. In one group of rapists, 57% indicated they had tried out the sexual behavior they had seen depicted by pornography.

***VD is pandemic. Gonorrhea of the throat is epidemic! Doctors are being advised to culture for gonorrhea in all persistent sore throats; it has been found in infants as young as 18 months.

***Most of the stuff is manufactured in the United States. In many cases it is imported. It is shipped across state lines, sent through the mails, advertised in hundreds of magazines, transmitted through the channels of Interstate Commerce. It is demonstrated and sold in thousands of stores--indeed, there are hundreds of magazines and movies showing scenes of unspeakable vileness right within five miles of the Senate Office Building, scenes so perverted that no Senator would want anyone, much less his own family, to look at them even once; so perverted that no Senator would dare tell his constituents what they contain and then tell them that he did not vote for strong laws against them.

On October 15, 1979, Attorney James J. Clancy of California also submitted a statement--his is a brilliant statement--in opposition to the proposed laws. I trust his complete statement with documentation will be included in the Subcommittee's final written report. I urge its careful perusal.

I. SENATORS WHO WOULD VOTE FOR WEAK LAWS AGAINST PORNOGRAPHY, OR NO LAWS AT ALL, GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT TODAY'S PORNOGRAPHY IS.

I proceed on the assumption that the members of both the majority and the Minority would vote for strong laws against pornography, if they realized how widespread it is; how profoundly it perverts; and how terribly harmful it is to individuals and to the Nation as a whole.

SOURCE: U.S. COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

My assumption is that the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate as a whole have not yet looked carefully at the facts about the moral pollution that is contaminating the entire country. Certainly the honorary CDL Committee members have not. Just as it took some decades of noxious gases piling up over our cities, of lethal fumes in and near our factories, of lethal pollutants corrupting our lungs as we drove to work, of growing reports by the public authorities on shortened lifespan and higher frequency of disease-- before the Congress during the last decade would pass tough anti-pollution laws and create a strong Environmental Protection Agency...so also it has taken two decades of moral pollution corrupting practically every city and town in the land to bring us to the point where Congress can no longer look the other way.

But the Senate must first disabuse itself as to what modern pornography is all about. We are not talking about a few bawdy cartoons from a 1939 issue of ESQUIRE...not about parts of the writings of D.H. Lawrence...nor about a few 'dirty words' put into B-grade novels for spice...nor even about the 'centerfold' of the 1969 issues of PLAYBOY.

There is a 'culture lag' here: We imagine the future, we judge the present, by our experience in the past. But the 'dirty books' that one might have glanced at in his youth resemble today's pornographic magazines/viedeocassettes/films about as much as smoke from a cigarette resembles a forest fire out of control; or as much as shoplifting by a juvenile resembles murder-assassination by a Mafia "hit man".

We have reached a qualitative watershed. We are now talking about something so hideous and barbaric that people who have not seen it cannot believe it exists, that people who have seen some of it grope for euphemisms to dilute its vileness, and that people who indulge their morbid fantasies with it do so furtively, keeping their private collection of perverted picture books so no one knows their lusts. In an article from THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER (February 11, 1979), Reo M. Christenson, the distinguished liberal political scientist, wrote:

Those appalled by the prospect of censorship usually do not realize what they are protecting, or what, through postal subsidies, they help distribute with their tax dollars.

It is imperative that the public know what is really in HUSTLER... (It) is not a 'girlie' magazine or another PLAYBOY. Rather, it is full of pictures and descriptions of such gross sexual perversion, such bizarre forms of bestiality and such nauseating accounts of excretory activities that few if any newspapers feel free to explicitly inform their readers of what is in the magazine.

--The Judgment on Hustler: Sanity, not Censorship

The protean monster that is modern pronography takes many forms: These include, in livid color, with zoom-lens close-ups,

--women having intercourse with dogs and horses.

--lesbian masturbation and the devices enabling lesbian copulation;

--techniques of rape;

--heterosexual and homosexual sadomasochism, with instruments;

--methods of seducing and/or molesting children;

--"snuff films" in which the victim is attacked sexually and then actually murdered before the camera;

--gang sex clubs in which, typically, a group of men kidnap a young woman, chain her to a post and then simultaneously have sex with her in groups of two or three or even more;

--fetishistic ways to stimulate oneself autoerotically, e.g., demonstrations of how to hang oneself by a woman's stockings or slip, just long enough to become aroused.

SOURCE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER KEATING, U.S. COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY (Charles H. Keating, Jr., LLD, 2621 E. Camelback Road, Suite 150, Phoenix, AZ 85016)

> --close-ups of male and female sex organs in massively turgid arousal;
>
> --in all, the protagonist, whose only purpose of sexual activity and instant and continuous gratification, and usually the foil or victim, are shown in ecstasy-like transports of total animal pleasure (never, in the film or photo-essays, is shown physical or psychic harm such as VD or neurosis).

The Senate must face up to the extent of all this. In every city there are tens and sometimes hundreds of 'adult bookstores' which deal in magazines, pictures and films of the material (and live porn) I have just summarized. There are between 260 and 280 monthly magazines catering to pedophiles--people who get their 'kicks' by looking at the nude bodies of eight-year-olds and younger in compromising poses. There are private syndicates or clubs of sometimes hundreds of people who, through the mails, order and trade pictures of such children, in poses distinctively appealing to the individual's personal twist. And there are nationwide clubs that trade in children themselves.

I repeat. The porno industry grosses about four billion dollars annually. That's billion, which means the purveyors of porn do better then the entire legitimate motion picture and record industries.

It is likely that literally millions of young people, in their impressionable teens and certainly in their early and mid'adult years, view films of bestiality, lesbian masturbation, rape techniques, gang sex and other typical forms of pornography.

And now the industry is moving into videotapes so that it can make another billion in the hotel, motel and home cassette markets. That is, if the Congress does nothing, soon every neighborhood is virtually certain to have a few people who entertain themselves with these kinds of pornography--which means that when our little girls go babysitting they may chance to view these, and no one will be certain that when his teenage son is invited to a classmate's home for a party, and it happens that the parents are

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SOURCE: REPORT ON COMMISIONER KEATING.

out--or they are home!--'stag films' of S-M and masturbation will not be shown. Then on dates!

The full revision of the Federal Criminal Code is also a watershed. With the crime of pornography transformed in both quantity and quality into a hideous monster roaming the land, it is time to cage the beast with tough and anti-pornography laws.

II. MODERN PORNOGRAPHY CAUSES IMMENSE HARM. IT CREATES ANTI-SOCIAL ATTITUDES. IT DEGRADES WOMEN. IT CAUSES SEX CRIMES."

There is no way that we can estimate the vast numbers of unwanted pregnancies, venereal diseases, and sexual assaults that are the result of pornographic trash...sexually explicit materials so easily obtained on newstands.

We are all in danger of having someone in our neighborhood who immerses himself in self-debasement until he desires to act out the "pleasures" he sees. Another threat to children if our neighborhoods are not protected. The clinical psychiatrist, Dr. Melvin Anchell has written:

> "The adverse affects of audiovisual obscenities permitted in today's entertainment media are sexually devastating to children and adults. The belief that pornography is unsuitable mental fare for children but harmless for adults is illogical. It is like saying a human being suddenly becomes immune to poison at age 18." (Newspaper article, A Psychiatrist Looks at Pornography, emphasis added.)

Dr. Anchell goes on to point out that a young person absorbed in pornography frequently 'fails to make a mature adjustment. He remains stunted in self love which is satisfied with immature forepleasures.'

> 'Pornography embellishes the physical sex life of free lovers and perverts who find it difficult to fulfill their complete sexual needs. But complete sexuality is more than

> a physical relationship. To be life-sustaining, human sexuality must encompass the mind as well as the body. The affectionate component is as important as the physical. Without companionship and affection, the sex act alone produces frustrations that can lead to serious sexual maladjustments. Free lovers and sexual deviants are in a constant state of conflict with themselves. They project their conflicts onto others with sadistic vengeance.'

The writer has lived in the tobacco counrty of eastern North Carolina. It is astounding that the mentality of government would subsidize tobacco in the face of research on cancer. It is beyond comprehension that government would continue to subsidize tobacco after the cancer studies in the decade of the 70s.

Keating observes:

> "Perhaps our government, which subsidizes both the growing of tobacco and research on cancer, will increase its appropriations for mental health, to address the psychological problems of the porn addicts."

Another protection that children need is from being forced to act in pornographic films.

The proposed bill S. 1722 does not give protection to 16 and 17 year olds. Second, it adopts languages which will preclude successful prosecution in many cases. Third, it does not propose a minimum penalty. Everyone knows that a maximum sentence is rarely served by anyone. $10,000 and ten years as maximum is not nearly stillenough even if maximum terms were served.

We should demand for our children's sake a statute that is tough and enforceable. The age of a minor must be clearly stated as 18. The crimes must be realistically and clearly defined. Obscenity needs to be defined and the general public needs to be protected from it.

SOURCE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER KEATING ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY.

LUST FOR CHILDREN

According to the Odyssey Institute, there are currently 264 magazines being produced and sold each month in adult bookstores across the country dealing with sexual acts between children or between children and adults. These magazines sell for prices averaging over $7.00 each. This number of 264 does not include film or other media, much of which is produced in the United States, even though some of it is packaged in such a manner as to represent foreign origin.

Film makers sometimes use their own children for these performances, or buy children, or use runaways. The U.S. Senate subcommittee on juvenile delinquency indicated that more than one million children run away from home each year, often for good cause. This releases virtually an army of dispossessed children over America. Certain cities, such as Los Angeles, Houston, and New York, are natural magnets for these children. Thousands of them are sexually exploited in these cities. How can a boy of twelve support himself as a runaway?

Odyssey Institute researcher Stephen Hutchinson writes, "Despite the highly secretive nature of the recruitment and sexploitation process, a growing body of information about the children involved confirms that psychological scarring and emotional distress which occur in the vast majority of these cases lead to other problems, many of which include the illicit use of drugs to deaden memories, and desensitize present experiences."*

Hutchinson tells of one magazine LUST FOR CHILDREN, which is a primer for the sex molester, telling him who to go to the park and pick up two little girls, what games to play to induce them to cooperate and what acts to perform which will leave the least evidence for the police.

The problem of child prostitution may be of greater proportion than that of child pornography. Payment may be in money, drugs, gifts, clothing, food, or other items. Child prostitution is closely allied with child pornography, incest, drug addiction, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency, and of course ruptured family life.

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* Stephen Hutchinson, Oct. 25-27, Toronto,Ontario.

HOW MANY CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED?

Experts believe that there are at least 300,000 active boy prostitutes under the age of 16. Approximately 30,000 are in New York City, with about 2,000 in the Times Square area. Experts believe that there are as many girls involved as boys. If 16 and 17 year olds were included in the estimates, the number would double.

Many child molesters were molested as children themselves. They often select children at the age at which they themselves were first molested.

WHAT KINDS OF CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED?

Many children are recruited from the rural areas. Some of these children left home as an act of rebellion, some because of abuse. Some are mentally ill and have had no treatment. Alcohol and drugs may be the enticement, but the drug habit insures bondage.

A child's physical development is damaged by pre-pubescent sexual activity, and damage is also done to the child's psychological development and social maturation. Venereal disease in children in America has now reached epidemic proportions.

WHO USES CHILDREN SEXUALLY?

Odyssey and other researchers agree that the exploitation of children is carried out by men almost exclusively. There is a marked Caucasian preponderance, representing all classes and types. There is an international group, with an American organization which is working to legalize all sex acts with children. The motto of the group in California is "Sex by eight or it is too late."

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The first thing that must be done is to realize that such conditions could not flourish except in a sexually permissive society. The country must restore its moral base in public law and public policy. Children need guidelines and they need protection.

Children should be protected in the home and by the local community. A clamp down should be made on all pornography at the local bookstores and newsstands.

Children need honest information provided about human sexuality and be taught to be cautious, as well as taught how to manage their own feelings. There should be a public campaign against the exploitation of children when it does exist.

THE DRUG PROBLEM

If ever there were a need for a public-private sector endeavor there is the need in attacking drug abuse.

Parents need to recognize drug symptoms and know how to help. Parents, caregivers, and all mature adults need to discover why teens turn to drugs and alcohol. Society needs to discover a solution to the drug abuse which has such destructive effects on our children.

Studies show that young people turn to drugs in order to feel "in" with the group, to belong, to escape boredom or trauma, and to satisfy curiosity. But the motivation that triggers it is usually to win admiration with the peer group. Never in society has peer pressure been so strong.

In addition to peer pressure there is the pressure from the pusher. Young people soon turn to pushing to fund their own habit. Most of these individual pushers know little or nothing about the multi-million dollar business that is the most lucrative of the underworld.

Young people, whether occasional users for thrills, or addicted, are looking for escape. But so are the millions of t.v. viewers who watch "DALLAS" each week.

At very best the age of adolescence is the most difficult transition in human development. The physiological changes cause confusion and frustration in the lives of not only the teens, but the parents and teachers as well. The self image of the teen will be one determining factor on how susceptible a teen is to the drug scene. Another will be the friends and neighborhood (and school) involved.

The availability of drugs in Alabama is such that teens are faced with temptation far beyond the dreams of parents and teachers.

Our assessment does not contain a carefully researched account of the drug scene in Alabama. Our investigation was sufficient to call for a special task force effort to combat this attack on our children.

MARIJUANA

The National Institute on Drug Abuse reported in 1977 that 36 million Americans have used Marijuana and that 13-14 million use it regularly. Probably 15-16 million Americans are using it at the time of any survey. The potency of the drug is determined by the chemical in which it is grown. The THC content of the plant determines its mind-altering ability. A user finds its difficult to make a judgment and is easily swayed.

While marijuana is not considered an addictive drug in that it doesn't lead to physical dependence, it usually leads to psychological dependence. Users don't want to face even a small challenge without "help".

While marijuana itself does not lead to other drugs, users tend to try other drugs; each step, wanting something just a little stronger. So marijuana is a spring board to other drugs.

Some of the marijuana (grass) is diluted with other substances to make more profit for the pusher.

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is the most popular drug in America, the most widely used and abused; it is a psychoative drug which is imbibed by more than 70 million Americans. Historically this drug is the most misused of all drugs. When absorbed in the bloodstream it acts as a depressant on the central nervous system. Alcohol is a serious threat to unborn babies, as research has proven. (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)

Alcohol causes brain damage, vitamin deficiency, sexual impotence, misc. infections, pancreas damage, nerve damage, violent behavior, the destruction of body tissues, and much else too numerous to name in this capsule profile. Only a review of court records and police documents would reveal how many homicides, rapes, robberies, and assaults are caused by alcohol. Police statistics reveal that nearly one-half of all arrests are alcohol related.

Alcohol is the major factor associated with father-daughter incest cases. There is no way to measure the cost of alcohol in terms of human agony. Advertising which portrays alcohol as the "in thing", the "good life", and the picture of "arriving", is a travesty in that each such invitation is aimed to attract the young people who are the prey of the industry.

THE CHEMICAL, as LSD

With increasing occurance LSD and other potent and psychedelic drugs are turning up in Alabama. Data are not available as to the number of children and young adults involved.

Jay Strack in his book, Drug and Drinking, says, "One of the astonishing properties of LSD is the instant and lasting action caused by infinitesimal amounts. It is two hundred times stronger than cocaine. From one ounce, three hundred thousand adult doses can be obtained. Two pounds would disorder every person in New York City for eight hours. A dose of fifty to two hundred micrograms (no larger than the point of a pin) will put the drug user on a trip for eight to sixteen hours because the substance remains in the bloodstream and brain cells for at least that long. One drop of liquid LSD can make five hundred people high. LSD is also called LSD-25, 'acid,' 'trip,' 'orange sunshine,' 'cubes,' and 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds."

The best research we found reveals that the repeat trips from LSD are both physically and mentally induced (by pressure) and that the nerve damage is permanent.

Alabama citizens needs to make a response to this problem in their own communities. Perhaps a special task force can analyze what that response can be from the public sector, certainly tying in the drug laws offenses to the new criminal code is a beginning; perhaps writing new and more stringent laws. It seems inconceivable to this writer that the U.S. Federal Government has the kind of regulations which would not allow national guard planes to be used as "chase planes" and radar equipment to police the skies for suspicious air traffic to report suspects. SHOCKING AND DISGUSTING.

STATISTICS SHOW:

1. Two out of three people will have tried a drug at least once before leaving high school.

2. Adolescent Drug use begins specifically with beer and wine, 28%; directly with cigarettes, 6%; with hard liquor, 3%; only 1% use an illicit drug without first trying a legal drug. 32% of youth progress directly from beer and wine to hard liquor. About 68% of cigarette users eventually start drinking. Only 21% of liquor users start smoking.

3. 50% of all youngsters 15-19 said they had been in one or more situations in the past month where alcohol was present.
   -40% of these were girls
   -25% were 15 years of age or younger

4. North Dakota school students start drinking in or before the 7th grade and by 12th grade, 90% say they drink.

5. 14% male high school seniors admit they get drunk at least once a week, with 36% of all seniors saying they get drunk at least 4 times a year.

6. 41% of high school seniors last year had drunk five or more alcoholic beverages consecutively in the last two weeks.

7. More than 15% of the general population have had some experience with marijuana.

8. One out of ten seniors smokes pot daily, or almost an 80% increase since 1975.

9. 49% of all seniors who used pot "during the past 12 months" also used one or more additional illegal drugs.

10. A survey in rural Maine revealed that in fourth grade 6% of the students had tried pot at least once, and 1% said that they had used it many times.

11. Use of marijuana among 12 to 17 year olds rose 42% in three years.

12. In 1975 6% of high school seniors surveyed admitted smoking marijuana daily. By 1977 the figure had jumped to 10.7%.

13. 43 million Americans have tried pot. 16 million are current users. 15% of all 14 year olds are current users. 4% of all 12 year olds. The number of users below 9th grade level has doubled since 1972.

14. The odds are you could go into any school, close your eyes and grab one student and that one smokes pot.

H.E.W. LOOKS TO SWEDEN

The following are verbatim excerpts from publications which are significant as a foretaste of decade 1980's emphasis for a change of direction in America.

> "All of Sweden, has several built-in child protection devices: an excellent day care system and state-supported medical care that includes closely monitoring the medical needs of a child from birth onward. At present, subsidized day care is widespread though not comprehensive; the Swedes are in the process of making publicly supported child care services available to most youngsters from seven months to the age when a Swedish child enters primary school. Another, more indirect, form of child protection comes in the guise of subsidies given four times yearly to all children under age 16, regardless of family income level. The money which is distributed at such strategic times as the beginning of a long, dark winter, is earmarked for clothing and food. But despite these advantages and others, this country still has child abuse problems....
>
> How does Uppsala cope with cases of abuse and neglect? Dr. Sundelin explained that he and other professionals are supported by a child abuse law that was enacted in 1924. Revised in 1960, the law made it compulsory for anyone concerned with child care--doctors, nurses, preschool and school personnel, police, social workers, private and public midwives--to report suspected abuse to the local social service department. Uppsala's department is divided into four social districts to serve its large population. From the time a suspected case is reported to the local agency, the social worker assigned to the case has four weeks to make investigations and gather data. After four weeks the case worker must appear before a committee of citizens--each social district has its own committee--and present his information. The committee makes the final decision on what to do with a child who has been abused or neglected. The fascinating part of this system is that the citizens committee is a purely

> political organization; the members are not child care experts, rather, they are elected by the community to rule on all manner of public welfare concerns." *
>
> Of course, they rely very heavily on the information and advice of experts, says Sundelin, but the final decision comes from the committee. As a result of this process, very few cases of abuse or neglect ever go to criminal court. In other words, the local community takes responsibility for disposition of its own cases of abuse."*

CBS Morning News, 5/22/79, Bob Schieffer: In his commentary this morning, Harry Reasoner turns his attention to foreign affairs, or at least sort of.

Harry Reasoner: "Ah, Sweden, land of tall, blond, big-boned people with translucent skins, land of the midnight sun, of gloom and inspiration, of forward-looking social thinkers. The Swedes have been great social pioneers, you know, great advocates of permissiveness, personal freedom, liberality. They're also keen on locking themselves in wood sheds with mounds of super-heated rocks until their pores are big as portholes, after which they dash outside in their pelts and roll in the snow, which says something about the Swedish idea of what's good for you.

In light of what I've just found out, I'm tempted to say that the sauna was developed just to give Swedes, and Swedish parents, in particular, a chance to practice sweating. The Swedish government, you see, has just made it illegal for parents to hit their children. Children's civil rights are now recognized under Swedish law. Not only is familial corporal punishment out, so are other abridgements of the rights of the child such as unreasonably withholding allowance, sending the tyke to bed without supper, cutting off T.V. or other privileges, banishing the pet-reindeer from the den, and so on. In Sweden, the days of the kangaroo court, honorable mother and father presiding, are over. Parents now must treat their offspring more or less as they would other adults. The "or else" is still a bit up in the air, however.

Swedish children are even now being informed of their rights by school personnel, social workers, via brochures and announcements on T.V. It may be that transgressing parents will soon find themselves in the dock faced by their own accusing four and five-year-olds, who are being represented by a legal specialist in such cases, an attorney dressed in a panda suit, who carries his papers in a rubber duck. "Do you see the person who struck you in this courtroom?" the judge will ask. "Yes", the plaintiff says, thumb in mouth, "Da-da". Let the record show that the plantiff has indicated the defendant.

How punishing parents will themselves be punished, I don't know, but one thing seems sure. I expect a great many Swedish mothers and fathers will suddenly feel an overwhelming desire to take a nice family vacation outside the country, and once the brood is over the border in Norway, the brats had better look to their rears."*

Sweden enjoys one of the world's highest rates of truancy, youth unemployment, alcoholism, vandalism, and other serious crimes.

Mrs. Birgitta Wistrand of Sweden's National Board of Social Welfare and Health boasts about her free society. "Without discipline, we may now instill values and socialize our children in new ways through mutual respect."**

The law against spanking and the 'psychological abuse' of children are the targets of the 1979 amendments to Sweden's Child and Parent Code. The new code changes the relationship between the family and the state. Senator Cranston and others are attempting a similar pattern in America whereby the federal government can legally monitor family relationships. The Child Care Act (S.4) introduced by Senator Cranston met with resounding opposition. Now he is trying a new tactic through the (S.1843) Domestic Violence Prevention Act. While this addresses the broad subject of domestic relations from a different vantage point than (S.4), the overall objectives are the same....to monitor family relationships. One prime objective is to promote 'family democracy', thus removing the husband as head of the household in law, religion and society. For clearer insight in the climate in Sweden, it should be noted that divorce, abortion, and incest are more prevalent in Sweden than in the U.S. May God forbid that Sweden becomes the role model for American policymakers.

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*SOURCE: C&S News
**SOURCE: Washington Post, Sept. 2, 1979, p. A26.

SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

The Department of Pensions and Security provides a wide range of social services to children and their families through offices in the 67 counties in the state. The provision of these services is directed toward the goals of: providing protection to children from abuse and/or neglect; enabling them to remain in secure living arrangements; and preventing dependency, neglect and exploitation through financial assistance and/or social services. Services are authorized by Alabama statutes, various sections of the Social Security Act, and funded by state and federal funds. Alabama has sound laws which were designed to protect children and preserve their rights to their own home or the best possible substitute.

Services for Children in Their Own Homes

Protective Services

Alabama's Child Abuse Reporting Act requires the reporting of suspected abuse or neglect to the Deaprtment of Pensions and Security or the police or sheriff. Child Abuse and Neglect reports have grown from 787 in 1975 (the first year of required reporting of both neglect and abuse) to a total of more than 15,000 in 1978 and 1979. Through-out Alabama, meetings have been held to increase public awareness of the responsibility to report these incidents. Some counties have taken action as a community to form multi-disciplinary committees to provide advice to the Department on the treatment of specific cases. Other counties are assisting with the development of Parent Anonymous groups and Parent Education groups. Staff shortages and heavy workloads prevent as early a response and as effective treatment as is needed for these cases. A number of programs are seen as important resources to prevent abuse and neglect, such as:

Day Care

One of the widely-used services by all Alabama citizens is care in a Day Care Center and the Day Care Home. There are 800 licensed Day Care Centers and 2,400 licensed Family Day Care Homes providing care. The centers and homes provide care for more than 40,000 chidren, including about 12,000 for whom the Department of Pensions and Security makes payment.

Homemaker Services for Children

Homemaker Services for Children has demonstrated that through teaching parents home management and child care skills, removal of a child from his home can be prevented. Homemaker Services for Children is available in only 6 counties, but is known to have prevented more than 400 children being placed in foster care.

Assistance is given to a number of children through a worker's counseling with parents concerning healthy emotions and school problems. Other departments and agencies work with Department of Pensions and Security in jointly funding under Title XX services, such as day treatment or mental health counseling.

Alabama's soaring teenage pregnancy rate is an example of Alabama's need for many types of preventive services. Identification of need in relation to prevention of pregnancy becomes quite complex. What is the responsibility of Public Health, Education, the Department of Pensions and Security, churches, and the community? What is parental responsibility in this area? At what age should children be introduced to the reproductive system and responsible sexual activity; where, in the home or school?

ADC

The Aid to Dependent Children program is for children who are in financial need and who have lost the support of one or both parents. The maximum payment for a family of 4 is only $148 per month. While that family would qualify for a monthly food stamp allotment of $165, it would have only a total of $313 a month to pay for food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities. Alabama's ADC payments are among the lowest in the nation, providing only 61½% of a very conservative standard of need established by the Department of Pensions and Security. Despite continued high inflation payments have not been raised in three years, due to a lack of state funds for the program which reaches about 61,000 families and which is financed through a combination of state and federal funds.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN OUTSIDE THEIR OWN HOMES

Foster Care and Adoption

There has been criticism about the foster care program throughout the country. Although the needs of these children are many and the problems are great, Alabama has made real progress in spite of limited staff. Through the knowledge gained in a Demonstration Project in Montgomery County, the Department has been able to step up permanent planning efforts for children in counties with the largest caseloads--Jefferson, Mobile, and Calhoun. By reducing the caseloads for some of the workers, it was possible in those counties to develop a permanent plan for 75% of the children with whom they worked. Currently, the Department is moving toward helping county staff with this kind of planning in 22 additional counties. There is an urgent need for making a differential in the payment for foster care provided for infants and that provided for adolescents.

There has been a study of children with special needs, and it appears that approximately 900 of the 4,000 children at board are children with a marked mental, emotional, or physical handicap, or with severe behavior difficulties. The Department currently is making an additional $50 service fee for 450 of these children, whose foster parents receive $135 for the regular monthly board payment. This is presumed to cover room and board, clothing, and incidentals. These committed people receive no payment for their time and services.

Foster Parent Associations have been developed, and some training has been provided to approximately 500 of the 2,000 foster parents. In our great concern for Alabama's foster children, we believe these children have serious unmet needs and that more staff should be available to help foster parents and the children. Training should be required for all people who have the care of children with special problems.

Foster parents are committed to provide better care for children. They have become real advocates through their 20 local organizations and the State Foster Parents Association. Older children, Black children, and handicapped children are among those for whom the Department finds difficult to locate a permanent home.

During 1978-1979, there were only 329 children coming to the Department's care who were legally free to be placed for adoption. During that same year, 289 children were placed for adoption. A large number of these children were over 2 years of age and members of family groups. Homes are desperately needed for Black children and children with physical and mental handicaps.

A real milestone in adoption was reached in 1979 with the enactment of a Subsidized Adoption Law for Alabama. Subsidies may be paid to permit adoption of children in special circumstances for whom adoption would otherwise be impossible. Some are teenagers wishing to remain with their foster parents, who cannot afford to adopt them without some financial help. Others are victims of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, hearing or visual difficulties.

A number of the private institutions and child placing agencies work closely with the Department in serving children who need group care.

Once a year, the Alabama Department attempts to determine with the community, and their own staff, the needs of children and the priorities among programs which will provide care and services. In 1979, the Title XX Needs Assessment ranked Protective Services and Foster Care as high priorities. Recently, the Department has formalized the work done in attempting to set priorities among multitudinous needs and has analyzed many of the Child Welfare programs. Some of the specific Child Welfare objectives toward which they hope to work in the next three years are to:

> Increase preventive/supportive services to high-risk families by developing guidelines for identification of high-risk factors and providing consultation in this area for a selected group of counties.
>
> Improve quality of child care by providing training to providers.
>
> Increase payments in day care, if funds are available.
>
> Expand Homemaker Services for Children to 9 additional counties during 1982 and another 9 in 1983.
>
> Assist in the establishment of Parent Education groups for neglecting parents for the purpose of improving parenting skills, teaching nutrition, and presenting methods of discipline and child management.
>
> Revise Report on Suspected Case of Child Abuse/Neglect, and develop improved methods for tabulating and retrieving data on child abuse and neglect.

Consult on the organization of multi-disciplinary teams on child abuse and neglect.

Develop a statewide system for improved methods of data collection concerning child abuse and neglect.

Update the Directory of Residential Child Care Resources.

Provide Permanent Planning consultation for 20 counties in 1980, 21 in 1981, and an additional 20 in 1982, for the purpose of developing permanent plans for children in foster care.

Increase board payments to foster parents, if funds are available, and make such increases according to age groups and special needs of children served and for children with marked emotional, physical and mental handicaps or behavior difficulies.

Develop a system for tracking children in foster care, and continue the state review of children in foster care.

Develop with the Department of Mental Health a group home for retarded children.

Increase the number of training sessions provided for foster parents.

Increase adoptive resources for Black children, older children, and children with special needs.

Increase the number of Adoptive Parent groups.

Develop Child Welfare Committees.

FOSTER CARE

An urgent need is the assessment of the number and kinds of foster family home facilities. Requiring special skills for those foster parents who deal with adolescents seems a reasonable approach to take in face of mounting evidence that professional skills are urgently needed. There must be a careful review of the Alabama Foster Home Program with every effort made for more material remuneration for foster parents, and for increasing skills in dealing with adolescents. There should be community esteem for parents who open their homes to foster children.

Classifying needs:

Do we have a classification system that matches a childs needs with social service systems? We need a careful review of our classification system - with brainstorming to improve it.

The current emphasis in social service is to (1) reunite families wherever possible, (2) to prevent institutionalization wherever possible, and (3) constantly to upgrade care.

One has only to attempt researching children's needs and social services to find that there is little literature existing in the field of children's needs, yet a great deal of social service.

A survey of a state found that children's accidents were a major problem and that prevention had not been a state priority, indicating that it is possible to have a sincere commitment to children and not have priorities wisely established.

Another interesting issue in a needs assessment is the distinction between needs and problems. A problem is easily identified, but the identification of a need is much more complex.

An example of identifying a problem would be Alabama's soaring teenage pregnancy rate. An identification of need in relation to prevention of pregnancy becomes more complex. What is the responsibility of Public Health or the State Department of Education? Of churches? Of communities? What is the parental responsibility in this area? At what age should children be introduced to the reproductive system and responsible sexual education, either in the home, or at school? Another example would be child abuse. It is simple to identify the problem. Identifying needs relating to the problem would include community education, individual counseling, crisis shelters, parent training, foster care, building and interdisciplinary teamwork among highly skilled professionals.

One can easily grasp the complexity of a needs assessment. One can have the most reliable data collection establishing the frequency, the depth, the many complexities of a problem, but if the data are never interpreted for the citizenry of the community or the state they may never become involved in translating these problems into service needs and solutions.

The collection of datum,however, is complex and frustrating, not only in a project such as this where extensive data have been sought from many sources for many months, but it is frustrating for the individual caseworker who has inadequate data. She may lack information about a child's medical history , or about his past emotional well-being, or about his educational needs at the moment. The problem of a lack of data is frustrating to a physician who is attempting to treat a foster child and needs information about his past medical history or the genetic background of the biological parents.

Training for Foster Care:

In our great concern for Alabama foster children, we believe that these children have serious unmet needs, and that Alabama should require a training program for persons having custody of these very speical and needy children. No adult should be given the custody of a child by the state of Alabama without that adult having an understanding of the behavioral characteristics of children in that particular age group, as well as having a demonstrated love and patience with children.

In our interview with a number of foster parents in Alabama we have been deeply touched by the degree of commitment on the part of these people and feel that they have been imposed upon, with some foster Mothers having to take work outside the home, to make financial ends meet, simply to retain custody of those foster children. This is no criticism of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Pensions and Security, for we have found the director of that division, Miss Louise Pittman, very supportive of Alabama foster parents and children, but it is time for this need to be spotlighted and given proper priority. The needs assessment process of assessing the needs of individual foster children should have a summary including the unmet service needs for children in foster care.

In-Home Services:

After carefully surveying the social services offered by the State of Alabama, another recommendation is to have greater in-home services making it possible for more biological parents to maintain children in the home.

We realize the cost that is implied at first-glance with this recommendation, but let us hasten to add that a great deal of this service can be provided by volunteers who have been carefully screened and trained to offer this service.

DPS has an on-going program for periodic assessment of children placement, diagnostic, and program service needs. Such regular and on-going assessments will provide a data base for locating those homes where in-home programs can be established. Children in every county who are receiving training through miscellaneous programs within the scope of the Children's Bureau can easily be identified. The careful classification system which we have recommended would specify needs and designate the form of care and services that should be provided.

One area in which men can participate relevantly would be in-home service programs regarding juvenile rehabilitations and occupational training, in addition to parenting skills. The use of volunteers in social services should be entered into in varying pilot projects with guidelines carefully developed.

Utilizing Data:

It is further recommended that the Data Users Officer for the Bureau of the Census be utilized in training many people concerning the format and interpretation of the census data in order that the 1980 national census can prove beneficial to us in developing basic social indicators, such as the poor, the very poor, the nearly poor, the broken homes, dependency, pre-mature births, illegitimate births, venereal disease-juveniles, etc.

More official state planning with much greater impact can take place if numbers of people understand how to interpret the census data. Those interested in social services will be interested in comparing the census based estimate of need with the families receiving state services through existing state programs. So far as public welfare service goes, we can place needs for public services in three general areas: (a) placement needs, (b) diagnostic needs, and (c) program service needs.

A basic underlying problem which contributes to all three of these needs areas is very often the lack of parenting skills in the home and some of this can be attributed to a lack of parents' physical presence in the typical home of 1980.

It is a grave concern that a child will be removed from a home and placed in a setting such as the Sheriff's Boys Ranch for several years, and then will arbitrarily be taken out of that environment to which he has responded in very positive ways and returned to a situation to find that it is still the same where parenting is concerned. We feel that there are many problem areas to a child being reinstated into a home that is an undesirable environment. Perhaps caseworkers need to search for new intangible indicators, in collecting information about a family in a case such as the one mentioned. This is especially true in homes where children have been victims of child abuse. Alabama public welfare has traditionally taken its role of protective services very seriously and has done a commendable job. As we have expressed the areas of our concern in the course of this needs assessment, we have found that many of the professional welfare officials and caseworkers have shared our concerns in these vital areas.

We recommend that any program built on helping Alabama families in the 1980's report to the general public in non-technical terms, (where possible), with descriptions and evaluations of the data collected, in order to encourage interest and participation by the general public.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

The Planned Parenthood Federation of America received $50.8 million of government money in 1977. PPFA is one of 6 international agencies approved by the Civil Service Commission for on-the-job solicitation of Federal employees.

Planned Parenthood considers itself "the nation's foremost agent of social change in the area of reproductive health and well-being." Its goal is universal reproductive freedom: family planning services available to all with induced abortion as a necessary back-up to contraceptive failure and "abolishing arbitrary and outmoded restrictions, legal regulatory, and cultural, which continue to limit the individual's freedom of choice in fertility matters." Planned Parenthood entered a law suit against the State of Missouri to strike down a law that required a husband to give consent to a wife's abortion.[4] That decision also outlawed requiring consent from a parent for a minor's abortion.

The educational materials are dealt with in the Health section, but it should be noted that the overall effect in society of accepting teens as sexually active with no restraints, and an easy availability of contraceptives is to encourage promiscuity.

While we cannot state with certainty that the increase of promiscuity among teenagers is directly linked to that availability of contraceptives anymore than it is linked with television, each has a decided signigicant.

Dr. Robert Kistner, Harvard Medical School, in addressing the American College of Surgeons said, "About ten years ago I declared that the pill would not lead to promiscuity. Well, I was wrong."[5] Kistner was one of the developers of "the pill."

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[4] Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri, ET AL. v. Danforth, Attorney General of Missouri, ET AL. No. 74-1151.

[5] Family Practice News, December 15, 1977

ALABAMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH

CHILD/YOUTH RELATED PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED
BY THE
ALABAMA ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

September, 1979

I. Teenage Parenthood

Teenage pregnancy and the accompanying problem of illegitimate birth is the biggest single public health problem in Alabama. Teenage pregnancies now account for more than 25% of all pregnancies in Alabama. Teenage pregnancies have a much higher incidence of medical problems and the children born of these pregnancies are much more likely to die, be developmentally disabled, have cerebral palsy, be mentally retarded, etc. The mothers are also much more likely not to finish school, to end up on welfare, etc. The cost to the state and the federal government in support of these mothers and children represents a tremendous fiscal burden. A number of studies have shown that through extensive education and family planning programs that teenage pregnancies can, in part, be prevented, and that through good prenatal care, postpartum care and early infant care that many of the really poor consequences to the mother and child can be prevented. The provision of family planning services and educational services, especially in the school system as mandated under Alabama law, and support of the public health system to provide prenatal care as well as follow-up of the teenage mother and her child after delivery are all major priorities.

Recommendations:

Public education should stress responsibilities of parenting and needs and rights of children and youth. Courses on parenting should be required for all students at junior high school or high school level. Such courses and programs should emphasize principles of child growth and development, needs of young children and effective parent-child communication techniques.

Programs should be designed to help families adjust to changing roles of family members, especially where both parents are employed outside the home.

Demonstration programs within the school system, including child care centers for teenage parents, should be established to assist teenagers to learn parenting skills and at the same time provide quality care for the children in close access to the parents. There have been two such demonstrations in Alabama—one in Tuskegee

Public Schools and one at Dolomite, Jefferson County, now Brighton. Such programs require additional funding, but have demonstrated effective help in alleviating problems of teenage parenthood.

II. Child Health

Alabama's infant mortality has consistently been among the highest in the United States and generally ranks just behind Mississippi. In 1977, 17 out of every 1,000 babies born died before they reached one year of age. We estimate that one-half of these infant deaths are preventable. The reasons for these infant deaths are many. They include inappropriate pregnancies to teenagers and older women who are high risk for having a poor outcome pregnancy. They include malnutrition, inadequate medical facilities, especially for the poor and near poor, the still too prevalent use of "granny" midwives to deliver babies at home for women who cannot afford to use hospital care, and inadequate funding for transportation and high risk care at the medical centers for those women that are or become acutely ill with their pregnancy. Furthermore, the lack of follow-up for high risk infants as well as the inadequate care facilities for children in many counties contributes to the high infant mortality. Most of these problems are, in part, correctable.

Immunizations - There is still too high a percentage of children who do not receive immunizations. Much progress has been made. The age groups who continue to need attention are pre-school children and children over 10.

Numbers of children continue to be handicapped because of lack of proper nutrition.

Recommendations:

Organizations and agencies should be coordinated in a statewide effort to reduce infant mortality and improve child health. Such coordination should include efforts to bring about improved education concerning parenthood, pregnancies and nutrition.

Major efforts should be developed to improve transportation facilities to clinics, expand clinics, and interpret the importance of immunizations.

Educational material should be developed and made available to parents and agencies that are responsible for selecting, preparing and serving foods to expectant mothers, infants and children.

Volunteers and community groups could help increase public awareness and support of the need for more adequate medical services for children through Medicaid and Public Health services.

Interpretation also should be provided about the inadequate payments for needy children.

III. Inadequate Payments for Needy Children (ADC)

The average payment for needy children in their own homes is $109.67 per month per family, the fourth lowest in the United States. The average payment per month per child is $37.53. In June, 1979, such payments ranked second lowest in the southeastern region.

Recommendations:

Additional funds should be appropriated to enable the State to make higher payments for which federal matching can be claimed, in order to prevent hunger, neglect, abuse and delinquency.

IV. Child Abuse and Neglect

In 1975, the Child Abuse Reporting Act was amended to include neglect. During the first two years, it was expected that the number of reports would increase. In 1974, there were 244 abuse reports, and 3,347 in 1976.

The reports for subsequent years are: 11,011 in 1977 and 13,887 in 1978. During 1979, there continues to be an increase, which amounts to approximately 20% to 25% over 1978.

Recommendations:

Additional social service staff is needed by the Department of Pensions and Security to investigate immediately the reports and to work with families where reports have not been made, who appear vulnerable because of problems identified through social services administered by the Department. It is estimated that at least 242 workers and 49 supervisors are needed over and above those which are in the current budget.

Homemaker Services is needed in all counties. Currently, there are 6 counties in Alabama which have Homemaker Services for children and their families. In a number of situations, it has been determined by using Homemaker Services to teach young parents good principles of child care and to actually provide care in emergencies, it has been possible to prevent children being moved into foster care and to prevent further neglect and abuse. It is recommended that 82 Homemakers and 18 Supervisors of Homemakers be employed. These cannot be provided for in the current budget of the Department.

Shelter care is imperative in providing children a safe place to which they can be carried when it is necessary that they be moved from their homes in the middle of the night, and foster homes are not available. Such shelter facilities require additional funds, which are not available under the current budget of the Department.

Continued public awareness of the problem of child abuse/neglect and exploitation is needed.

Leadership is needed for Big Brothers and Big Sisters Programs, Parents' Anonymous, Single Parent Support Groups, etc.

V. Lack of Adequate Foster Care

There is need for citizens and members of the Legislature to recognize that foster care for children requires a high quality of parenting, and that individuals currently providing foster home care are not even paid minimum wage for the important job they are doing. Currently, payments are made at the rate of $145 per child, with an additional $50 being paid for children with exceptional needs, and an additional $60 for children requiring nursing care. A number of delinquent youth could benefit from Foster Home Care, rather than large residential facility care.

Recommendations:

There is need to increase foster care rates. These increased rates cannot be made available under the current budget of the Department of Pensions and Security or the Department of Youth Services. The Department of Youth Services is unable under the current budget to make payments in foster homes.

Public awareness and recruitment of foster homes by citizens in the community can be of vital help to the Department of Pensions and Security and the Department of Youth Services.

The additional staff referred to as being a means of helping with the problems of child abuse and neglect are also needed to supervise children in foster care. Delinquent children under the supervision of the Department of Youth Services also require attention of additional staff of the Department of Youth Services, if services are to be improved.

VI. Lack of Appropriate Child Care Facilities for Mentally Retarded and Emotionally Disturbed Children Who Do Not Meet the Admission Criteria for State Facilities for the Mentally Retarded and Mentally Ill

There are a number of children in their own homes or in foster homes who have repeated moves and/or substandard arrangements when they need consistent treatment for mental retardation or mental illness in a residential facility.

Recommendations:

Citizens groups should request data from Mental Health, Pensions and Security and Education concerning the need.

Citizens groups could stimulate interest in foundation grants, local funding, etc. to assist Mental Health, Pensions and Security, and Education meet these needs.

Funding is urgently needed for both day-treatment and night-treatment, if children are to have adequate care.

VII. Need for Improved Day Care Services and Kindergarten Services

Programs are needed to assist parents learn how to select quality care and ways to become involved in their child's program. There is a need for educating the community to the importance of a State licensing law which requires minimum standards for day care facilities. There is also a need for improvement in the quality of services through training programs and increased payments for children whose parents cannot pay for day care services.

Recommendations:

Citizens groups could be organized to promote at least minimum standards of day care, and encourage organizations, colleges and universities to increase their efforts to provide training for operators and parents.

The Department of Pensions and Security is making payments for approximately 12,000 low-income children in day care. The rate of payment should be increased. Citizens groups should be aware of the importance of this increase being impossible under current budgets.

Each kindergarten child in the Alabama school system needs as much individual attention from the teacher as possible in order to assure the best chance of having a successful year. A parent volunteer program could be instigated in each county, which would provide each kindergarten teacher with an extra pair of "helping hands" daily, freeing her to give the needed professional help to each child.

VIII. Lack of Sufficient Special Education Classes and Vocational Opportunities for School Dropouts

IX. Lack of Appropriate Adoption Resources

Although there are hundreds of families who wish to adopt, very few are interested in the handicapped, the older child and minority children. The Subsidized Adoption Act will help, but citizens need to be aware of the need for appropriate adoption resources.

Recommendations:

Continuous interpretation by citizens groups of the need to refer families interested in adoption to the Department.

Citizens need to be aware of the dangers of unauthorized placements where a "go-between", not a licensed agency, places children for adoption.

SOURCE: Submitted by the Alabama Advisory Committee for Children and Youth by Randall Bain, Secretary AACCY, at the request of Mrs. John Ames, Chairman, Governor's Commission on Alabama Year of the Child, September 27, 1979.

Children and Health

FACTS

There are approximately 66 million children in the United States under the age of 18 years.

-- Ten million children have no known source of regular primary health care.

-- One out of every three children under 17 has never been to a dentist.

-- Even though we are the richest nation in the world, our infant mortality rate is higher than that of some countries.

-- Seven out of ten mothers under fifteen years of age receive no prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. One-fourth receive no prenatal care at all, or no care until the end of pregnancy.

-- Infant mortality rates are 50% greater for residents of poverty areas than nonpoverty areas.

-- Black children are twice as likely as white children to have no regular source of health care.

-- Seventeen and a half million children exist in dire poverty.

-- Seven to 14% receive no regular source of medical care.

-- One million are the victims of child abuse and neglect.

-- Approximately 7.9 million are handicapped.

-- Twenty-nine million are the children of working mothers.

-- One million run away from home each year for reasons ranging from teen-age rebellion to untenable living conditions from which they must escape.

-- More than 600,000 children are born each year to teenage mothers.

-- Almost three times as many youngsters committed suicide during 1977 as did in 1950.

-- Problem drinking has increased by 50% among young children since 1966.

-- A half million children live away from their families in facilities that range from foster homes to large institutions.

REPORT OF HEALTH SUBCOMMITTEE
GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD
February 13, 1980

Alabama's need for a coordinated health plan is evident. For economy and better patient care the following are recommended:

1. Unification of Federal Programs:

Fragmentation is rampant in such programs as W.I.C. where personnel are employed to perform specific functions in that program and are not allowed to assist in other areas of the health program. Equipment and machines purchased with funds from that allocation can be used only for that program. We need to work toward better utilization of equipment and personnel so that a nurse, for example, can do whatever nursing service is needed in the total program of the organization. This could result, in some cases, in one professional person conducting a unified clinic where two or more may be holding specialized clinics.

2. County Health Departments:

Local health departments are the back-bone of the entire public health program. Needs and facilities vary in different areas of the state. These should be recognized and accepted. Certain needs are uniform.

During recent years there has been an effort at the state level to join County Health Departments into Districts. This movement should be discouraged.

- A. A District Health Department is more expensive.
- B. Districting tends to create more bureaucracy in government.
- C. Localities (counties) tend to lose their identity in districts.
- D. Rural areas often support district offices without a fair return.
- E. Entirely too much time is spent in traveling

in a district. Example: One program based a nurse in one location and assigned her to work two days per week in another county approximately 60 miles distant. This arrangement cost in addition to her salary and loss of travel time an extra $10/week per diem plus mileage.

Hopefully the trend toward encouragement at the state level of districts will change and efforts will be channeled into helping strengthen the County Health Departments. Currently, though, considerable pressure is being exerted toward forcing certain counties to join with a district not necessarily of their choosing:

A. Programs for counties outside districts are being channeled through District Health Departments without any prior consultation or agreement with the County Health Departments even to the point of permitting the District Health Officers and their subordinates to expend money in the name of County Health Departments over which they have no authority and to move County Health Department Personnel in those counties into their own counties without local knowledge or approval. Example: programs of MCH/FP.

B. District Health Departments are provided with an extra portion of state funding (currently $25,000/district for three years).

C. One of the announced objectives of the Bureau of Local Health Services is formation of districts.

D. Districts appear to get preferrential treatment in personnel matters.

The title County Health Officer is not one which must be assigned only to physicians. Neither State Law nor any Regulation requires that. The State Committee of Public Health, though, has refused to approve the title for nonlegal requirements of being appointed by the County Boards of Health. Rather it assigns the title of County Health Officer to the Director of Local

Services even though that person may not have been so appointed by the Local Boards of Health as specified by State Law Title 22, Section 3-2. This results at times in one person claiming the title of County Health Officer for over one half the counties--and impossible situation. It, also, causes decreased attention and another level of bureaucracy before routine matters can be handled. This could be eliminated by appointment of non-medical health officers. A good percentage of the responsibilities and activities of the position are administrative and do not require the expertise of a physician. To require such:

A. Wastes talent.

B. Costs extra money.

C. Encourages the appointment of substandard personnel.

Furthermore, most clinical duties are contracted to local physicians, even when a Medical Health Officer is on the payroll.

3. A closer working relationship needs to be effected between Federally supported health care programs and local providers. The current plan is uncoordinated and is resulting in dual services being funded. If this were coordinated through Local Boards of Health and funded only when needs could be supported and their activites then delineated specifically, improvements could be made and tax dollars saved.

4. Health Forms:

A coordination and systematization of Health forms being used by both public and private providers of health care could result in better patient records especially in cases of transfer from one provider to another and in their use to meet requirements for jobs, schools, etc.

5. Health Education:

Health education for people of all ages is needed. Too long health programs in schools have been relegated to rainy days and ill-prepared teachers. Health for living its essential. It needs to be incorporated with healthful practices. A nationwide survey several years ago found that 25% of children of school age had undetected vision problems. A local study in a small rural system in Alabama not only found similar statistics but showed that corrections could be effected if proper efforts were made.

6. Pediatric Trauma:

Administrative Management. It is recommended that proper study be made as to the feasibility of a statewide emergency transportation system with special emphasis on the aspects of infants and children who have been injured critically or who become seriously ill. Particular interest should be devoted to those rural areas of the state that lack pediatric coverage of both professional persons and facilities.

7. Use of Nurse Practitioner:

Conceivably the role of the nurse practitioner can be expanded. This must be done cautiously. Only those nurses who have received the needed in-depth, additional education and training should be so licensed. The legality of all their performances needs to be completely settled.

8. Use of Volunteers:

Volunteers have long played a useful role in health matters. This role can be expanded. Good coordination and proper leadership will be essential ingredients of a good program.

John P. Chism, Ph.D.
Chairman

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN ALABAMA

The following information is furnished by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health directed by Dr. Robert Goldenberg. We received a high level of cooperation from Dr. Goldenberg throughout the needs assessment process.

1. Alabama has consistently had the second highest infant mortality rate and the third highest teenage pregnancy rate in the country.

2. Rural counties have even higher infant mortality rates than the rest of Alabama, often twice as high.

3. Many rural counties have few expert personnel or resources to provide quality maternity or infant care.

4. The poor, the working poor and lower middle class women and children in rural counties often cannot obtain obstetric and pediatric services.

5. More than 1000 women have their babies at home each year because they cannot afford hospital care. Most of these occur in rural areas.

6. Alabama is still having an excessive number of infant deaths each year from diarrhea and pneumonia and these are far more common in rural areas.

7. Nearly 20 percent of babies born in Alabama are to unmarried women. In many of Alabama's rural counties 50 percent of births are to unmarried women, most of whom are teenagers.

8. In many of Alabama's rural counties less than one-third of all women receive adequate prenatal care.

Alabama traditionally has not done well in the area of maternal and child health when compared statistically to the other states. Despite an overall improvement in such parameters as maternal mortality, infant mortality, and fetal death rate, Alabama still ranks at or near the bottom when the states are ranked. In the last two years however, Alabama has shown significant improvements in infant mortality.

In 1976 Alabama's infant mortality rate was 20 per 1,000 live births and ranked next to Mississippi as the worst in the United States. In 1978 Alabama's infant mortality rate was 16.1 per 1,000, a rate clearly better than Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana; and, depending on the final figures, probably ranked better than Tennessee, New York, and Alaska as well. The infant mortality rate for 1978 across the United States was 13.6. Therefore, in two years, not only has Alabama reduced its infant mortality rate but has improved its position among the states and come closer to the national average.

A major goal of health care providers has been to reduce the incidence of developmental disabilities including mental retardation and cerebral palsy. All available evidence suggests that for every three infants that die, two others are so severely handicapped that they require institutional care. Three times as many will be less severely retarded. All evidence now suggests that when the infant mortality is reduced the general quality of those babies surviving is improved and the ratios of infant mortality to mental retardation described above hold true. Therefore, from 1976 to 1978, in addition to there being 240 less infants' deaths a year in Alabama there were probably 160 fewer damaged infants born in Alabama that will require institutionalization and approximately 500 fewer infants per year that will be classified as mildly retarded.

Infant mortality is a crude but widely accepted method of evaluating child health in the United States. Perhaps it would be better to use the incidence of mental retardation, growth and development measurements, or other parameters to measure child health status, but these figures are not generally available on a statewide basis nor are they collected in a consistent manner from year to year.

The distribution of infant mortality is clearly not the same throughout the state of Alabama. Figure 1 represents a map of Alabama divided into counties. The number within the county boundary represents the infant mortality per 1,000 live births in 1977. While the numbers change slightly from year to year, the counties with the highest infant mortality are generally found in a band beginning along the Mississippi border, south of Tuscaloosa and north of Mobile, running through Montgomery straight across to the Georgia border. The infant mortality in this area over the years has been nearly twice that found along the northern part of the state.

Infant mortality is not only geographically maldistributed, but is unevenly distributed in other ways as well. Blacks generally have twice the infant mortality as whites, infants born to teenage mothers have a higher mortality than infants born to mothers in their twenties, and infants born to poor rural women have higher mortality rates than middle class urban babies.

While it is apparent that infants born to women who are poor, black, or rural have a disproportionately high mortality rate, all the reasons for this disproportion are not apparent. Since the greatest proportion of infant deaths are related to prematurity and since poor black and rural women have a greater propensity to have premature infants, a relationship between the prematurity associated with these factors and the infant mortality rates in these groups is certainly present.

In the last eight years, the prematurity rate has fallen consistently, although slowly, and now accounts for only 7 percent of all live births. This fall in the prematurity rate is major factor in the recent decline in infant mortality. Other factors include the falling pregnancy rate, increased numbers of abortions increasing socio-economic status, and the availability of better medical services. (Certainly for the very low birth weight baby, i.e., babies under 1,000 grams, if these babies are born or transferred live to a newborn intensive care unit, their survival has increased three times in the last five years from 20 percent to 60 percent). Major morbidity has steadily improved to the point that a baby weighs two pounds has better than a 90 percent chance of surviving.

Figure 2 represents a map of Alabama divided into counties. The figures within the counties represent the percentage of pregnant women who had five or less prenatal visits. Since the average number of prenatal visits in the United States is 11 and since it is not unusual for middle and upper class women using private physicians to average between 11 and 15 prenatal visits during the pregnancy, five or less visits clearly represents inadequate prenatal care. Figure 2 demonstrates that in many of the counties with very high infant mortality rates there is a strong liklihood that a large percentage of mothers received less than optimal attention during the prenatal period.

Further evidence for lack of accessibility to the medical care system is evidenced by the fact that between 1,000 and 1,500 babies are born at home each year in Alabama. These births are attended by untrained "granny" midwives. The very low rate of immunization in the preschool children as well as the fact that in Alabama, babies are still dying of pneumonia and diarrhea, all help to substantiate the belief that access into the medical care system for women and children is less than optimal and contributes to the high infant mortality rate in Alabama.

It is appropriate to state at this time that access into the medical care system implies both availability of services and a recognized need on the part of the consumer for these services. Educational levels influence not only the ability to pay for health services but also the motivation to seek health care. In Alabama, where the median educational level is lower than national averages, there is clear evidence that while the availability of services is limited, the utilization of those services by those most in need is less than optimal.

Alabama is a relatively poor state. The median family income in Alabama in 1976 was $7,226 compared to $9,586 for the United States. For a number of other reasons not already mentioned, poverty and poor pregnancy outcome are linked. Poverty is often associated with inadequate diet, and the relationship between inadequate nutrition and poverty is well established. Often, the lack of transportation discourages or prohibits many women from seeking prenatal care and pediatric care for their children. Our studies have shown that nearly 1/3 of the women and children in Alabama cannot afford to use private physicians for adequate preventive and acute health care. This may in fact explain the low number of prenatal visits in many of Alabama's counties as well as the high infant death rates from pneumonia and diarrhea.

While some preventive services including prenatal care, are available in the health departments in many counties, problems of understaffing, lack of physicians involvement, and inadequate facilities all tend to restrict utilization. Even then the lack of coordination between preventive care received in the health departments and the acute care received in physicians' offices and hospital emergency rooms result in fragmentation of services and less than adequate health care for those women and children most in need of a coordinated effort.

A survey of resources available for pregnant women and children shows a great maldistribution over the state. Figure 3 shows the distribution of obstetricians over the state and the next Figure shows the distribution of pediatricians providing direct patient care. In many of the counties with the worst infant mortality, there is no specialty care available.

A recent resource survey indicated that most of the delivery services in the state are small. In fact, of the 127 hospitals which are recorded as doing deliveries in 1977, only 18 did more than 1,000 deliveries and these were located in 10 counties. Fifty-seven counties in the state were served by hospitals doing less than 50 deliveries; 62 hospitals between 50 and 500 deliveries; and 16 between 500 and 1,000. The typical county in Alabama, therefore, is served by a single hospital doing between 50 and 500 deliveries per year.

Obviously, the highly technical services available in the large medical centers are not often present in the smaller hospitals; and for this reason, at least in the area of perinatal medicine, a regionalized approach has come into practice. It should be stressed that a regionalized perinatal system should not necessarily be a centralized one, but rather a system of care in which the vast majority of women are cared for and delivered in a facility as near to home as possible, while only those women and/or babies are likely to benefit from the very expensive and often fragmented, highly technical approach offered at the regional perinatal centers to be referred there.

A regionalized system of care involves communication, education and especially a commitment from all involved in perinatal care in a given community or region to effectively utilize the resources available to improve the outcome of pregnancy for all concerned.

Handicapping Conditions:

Approximately 4 percent of our population suffers from major developmental disabilities including mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and blindness. In about 50 percent of these cases, the cause is understood and, for many of these, prevention or early detection, resulting in satisfactory treatment, is possible.

These cases include such very well-documented and understood problems as maternal syphilis and gonorrhea infections, maternal infection with rubella (German measles) in early pregnancy, maternal Rh sensitization, inherited disorders such as phenylketonuria (PKU), hypothyroidism, Down's syndrome and other chromosomal disorders, and other inherited diseases.

The understood factors leading to disability include the problems of maternal malnutrition or inadequate nutrition, premature delivery resulting in the birth of a baby that cannot breathe properly, and oxygen deprivation causing brain damage around the time of birth.

In addition, such problems as early infant feeding problems, infections, accidents, and poisoning can result in mental retardation, cerebral palsy and other handicapping conditions. The same is true for a number of the now preventable childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, polio, mumps, and small pox.

All of these problems are to a large degree preventable. There is no question that a coordinated system of care for pregnant women and children in which we simply do those things we know how to do would reduce by 30 percent to 40 percent the number of children affected with handicapping conditions. The resulting family tragedies could be averted and the cost to society in terms of institutional care would be substantially reduced.

We should mention that besides the emotional anguish for family and friends when one of these tragedies occurs, there is. in addition, tremendous financial costs associated with these poor outcomes. Recent figures indicate that each severely retarded child or a child with severe cerebral palsy which requires institutionalization requires $20,000 per year in support. If the child is damaged, but can remain at home, special education costs now run nearly $3,000 per year.

Certainly not all causes of infant mortality or the various handicapping conditions are known and, at the present time, only about 1/3 to 1/2 are preventable by existing techniques. The best estimates for Alabama, therefore, now indicate that besides the 600 to 700 infant deaths which could be prevented, 300 to 400 children now born who end up severely damaged could have had a normal life with normal intelligence.

If even a fraction of these tragedies could be prevented, the savings would be tremendous. Since support for each child over his or her lifetime is well over one million dollars and institutionalization of retarded children is now causing the taxpayers alone over $38,000,000 per year, prevention of even a small percentage of these tragedies would save many millions of dollars.

This is not to say that many positive things have not already happened. In the last two years, by better applying existing technology and by reducing some of the fragmentation in the medical care system for women and children infant mortality in Alabama has been reduced 25 percent. This means that in 1978, 240 infants survived that would have died in 1976. It also means that of those that survived, approximately 150 now have normal intelligence that only two years ago would have been severely damaged. Another 500 to 600 children, who only two years ago would have been mildly retarded, are now normal as well.

An example of the preventative approach is illustrated by the hypothyroidism legislation passed last year. A $100,000 appropriation has lead to the discovery and early treatment of 15 hypothyroid infants, most of whom would have become cretins and required institutionalization. In the first year alone, therefore, $100,000 spent in prevention resulted in savings of millions of dollars in long-term institutional care.

Many various activities have lead to the reduction in infant mortality and handicapping conditions described above. These include improvements in medical care for mothers, pregnant women and infants by the private medical community more effective utilization of the public health system for women and infants, the creation of five and hopefully soon to be six medical centers which specialize in the care of the very high risk mother and infant. and the educational program funded by state appropriation which has now reached every hospital in the state.

In order to continue and even to accelerate the improvement described above, many gaps in the existing system of care for pregnant women and infants need to be closed. It is our very strong conviction that legislative support for a program which included the following components would result in a rapid and substantial reduction in infant mortality and handicapping conditions in Alabama, and, in addition, be cost-effective in that funds expended for special education and institutionalization could be reduced.

This program would include a strong educational component so that pregnant women would be taught what they could do to improve their own pregnancy outcome such as proper nutrition, decreasing alcohol and tobacco consumption, as well as seeking appropriate care as early as possible. For those women that needed specialized care during their pregnancy because of a medical complication, this funding would establish and provide those services. This funding would insure that there were adequate rapid transportation systems so that critically ill mothers and infants could utilize the appropriate medical centers. This would eliminate the need for an expensive high technology program at each county hospital. For those pregnant women and infants who needed specialized high risk care and could not otherwise afford it, this program would provide support for careful follow-up to make sure that those infants at very high risk of dying or of developing a handicapping condition could be discovered early so that alleviation or prevention of the handicap could be accomplished.

Initiating this program in Alabama would not only demonstrate our commitment to our children, but, over time, will result in substantial savings as the number of children born with severe handicaps is reduced.

A program to achieve rapid improvements in Alabama's high risk mortality rates and reduce handicapping conditions must involve many varied approaches. These include:

1. The creation of adequate primary care facilities for women and their children with special emphasis on screening for major medical problems.

2. The development of an outreach and tracking program to encourage and maintain utilization of the above systems by those at highest risk for poor outcome pregnant, infant mortality and unwanted pregnancy.

3. The development of an extensive health education program with special emphasis on developing mass media programs, community educational programs and school health.

4. The continued development of training and update programs for health care workers involved in obstetrical and pediatric care.

5. Creation of both outpatient and inpatient referral centers located in a number of accessible areas around the state for medical problems in obstetrical and pediatric patients.

6. The further development and maintenance of a regionalized perinatal system which includes transport of ill or potentially ill obstetrical patients and infants and to effectively utilize the tertiary care

available at the state perinatal centers.

7. The development of a high risk infant follow-up program insuring that infants which survive the dangerous neonatal period receive appropriate care in the first year.

8. Further emphasis on providing family planning contraceptive services to all who need these services, especially those at high risk for having a pregnancy which is likely to end poorly. Special emphasis should be placed on teenagers who now have 25 percent of Alabama's children and account for more than their share of infant mortality, mental retardation, etc.

CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION

One very significant miracle of the birth process is the immunity with which newborn babies are endowed by their Creator through the mother's body; however this immunity is temporary and wears off during the first year of life. For this reason, immunization programs, complete with educational programs, are vitally important to help those young bodies build permanent defenses against disabling diseases. Alabama has much to be proud about with the immunization program if we look at Alabama children entering first grade. Because of the efficiency of the public health program, and the diligence on the part of elementary school principals in not accepting students to the first grade who do not show proof of adequate immunization, we have come far. However, if we look at two and three year olds, or if we look at older adults who somehow missed childhood immunization, we see the picture in a different light.

Of the fifty-two million children in America who are under the age of 15, almost 40% are in danger of catching one or more of seven serious diseases: Measles, Polio, Rubella (german measles), Mumps, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), and Tetanus.

There is a general sense of apathy accompanying the ignorance about childhood diseases. Many parents are not aware that these diseases often cause crippling and sometimes death. With the one exception of tetanus, every other disease mentioned is contagious and spreads quickly through a school classroom, and from community to community.

Parents have every right to ask about the risks involved, in addition to the benefits of immunization. Vaccines pose very little risk to children.

Risks can be distinguished from side affects which are commonly present in immunization, and are usually very minor, limited to a slight fever, a sore arm, and occasionally a sign of a mild rash. This is not to say that there is not a serious reaction on rare occasions but this is another reason that immunization should be carried out by qualified health professionals and/or medical doctors.

Measles:

Measles, referred to as Rubella or Red Measles, is the most serious of the common childhood diseases. Measles can cause blindness and encephalitis, or inflamation of the brain, which leads, often, to permanent brain damage and deafness, and often causes pneumonia. Measles is most common in late winter and spring, and while it usually strikes young children, it can occur later in life with outbreaks in high schools and colleges. Symptoms begin like those of a bad cold and fever may run high. A few days after that, a red rash appears on various parts of the body. It usually takes a week to ten days for the rash to fade away. The public health service reports that as many as three out of every ten cases of measles results in pneumonia; encephalitis occurs once in every 1,000 reported cases; and year after year there is one death for every 1,000 cases.

The last great epidemic of measles was in 1964 with nearly ½ million cases of measles reported in the United States, and approximately 450 deaths. The widespread use of the measles vaccine has brought about a tremendous reduction in measles cases but there has not been a continuing decline in the middle seventies as was expected. The threat of measles in America undoubtedly has to be attributed to the fact that there are still millions of American children who have not been immunized against it.

All healthy children should be vaccinated at the age of 15 months. The vaccine produces long-lasting, prob--ably lifelong, protection.

Polio:

Poliomyelitis occurs rarely today, but when it does occur, it can cause permanent paralysis. Polio is fatal in about one out of every ten cases. Polio is caused by three types of virus that live in the noses, throats, and intestinal tracts of infected people.

Type one virus is the most frequent cause of illness and paralysis. Virus types two and three are milder and do not usually cause outbreaks. Polio occurs most often in children between the ages of one and sixteen. Many people who are infected by the polio virus have no symptoms but they still spread the disease to others.

In mild forms of polio, where symptoms are present, they include fever, sore throat, nausea, headache, and stomach ache. Sometimes the patient will feel pain and stiffness in his back and legs.

Paralytic polio begins with the same symptoms, but severe muscle pain is usually present and if paralysis occurs, it does so in the first week. There is no specific treatment for polio and the degree of recovery varies from patient to patient. With the development of the polio vaccine, the number of cases of paralytic polio has plummeted and will no longer be a threat to America where immunization programs are effective. If children are not protected, polio can and will strike. The most widely used vaccine is taken from live but weakened polio virus and is taken by mouth. The second is taken from killed polio virus and is given in a series of injections. This vaccine is not widely used in the United States at this time because the oral vaccine is favored. Young children should have two doses of oral vaccine their first year of life, and a third at about 18 months. A booster dose should be given at four to six years of age before the child enters school. Very rarely are there any side effects of any kind with injectable vaccine, and the oral polio vaccine carries with it a slight element of risk--probably one in several million. The risk of having our children unprotected is many times greater.

Rubella:

Rubella (also called 3-day measles or German measles) is common among unvaccinated teen-agers, sometimes affects adults, but is more common as a mild childhood disease. Rubella occurs most often in the winter and spring and is highly contagious. People catch it by breathing in particles of rubella virus that sick people have expelled.

Young adults who get rubella may have swollen glands in the back of the neck accompanied by temporary pain and stiffness in the joints. A slight fever lasting for perhaps 24 hours and a rash that appears on the face and neck and lasts for a day or two are the usual symptoms.

Recovery from rubella is almost always speedy and complete. However--a woman who gets rubella early in her pregnancy stands a 20 to 25 percent chance of giving birth to a deformed baby. The possibility that she will have a miscarriage is even greater.

The last big epidemic of rubella occurred in 1964 resulting in some 20,000 babies born with severe birth defects, and an estimated 30,000 women had miscarriages.

The most common birth defects caused by the rubella virus are blindness, damage to the heart and major arteries, deafness, abnormally small brains and mental retardation. Immunizing children and thereby eliminating the source of infection is the best way to protect expectant mothers and their offspring from these tragic effects.

Mumps:

Mumps is a common, contagious disease of children and occurs most often in the first half of the year, from late winter to early summer. The mumps virus is spread by person-to-person contact, and most often effects children between the ages of five and ten; however, it also strikes teenagers and adults, often with serious effect.

Symptoms usually appear in the form of painfully swollen glands in the face and neck, fever, headache, and earache. However, as many as one in every seven to nine children may show signs of further complications such as: meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain), or encephalitis (inflammation of the brain itself). Most patients recover fully and very rarely does permanent damage, including deafness, occur.

In one case out of four in teenage and adult males, mumps may produce a painful inflammation of the testicles and sometimes (but rarely) results in sterility. In female patients, inflammation of the ovaries and breasts may result.

Mumps is a painful but easily prevented disease. Mumps vaccine is available by itself or in a combination vaccine that also protects against measles and rubella. One shot of the combination vaccine, which is given at 15 months of age can protect the child against all three diseases.

Diphtheria:

Diphtheria, once a greatly feared disease, has gradually declined in numbers of cases occurring. It is a very dangerous disease to the very young, and is still a disease that parents should know about and have their children protected against.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacterium found in the mouth, throat, and nose of an infected person. Tiny droplets of moisture expelled by coughing or sneezing is a common means of spreading the disease; however, diphtheria also can be spread by carriers (people who harbor the bacteria but remain in apparent good health).

Early symptoms are sore throat, a slight fever and chills, and the appearance of a patch or patches of grayish membrane beginning to grow in the throat. If the membrane continues to grow it can interfere with swallowing, or if extended to the windpipe, it can cause the patient to suffocate by blocking the passage of air.

Diphtheria may produce a bacterial which if spread throughout the body can cause serious complications such as paralysis (lasting for as long as three to four weeks), heart failure, or broncho-pneumonia. Five to ten percent of all diphtheria cases are fatal.

Pertussis:

Pertussis (whooping cough) most often strikes children under the age of seven during late winter or early spring.

Pertussis is spread through the air by a bacteria found in the noses, throats, and mouths of infected persons. It begins much like a common cold, accompanied by an irritating cough. As the disease progresses, the cough increases in intensity and results in violent and prolonged spasms, creating a high pitched whooping sound between spasms, as the patient fights to inhale air.

Complications range from convulsions, collapse of the lungs, pneumonia, brain damage, and unless adequate treatment is given early in the course of the disease, one infant in four who gets whooping cough before the age of six months will die.

Tetanus:

Tetanus, commonly known as lockjaw occurs frequently in children as well as in adults. Tetanus is caused by a bacterium found mostly in soil, dust, manure and in the digestive tracts of man and many animals. Unlike many of the other childhood diseases, tetanus is not transmitted from one person to another. The germs enter the body through a wound, such as those made by nails, knives, etc., i.e., puncture wounds. If there are bacterium present on the nail, knife, etc., and are allowed to remain deep in the wound, they thrive and produce poison that attacks the body's nervous system.

If a person has not been immunized against tetanus and the infection develops, he maintains, at best, a 50-50 chance of surviving. Symptoms include headache, irritability, and muscular stiffness in the jaw and neck. As the disease progresses, the jaw, neck and limbs become locked in spasm and the body may wrench under waves of painful convulsions.

Even though doctors treat the terrible symptoms of tetanus with powerful tranquilizers, anti-spasmodic drugs, and special diets designed to preserve the patients' strength, the convulsions may continue to the point at which the patient dies of heart failure, lack of oxygen, or simple exhaustion. About half of all cases are fatal.

The Combination DPT Vaccine:

The DPT vaccination provides a high degree of immunity for a number of years against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Early immunization is important. All healthy infants should be given the DPT vaccine beginning with a series of three shots, at two, four and six months of age. A fourth dose of vaccine should be given 12 months after the third, at about the age of 18 months; a fifth dose is needed when the child is four to six years old, before he or she enters school. After that, booster doses for diphtheria and tetanus are given every ten years, throughout life, to maintain a high level of protection. (Protection from whooping cough (pertussis) should not be necessary as this disease is usually not a threat beyond childhood.)

Children over six years of age and adults who have not been immunized should receive a series of shots for diphtheria and tetanus and a booster dose every ten years thereafter.

CHILDREN AND DENTAL HEALTH

The following information was supplied by Naseeb L. Shory, D.D.S., Director, Bureau of Dental Health:

Although we do not have current statistics for Alabama children, observations and extrapolations from national data can be applied for children of ages 6-11.

a. An average of 1.4 decayed, missing, or filled permanent teeth.

b. An average of 3.0 decayed, missing (due to carries), or filled primary teeth.

c. Through 1965, black children had lower DMF and def rates (caries experience) than white children. Since 1965 rates have about equalized.

d. Some studies show caries experience increasing with family income. But seeking of dental care has been shown to be directly related to income and education of family head.

e. 95% of children are in need of dental treatment. Needed care ranges from prophylaxis and oral hygiene instruction to replacement of lost teeth.

f. 40% of children have some degree of periodontal disease.

Suggestion dental health activities:

I. An intensive program in Alabama schools concerning the number one health problem of children--oral disease.

1. Dietary aspects

   a. Instruction in proper diet selection.

   b. Prohibition of confection sales as between-meal snacks in schools.

2. Severity and seriousness of oral diseases
    a. Loss of teeth and oral supporting structures is a crippling condition.
    b. Oral infections and irritations can lead to serious general health impairment.
3. Sound and well-reasoned oral hygiene instruction
4. Use of supplemental fluorides where community flouridation is not feasible

B. Fluoridation of all public water supplies in Alabama. *

C. Dental Care

1. As in some other states, Alabama should require a certificate of proper oral health before entry into first year of school and at subsequent grade levels.
2. More funds should be available to provide oral health care instruction in conjunction with treatment in the professional dental office.

D. Media campaign for public education.

E. Increased and improved oral health education courses in teachers' colleges and professional schools (medical, nursing, etc.)

F. Better programs for reaching parents with oral health education. (This probably is the most important, but the most difficult to implement.)

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* This issue is one of current controversy. The commission does not go on record as taking a position for or against fluoridation.

SOURCE: Letter dated 12-31-79

ALABAMA WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children is a health oriented, intervention program to make specified nutritious foods available to infants, children, and pregnant or breast-feeding women who are individually determined to be at nutritional risk by competent professionals (physicians, nutritionists, nurses). The program goals are to provide supplemental foods, to educate the participants to the best use of these foods and to develop an understanding of the relationship of proper nutrition to the total concept of good health and growth. The foods which the program provides have been chosen because they are good sources of nutrients often low in the diets of this population group. These nutrients include calcium, iron, Vitamin C, Vitamin A and protein. The pregnant and breast-feeding women and children receive similar food packages tailored to their individual needs. Foods include milk (or cheese as an alternate), eggs, iron-fortified cereal and juice high in Vitamin C. For infants (up to 1 year), the foods in the package are iron-fortified infant formula, iron-fortified infant cereal and infant juice.

The Food and Nutrition Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is responsible for administration of the W.I.C. program at the federal level. Administration at the state level is carried out by the state health department and at the local level through a public or private nonprofit health agency. The Alabama Department of Public Health coordinates the program in Alabama, accounts for funds and submits reports to the Food and Nutrition Service. The local agencies distribute food vouchers to eligible participants. They are responsible for certifying participants who are eligible for the program, for conducting required medical examinations, for keeping needed records and for making necessary reports. Participation in the program is based upon meeting the eligibility requirements (including need, and income) and the existing quota.

W.I.C. programs are now operating in 66 Alabama counties. Current plans are to encompass the entire state when funds are available. Local agencies are eligible to apply for participation in the State's WIC program if they provide continuous medical care and treatment to residents of a substantially low-income area; if they serve a population of women, infants, and children at nutritional risk; if their staffs include competent professionals to interview and examine patients receiving health services; if they have the personnel, expertise, and equipment necessary for performing the measurements, tests, and data collection specified by Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for the WIC program; and if they maintain or are able to maintain adequate medical records.

The following statistics are from fiscal year 1979:

Total Funding	$11,017,790.00
Expenditures	10,870,233.00
Participation	78,530.00
Average number of women per month	4,829
Average number of infants per month	9,712
Average number of children per month	17,611
Average cost per person per month: Food	22.79
Average cost per person per month: Food and Administration	28.55

CHILDREN AND SMOKING

Secretary Califano's speech in San Francisco, California on April 26, 1979, revealed an intensive study on smoking among children and teen-agers in America and contains the latest research data from the National Center of Health Statistics.

HEW Secretary said, "Today we know that cigarette smoking is involved in 80,000 deaths each year from lung cancer; 22,000 deaths from other cancers; 225,000 deaths each year from heart disease and stroke; and more than 19,000 deaths from chronic lung disease."

"And our statistical research has yielded another new and chilling fact: A boy who takes up smoking before age 15 and continues to smoke is only half as likely to live to age 75 as a boy who never smokes."

Today as never before boys and girls are experimenting with smoking at earlier ages. Now is the time for all who oppose this habit to make sure that every boy and girl is given enough information to make an informed choice about the effects of smoking on health.

Public health agencies are attempting to get the message out about smoking, namely, that smoking is "slow-motion suicide". Apparently, girls and women are the poorest listeners to this important message because the percentage of female smokers has virtually remained unchanged, although the percentage of male smokers decreased from 53 to 37½ percent in the last 30 years.

The death rate from lung cancer among women in 1978 was almost three times as high as in 1964. Secretary Califano revealed the newest facts about smoking among children and teen-agers. The findings included: "Among all young people age 12 to 18 the overall news is good. Smoking among young people is down. There are now 3.3 million young people who are regular smokers: about 12 percent of the total population in that age group. This is down about 4 percent from what it was in 1974. It is interesting to break the statistics down by ages:

* For Girls, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 18.6% in 1968

To: 25.9% in 1974

To: 26.2% in 1975

* The Sum Up: A sharp drop among boys---but a disturbing, continuing rise among girls.

Obviously, there is an increase in smoking among teenage girls. For the first time in the history of the nation, smoking among women actually exceeds smoking among men. Today there are 1.7 million girls age 12 to 18 who smoke as opposed to 1.6 million boys.

What can we conclude from this new evidence? First, we can conclude that education programs are effective, although not as effective as we wish them to be. Second, we find more men giving up smoking and fewer boys starting it, while women are finding it more difficult to give up, and girls are beginning to smoke in increasing proportions. If these trends continue we can expect these special dangers of smoking for women:

1. In roughly four years lung cancer will probable surpass breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women, largely due to smoking.

2. Evidence gathered since 1964 has established that cigarette smoking is a major risk factor for heart attacks and sudden cardiac death among women as well as men.

3. Cigarettes have a more powerful addictive hold over women than over men.

4. Smoking during pregnancy can do significant harm to an unborn baby. Newborns are similarly effected by side stream smoke from the cigarettes of others.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend that the new awareness program among teachers and students be compulsory in the public schools of Alabama, and that it be presented in a carefully prepared unit of study for both sixth and seventh graders.

2. We further recommend that at both sixth and seventh grade levels posters, letter writing, letters of inquiry, and essays on smoking and health be encouraged.

Among Young People Age 12-14:

* For Boys, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 2.9% in 1968

To: 4.2% in 1974

To: 3.2% in 1979

* For Girls, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 0.6% in 1968

To: 4.9% in 1974

To: 4.3% in 1979

To Sum Up: A sharp drop among boys since 1974, but only a slight drop among girls.

Among Young People Age 15 and 16:

* For Boys, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 17.0% in 1968

To: 18.1% in 1974

To: 13.5% in 1979

* For Girls, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 9.6% in 1968

To: 20.2% in 1974

To: 11,8% in 1979

To Sum Up: A sharp drop among both boys and girls.

Among Young People Age 17 and 18:

* For Boys, The Percentage of Regular Smokers Went

From: 30.2% in 1968

To: 31.0% in 1974

To: 19.3% in 1979

3. We encourage the education and civic communities to join in with public health for more community awareness of the damages to health by smoking.

4. We urge that all national and state organizations such as the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Boys Clubs, YMCA, YWCA, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Education Associations, and other organizations be contacted to assist with this on-going educational program.

5. Individuals and groups should call upon the cigarette industry to design their advertising so that it does not appeal to children and teen-agers and young women of childbearing age. Secretary Califano said that the world-wide tobacco companies together spend 1.8 billion dollars each year to advertise and promote smoking. Domestically, the cigarette companies spend upwards of eight hundred million dollars per year on advertising and promotion. It will take a public outcry to impress upon the tobacco industry the impact of its advertising on children and young people.

6. It is our recommendation that private corporations and businessmen be encouraged to place some of their advertising dollars in a campaign to convince children, teen-agers, and young married women of child-bearing age to the special dangers of smoking for unborn babies, for their own general health, and life expectancies. The most recent study referred to by Secretary Califano claimed that more than 3.3 million Junior and Senior

High School students are regular smokers. This should present a challenge for us worthy of our strongest commitment.

7. Concerned individuals and groups should urge the federal government to cease all present subsidization and encouragement of the tobacco industry.

CHILDREN IN DEPRESSION

According to child psychiatrist, Leon Cytryn of the National Institute of Mental Health (Bethesda, MD), as many as 20 children in 100 may be suffering from symptoms of depressions.

Among possible indicators are sadness, crying, withdrawal, lethargy, excessive self-criticism, feelings of inadequacy, difficulty in sleeping, headaches, stomach aches, etc.

Parents should note the frequency, duration, the degree of discomfort, or the degree of intensity of the symptoms. Depression which is hidden behind "masks" of aggressive behavior or hypertension will be more difficult to recognize. The home environment and parent-child relationship is the most important factor in the spirit of confidence and well-being in a child. The self image of a child will usually parallel the image demonstrated by the parent of the personhood of each child. It is therefore vital that parents condemn unacceptable behavior without the child feeling condemned as an individual. It is important for a child to be confident that the parents' love is unconditional. Then when a child fails to live up to expectations or sincere promises, he will not feel rejected and sink into despair/depression. Children pick up from the emotional atmosphere strain of economic pressures and family conflicts. They are confused by conflicting and/or inconsistent social and moral values. We believe that studies regarding drug and alcohol abuse will soon verify this link among young children with depression. Already, research links depression in later life.

HEAD LICE

Nationally there has been a significant rise in the incidence of pediculosis (lice). Lice are not dangerous but they require attention because they spread rapidly and are difficult to control.

There are three varieties of lice which inhabit hair and/or clothing:

Pediculosis capitis	(head lice)
Pediculosis corporis	(body lice)
Pediculosis pubis	(pubic or crab lice)

Head lice infestation has been an especially annoying problem for school personnel in recent years. Indications are that anyone can get head lice, as they are no respectors of age, economic class or hair style. However, one study indicated that female cases outnumber males almost 2 to 1 and cases among whites outnumber cases among blacks more than 20 to 1.

Reliable estimates based on the number of lice remedies sold to the public annually indicate the number of cases rose from a low of 250 thousand in 1963 to a high of five million in 1976.

OPTIONS ON MEDICAL CONSENT

The lives of many people are affected by the age of consent. The issues involved raise complex points of law. Alabama has the lowest age of consent (14) of any Anglo-American law. While some children are unfortunately emancipated at age fourteen, most children at that age are living within and subjected to the line of authority in the family structure. Many parents oppose that young age as a proper age of consent as it strikes at the authority and responsibility of parents. We understand the arguments pro and con and acknowledge the complexity of the issues.

Options on age of consent (18, 16, 14).

If fixed at 18:

a. Would be consistent with traditional view of parental authority over a minor child.

b. Would be consistent with the age of majority.

If fixed at 16:

a. Would be consistent with age at which a child may leave parental care and school.

If fixed at 14:

a. Would be more consistent with the "age of discretion" concept.

b. Would maximize emancipation of a minor from parental authority from the point of view of those favoring this.

c. Would enable children to such medical treatment/advice for social diseases and pregnancies without parents knowledge.

Who should determine competency to consent to health care services?

Option 1: Health care provider

1. reflects current practice
2. enables care to be provided quickly
3. no interference between parent and health care provider

Option 2: Court or Independent tribunal

1. Affords maximum protection of rights for recipient.
2. Impractical, time consuming, causes delay.
3. common sense [1]
   stay out of courts as much as possible

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[1] Spann's Law: Truth so obvious it needs no defense.

The University of Alabama in Birmingham
Department of Pediatrics/Devision of Adolescent Medicine
205/934-5258

March 7, 1980

Ms. Bobbie Ames
Route 6 Box 207
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Mrs. Ames:

I am enclosing a few remarks which represents the best of my personal thoughts on rights of teenaged girls to give consent for abortion. This is not a simple question and neither you nor I can make the decisions which will come from the Supreme Court. After reading these few paragraphs, if you have any questions, I'll be pleased to talk with you about them.

You are aware, I think, that I am still satisfied with the 14 year cut-off point for provision of general health care because it is seldom used but can be extremely valuable in certain instance. Even if this age were changed to 16, I do not think there would be any noticable difference because I personally know of no reputable physician who would obtain consent from a 14 or 15 year old without obtaining parental consent unless it were impossible or the condition so serious that providing such care was necessary; and, I believe all of us would get a court order in such circumstances. In other words, changing this law to 16 years would make little if any difference from a practical standpoint.

I was in Washington a few days ago and was told that Medicaid supportof juvenile offenders in DYS is a state decision and does not contradict any federal regulations. In fact, most states do provide Medicaid coverage for such juveniles. Why doesn't Alabama?

Sincerely,

W.A. Daniel, Jr., M.D.
Professor of Pediatrics

WAD:lse

Enclosure

W.A.DANIEL, JR., M.D.

Remarks on Consent

These remarks do not address the question whether abortion is right or wrong but are concerned with the question: at what age should a pregnant female be responsible for giving consent to abortion?

We are governed by laws and laws are subject to changing interpretation, alteration or repeal. Perhaps it is true that few if any laws are universally applicable to all persons in different circumstances if justice is to come about. Currently there is much concern and confusion about parental rights and the rights of children, particularly adolescents. There is also no generally accepted definition of maturity and therefore two concepts frequently enter into judicial decisions. These concepts are those of "emancipated minors" and the "mature minor" classification. To further influence decisions are the effects of many existing laws which, in some instances, challenge credulity. An example of the latter: can the situation in which a 13 year old unmarried girl brings her baby to a physician for treatment. It is thought that the teenage mother could legally give consent for treatment of her infant. It is equally likely that because she is a minor, she could not give consent for her own health care. However, if she married that day, she then would be accorded rights of adults and this would be not because she is developmentally more mature, more adult but simply because she was now married.

There has been the tendency during recent years to reduce the concern of rights of parents versus rights of adolescents to a medical framework which frequently eliminate consideration of parental rights. Such a narrow medical perspective, most often seen in litigation concerning teenage pregnancy, often seems to disregard the needs of, effect on, and relationships of the family, the teenage father, his parents and the siblings of both families.

Recently the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in Belotti vs. Baird and this decision reflected the ambiguity over the assignment of parental rights and responsibilities. The Court ruled that in the area of contraception and procreation, when adolescents' values differed from those of the parents, the adolescents' interests were considered paramount. Adolescents were guaranteed the "right" to decide for themselves (in consultation with their physician, who may refer the issue to a judge) about contraceptive matters and abortion, without requiring either notification or consent of their parents. Furthermore, state intervention to protect this right was not to be viewed as a threat to family integrity, according to the Court, for that autonomy had already dissolved in the fact of the pregnancy itself and in the surrounding family tension. In the area of procreation, the court seemed to suggest that parental values and interests probably differ from those of their children and that these differences would sufficiently hinder the parents' ability to act in their teenaged daughter's best interest.

One can infer that a problem arising with requiring a formalized, fact-finding hearing before a judge or committee is the danger it poses for significant intrusion into the parent-child (family) relationship. Pitting the parents and child as adversaries often will be at odds with the presumption that parents act in the best interest of their child. On the other side, various court rulings on the question of contraception or abortion in teenaged females have stated that families are already disrupted and giving parents the right to decide whether the minor female keeps the infant, places it for adoption, or has the pregnancy terminated would not respect the rights of the teenaged mother-to-be and bring the family harmoniously together.

At the present time, the Supreme Court is considering the question of abortion from many aspects and ruling(s) is expected during the current court term. It would seem to be the course of wisdom in Alabama to await such rulings for to do otherwise would surely involve the State in long, expensive court procedures to determine the constitutionality of any law passed which contained a specific age, particularly if it did not recognize the rights of emancipated adolescents and those classified as mature minors.

CHILDREN AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

In cooperation with the Alabama Year of the Child and the Alabama Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a T.V. spot was produced dealing with seat restraints. Their use is one approach to preventable child fatalities and injuries from highway accidents. The facts are:

1. The chances of being killed in an accident are seven and one half times greater if seat restraints are not used.

2. Children are particularly vulnerable because of their large head size in relation to body size, resulting in a tendency for children to suffer head injuries in motor vehicle accidents.

3. Surveys reveal that 80 to 90% of young children are observed to be riding unprotected.

4. The use of seat restraints for children doubled in Tennessee within six months of an enactment of the child Passenger Protection Act of 1977.

Many people have called for legislation of the kind mentioned in Tennessee. It is difficult to enforce a piece of legislation of this type and many concerned citizens question the advisability of passing legislation which can't be uniformly enforced. We strongly recommend that the highway and education departments of state government join hands in funding highway safety education programs which effect children.

Another group of children who should be carefully considered in the context of transportation and safety are those students involved with driver education. In this program also the use of seat restraints can be promoted. An evaluation of all current methods used to decrease traffic injuries and fatalities of children should be an ongoing assessment. High school students would likely respond enthusiastically to studying the interior design of vehicles as it affects children.

Students may engage in an evaluation of different manufactured child seat restraints, the evaluation of speed limits in regard to impact in accidents, the maintenance and promotion of motorcycle helmet laws, school bus regulations, and many other approaches to this multi-faceted problem.

Essay contests and suggestion box prizes could be sponsored in every school system. A task force in Pennsylvania revealed that if 60% of the driving-riding population in Pennsylvania wore seat restraints highway deaths could be reduced by 37,000 per year, and 355 million dollars could be saved per year. The same study revealed that the chances of being killed in an accident are 7½ times greater if seat restraints are not used. *Effective seat restraints are those which carry the statement that they have been "crash-tested".

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*SOURCE: Ann L. Shenberger, Interagency Liason, Pennsylvania Committee for IYC.

PEDIATRIC TRAUMA

Presented to the Health subcommittee of the Governor's Commission on the Alabama Year of the Child, by William L. Buntain, M.D., Director, Division Pediatric Surgery, Department of Surgery, University of Alabama in Birmingham Medical School, Chief of Surgery, The Children's Hospital.

"An Overview"

The morbidity and mortality associated with trauma are devastating, particularly since most deaths occur under the age of 40 years. Further compounding the tragedy is the fact that many deaths can be presented if certain conditions are treated quickly and effectively.

Accidental death is the leading cause of death in the U.S. for citizens up to the 37th year. One hundred and fifteen thousand persons were fatally injured in 1971 and 54,764 of these deaths related specifically to motor vehicle accidents. In terms of statistics, 1 out of every 4 Americans was injured at work, home, or play during 1971 and the overall cost of these accidents to the nation was approximately $40 billion. Of the 52 million citizens injured annually, 11 million required bed care for a day or more, and 40,000 suffer long-term disability. Those patients hospitalized occupy approximately 65,000 beds for 22 million bed days under the care of 88,000 hospital personnel--a load which is equivalent to 30 500-bed hospitals.

In 1974 in the U.S., it is estimated that there were 11 million disabling injuries in people of all ages; resulting in 380,000 permanent impairments and 105,000 deaths.

Trauma is the most prevalent childhood health hazzard. Whereas in 1963, 4 out of every 10 children who died in the U.S. and Europe were victims of trauma, presently major injuries claim the lives of half of all children who die.

Of the 11 million disabling injuries in people of all ages in the U.S. in 1974, 2 million of these injuries (18%) were in children, 50,000 of these resulting in permanent disability (2.5%) and 29,000 resulting in death (1.5% of the injuries).

In Jefferson County, Alabama, in 1976, there were 46 deaths in children under the age of 15 years and another 76 deaths between the ages of 15 and 24 years, as a result of trauma (or accidents).

Extrapolating the national figure of 1.5. percent of trauma cases in children leading to death, we can estimate that there were more than 3,000 disabling injuries (3,066) in children in Jefferson County in 1976, just under the age of 15. The 46 deaths represented 10.9% of all the fatalities from trauma (419) in Jefferson County in 1976. (Appendix I)

In Jefferson County in 1977, there were 49 trauma related deaths in children under 15 years of age, representing an estimated 3,266 disabling injuries and 11.7% of all accidental deaths in all ages (416).

In 1978, in Jefferson County, there were 44 trauma related fatalities, representing an estimated 2,933 disabling injuries in children in this age group, 10.1% of the accidental deaths recorded (435).

In the State of Alabama, in 1976 there were 285 accidental deaths in children under 15 years of age. These represented 17.6% of all accidental deaths in all ages in the state for this year, and an estimated 19,000 disabling injuries in this age group.

In the state in 1977, there were 284 accidental deaths in this age group, 18.7% of the total accidental deaths in the state and representing another 18,900 disabling injuries, in this age group alone.

In 1978, Alabamians suffered 288 trauma related deaths under 15 years of age, 20.3% of all deaths in the state, and representing another 19,200 disabling injuries.

What is more frightening, is that although the death rate from serious accidents is higher in young children than in adults, the morbidity and long-term sequelae of these injuries have an enormous medical and social significance. With 2,000,000 children incapacitated temporarily and 50,000 permanently crippled, this amounts to an enormous rehabilitation problem that will increase yearly simply on the basis of the increase in size of this segment of our population.

In Jefferson County alone we are talking about approximately 77 permanently disabling injuries in 1976, and another 480 in 1978, all in children under 15 years of age. This is a total of 1,428 permanently crippled children in our state for those three years, and represents an enormous medical and social committment in terms of economic loss from termination of work potential because of a seriously handicapped youth.

The primary causes of traumatic deaths in children nationwide, are auto accidents, falls, fires, and drownings. This is also true for Jefferson County and the State of Alabama.

A majority of the accidents in childhood occur between the ages of 2 and 7 years. One-fourth of the accidents seen at Toronto Sick Children's Hospital in a single year were between the ages of 2 and 3 years; one-half occurred between the ages of 2 and 7 years. For the State of Alabama approximately one-half the deaths are between 1 and 4 years. Graphically, from the standpoint of public health and accident prevention, the greatest problem then exists in the transition years between total parental protection and adequate education for self-preservation; the greatest risk then being encountered during this period of transfer of responsibility from parent to child.

In Jefferson County, if we look at the causes of death in various age groups, accidents are the fourth leading cause of death in all ages, the fourth leading cause in infants under one year, and then the leading cause of death from 1 to 24 years. If we group homicides (another form of trauma) into this concentration, trauma is the leading cause of death in Jefferson County from ages 1 through 44.

No evaluation of the expense and grief to the individual family can be meaningful. Prevention is the key to reducing the toll of accidental deaths and disability. In children, the four top trauma killers are motor-vehicle accidents, falls, drownings, and burns. Every one of these killers could be tamed by judicious personal action and appropriate preventive measures. According to the National Academy of Sciences, 15 to 20 percent of the deaths due to trauma could be prevented each year by improving emergency medical services throughout the nation. This could save 15,000 to 20,000 lives annually, 3,500 to 5,000 of them children, more than 50 a year in the State of Alabama alone.

Few endeavors are worthy of more effect than the prevention of injuries to children. While more effective prevention and expanded research are important future goals, the immediate need is to improve the care of those who have already been injured. Several studies indicate that if every patient had received prompt and proper care, 20 percent of the traumatic deaths in children for the previous year could have been prevented. If these estimates are accurate, more than 5,000 injured children (over 50 in Alabama alone) die each year because they are denied access to what is already known to be effective detection, transport, and surgical care.

In far too many cases, our society, which can appropriately transport severely injured soldiers to capable facilities with great dispatch, tolerates the transportation of its injured children in substandard vehicles manned by incompletely trained personnel to hospitals inadequately equipped and staffed to handle them. The concept of centralizing the care of critically injured patients in specialized trauma units is foreign to many who for years have acknowledged the benegits of specialized premature nurseries, and indeed would not dream of caring for tiny premature babies in any other setting.

A number of attempts have been implemented to reduce the mortality and morbidity arising from civilian trauma, and include the tactics found effective in the evacuation of injured troops for the war arenas. The key approach revolves around rapid transport to expert facilities and specialized personnel. A sophisticated systems approach of triage, communication, and transport is of little avail if medical expertise of the highest order does not await the victim's arrival. Such a systems approach in Maryland reduced the overall mortality rate from 40% to less than 15% over a period of 3 years.

Despite their apparent costs; prehospital care, triage, and transport systems are necessary. There is a vast difference (as pointed out by Rettig) between cost-effective and cost-ineffective technology. A classic example is the expense incurred in developing a polio vaccine versus the costs [illegible] respirators, phyical therapists, reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation. It is imperative to develop efficient prehospital care programs, until such time as the cost-effective technology or knowledge of the prevention of disabling trauma becomes available.

The major responsibility of such a system is to provide access to the medical delivery system. It is neither practical nor desirable and to displace hospital care and its sophisticated diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities to the field. The priorities of field management are to: (1) provide the technical interventions that can safely be taught and (2) to provide safe transport of patients who need the full expertise of the hospital. Emergencies of traumatic origin usually require the full services of the hospital and therefore, rapid transporation with resuscitation en route.

It has been stated the although trauma is the leading cause of death up to the age of 35 years, the facilities and knowledge to halve the mortality rate are available but require drastic reorganization. Much attention has been directed at educating the public, improving first aid at the scene of injury and upgrading the transportation to the hospital. These all continue to be extremely important aspects, particularly triage and transportation.

However, to date, the care offered by the receiving physician has avoided scrutiny, yet this aspect of emergency health care delivery is frequently deficient. Be it a result of poor planning by senior physicians or lack of training by junior staff, many lives are lost as a result of inadequate medical care.

A Vermont study found that approximately half the motor vehicle related deaths occurring in hospitals resulted from injuries potentially salvageable. In Philadelphia, 51 injury deaths involved errors in diagnosis or management. In Baltimore, 50% of patients who succumbed to abdominal injuries might have survived with better management, closer observation, and better communication. A third of the deaths involved grossly inadequate management of hypovolemic shock. In today's demanding society it is apparent that physicians must improve their ability to cope with life-threatening injury. There is little doubt that authoritative direction of a predetermined, planned approach is required and saves lives. Not only is the initial mortality reduced but also the morbidity and mortality from the often subsequent vital organ failure from cellular anozia are reduced. A planned approach to all phases is essential if a degree of excellence is to be approached in the emergency delivery of care to the critically injured.

Within such specialized facilities it then becomes possible to establish a statistical survey system, or trauma registry, in which each child with a major injury is documented within a protocol and these data are available for careful retrospective evaluation and discussion to recommend improvements in management.

With this approach to individual evaluation and management of children within our emergency room environments, we have the opportunity to develop new systems of communication and delivery, better methods of resuscitation and evaluation, and ultimately better total care for the child with a life-threatening injury. The successful management of a major injury in a child is a great challenge to the entire emergency health care system and represents a most important investment in terms of long-term survival and ultimate contribution to our society.

We need a better system of care for the injured, and we need an informed public which will demand and support it. As we work toward reducing the frequency of childhood injuries and learning better ways to manage them in the future, we must first be sure that our present management meets today's standards. The death of an otherwise normal child is always a great tragedy. On the other hand, crippling injuries to a child and the resulting need for rehabilitation may have an even greater impact on our health care system than the child's death. As the number of children increases in our country, along with the general population increase, the problems of emergency treatment, resuscitation, and management, as well as long-term rehabilitation of children with major injuries will inevitably increase and put further strains on our overburdened health care system.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Approximately 4% of our population suffers from major developmental disabilities including mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and blindness. In about 50% of those cases, the cause is understood and, for many of these, prevention or early detection resulting in satisfactory treatment is possible.

These cases include such very well-documented and understood problems as maternal syphilis and gonorrhea infections, maternal infection with rubella (German measles) in early pregnancy, maternal Rh sensitization, inherited disorders such as phenylketonuria (PKU), hypothroidism, Down's syndrome and other chromosomal disorders and other inherited diseases.

The understood factors leading to disability include the problems of maternal malnutrition or inadequate nutrition, premature delivery resulting in the birth of a baby that cannot breathe properly, and oxygen deprivation causing brain damage around the time of birth.

In addition, such problems as early infant feeding problems, infections, accidents and poisoning can result in mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and other handicapping conditions. The same is true for a number of the now preventable childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, polio, mumps and small pox.

All of these problems are, to a large degree, preventable. There is no question that a coordinated system of care for pregnant women and children in which we simply do those things we know how to do would reduce by 30% to 40% the number of children afflicted with handicapping conditions. The resulting family tragedies could be averted and the cost to society in terms of institutional care would be substantially reduced.

To illustrate the demonstrated concern and vast outreach to Alabamians with developmental disabilities we are listing available resources in Montgomery County. This list may not be complete, but it sufficiently illustrates the variety and the involvement of both governmental and private sector agencies.

Services for the Developmentally disabled vary from county to county. To serve as an illustration of services available we are listing those offered in Montgomery County as example of range and type.

The inventory from which this information was taken made possible by a project financed through a grant from the Alabama Department of Mental Health pursuant to funds from the Developmental Disability Services Act, Public Law 91517, under the direction of the Montgomery Mental Health Authority, Inc., 1616 Mt. Meigs Road, Montgomery, Alabama 36107.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
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*Agencies who have special programs for the Devlopmentally Disabled or those whose programs are specifically designed for the Developmentally Disabled.

ASSISTANCE AGENCIES WITH NO COST TO THE FAMILY:

*Alabama Association for Retarded Children	288-9434	
*Alabama Developmental Disability Planning Council	265-2301	Ext. 258
Alabama Institute for the Blind and Deaf	263-4093	
*Alabama Learning Resource Center	832-5824	
*Alabama Society for Crippled Children and Adults	288-0240	
Alabama State Employment Service	269-1461	
American National Red Cross	263-5741	
*Center for Psychological Services	279-9110	
*Children's Residential Program	263-7541	
City-County Emergency Hospital Service	262-4421	Ext. 318
The Community Council	264-7318	
Consumer Protection Agency	Toll Free 1-800- 392-5658 832-5936	
Desmond Place	265-1848	
*Diagnostic and Guidance Center	262-5744	
*Direction Center	834-3230	

East YMCA Handicapped Swimming Program		272-8377	
Family Planning - Montgomery County Health Dept.		269-5772	
Fish Program		265-9576	
*Goodwill Industries of Central Alabama, Inc.		264-2406	
Help-A-Crisis		265-9576	
Manpower, Incorporated of Montgomery		265-3569	
Maxwell Air Force Base Mental Health Center		293-5430	
Maxwell Air Force Base Regional Hospital		293-7803	
Mental Retardation Program		263-7541	
Montgomery Area Committee on Aging ($1.00 for meals if able to pay)		263-0532	
Montgomery Area Skills Center		263-4495	
Montgomery Area United Way		264-7318	
Montgomery Association for Retarded Children		288-2280	
Montgomery Community Action Agency		263-3474	
McInnis School for the Retarded		288-2280	
McInnis Adult Activities Center		288-2280	
Adult Education (Night Program)	(Carver)	264-7625	
	(Lee)	264-7721	
Madison Park Hope Center		272-3590 288-2280	
Union Street Vocational Center		269-9111	Ext. 260
Montgomery County Cooperative Extension		269-1261	
*Montgomery County Department of Pensions and Security		265-2331	

Montgomery County Health Department	265-2311
Montgomery County Health Department - Nursing Division	265-2311
Montgomery County Youth Facility	262-3881
*Montgomery Mental Health Association	262-5500
Montgomery Police Department-Youth Aid Div.	263-6421
Bookmobile Service	263-9080
Nellie Burge Community Center	264-4108
*Parent Experience Exchange Resource (PEER)	265-9576
Parents Anonymous	265-8576
Project 70,001	264-8296
Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)	265-9204
St. Jude Social Service Center	269-1983
Salvation Army	265-0281
Social Security Administration	832-7590
*South Central Alabama Girl Scout Council	262-2313
Unemployment Compensation Claims Office	832-6635
*Vocational Rehabilitation Service	288-0220
Voluntary Action Center	262-3596
O.F. Wise Unit	288-2280

ASSISTANCE AGENCIES WITH COST TO THE FAMILY:

AGENCY	COST	PHONE
*Alabama Elks Memorial Center		269-4093
American Society for Prophylaxis in Obst.	Varies	834-9609
Bo-Peep Nursery School & Kindergarten	Varies	272-0917
*Boy Scouts of America	Varies	272-2392
Boys Club of Montgomery Inc.	$1.00 per boy	265-2469
Brantwood Children's Home	Upon Request	264-8285
*Camp Ikhananchi	Not yet set	272-6096
Catholic Social Services	Varies	269-2387
Central Alabama Home Health Service, Inc.	Varies	262-3855
Central Alabama Opportunities Industrialization Center	$10 Reg/$20 mo.	265-1594
*Central Alabama Rehabilitation Center	Varies	288-0240
Dr. Henry C. Collins Fellowship House	Varies	263-7[illegible]5
Consumer Credit Counseling	$2.00 minimum	265-8545
Crippled Children's Services	On Ability	288-0220
Downtown Nursing Home	Based on Type Care Needed	265-8557
Dyslexia Research Foundation	Varies	265-2840
Edgefield Gables Nursing Home	Varies	263-3368
Engleside Nursing Home	Varies	264-8416
Fairview Medical Center		265-7011
Faith Rescue Mission	3 days free/minimum cost after 3 days	262-6024
Family Court of Montgomery County	Based on law and Judge	269-1261 Ext. 61
Family Guidance Center	On Ability	262-6669
Father Purcell Memorial Child Care Ctr.	Upon Request	265-7011
Father Walter Memorial Child Care Ctr.	$410 mo.	263-0875
Griel Memorial Hospital	On Ability	262-0364
Group Homes for Children, Inc.	Varies	281-0181
Health Services, Incorporated	On Ability	264-0242
Highland Avenue Adult Center	Varies	265-8275
Homemaker's Upjohn	Varies	284-1400
Hope Haven	Sliding Fee	269-2150
Housing Authority of the City of Montg.	On Income	262-8355
Jackson Hospital and Clinic	Depends on Illness	264-5311
John Knox Manor	Varies	288-6462
John Knox Manor Nursing Home	Varies	281-6336
The Lighthouse	Varies	263-4481
Montgomery Area Mental Health Auth., Inc.	Sliding Fee	263-0571
Montgomery Baptist Hospital	Depends on Illness	288-2100
Montgomery Cadet Center	On Ability	834-4527

Montgomery City Kindergartens	$5 Reg./$10 Mo.	834-4527
Montgomery County Board of Education		269-9111
Children's Center of Montgomery, Inc.	On ability	262-4850
Adult Evening Extension School	Upon Request	269-9111
Goode Street School	Upon Request	263-7579
Montgomery County Food Stamp Office	Varies	262-7313
*Montgomery Institute for Neurological Development	$40 mo.	263-3486
Montgomery Legal Aid Society	Minimal Fee	264-4333
*Montgomery Parks and Recreation Dept.	Minimal to no	265-8593
Nutritional Project for the Elderly	Donations	262-7316
*Pineview Manor	$425 Month	272-0203
Resurection Catholic Center	Varies	265-4615
Richardson Terrace	Based on Income	262-8080
St. Jude Neuropsychiatric Unit	Based on Stay	265-7011
St. Margaret's Hospital	Based on Stay	265-5661
Seizure Clinic-State Crippled Children's Service	Sliding Fee Scale	288-0220
South Haven Manor Nursing Home	Varies	288-0122
Trenholm State Technical College	$60 qrt. + Books	264-8426
Tyson Manor, Inc.	Based on services to patient	263-1643
Veterans Administration Hosp.	None to Vet.s	272-4670
Woodley Manor Nursing Home	$520 to $615 mo.	288-2780
Young Men's Christian Association	Varies	269-4392
Central Branch		269-4392
Southeastern Branch		262-6411
East Branch		272-3390
South Branch		265-9568
Young Women's Christian Organization	$10 year	265-7023
John M. Patterson State Vocational School	Varies	288-1080

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Montgomery Public Libraries	
Lawrence Street Branch	263-4735
Cleveland Avenue Branch	264-3324
Eastern Branch	272-5036
Bookmobile Service	263-9080

CHURCHES PROVIDING SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

Aldersgate United Methodist Church Sunday School for the Deaf	272-6152
Asbury United Methodist Church Sunday School for the Mentally Retarded	281-8971
Capitol City Baptist Church Sunday School for mentally Retarded & Deaf. Transportation provided.	272-9485
Cloverdale Baptist Church Sunday School Class for Mentally Retarded.	265-9223
Eastern Hills Baptist Church Surveying for need for special Sunday School classes	272-0604
First Baptist Church Special Religious Education for the Deaf.	834-6310
Forest Park Baptist Church Sunday School for mentally Retarded.	265-9246

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

This is both a lay article and an introductory analysis on a subject which has preoccupied researchers, clinicians, politicians, court judges, and families of the mentally ill and retarded for the last decade. We will mention the issues involved with deinstitutionalization and these should be viewed from more than just the sociological perspective.

Quoting H. Richard Lamb in 1975, "There is a serious, one might even say schizophrenic, contradiction between two of the most important trends in present-day community mental health. On the one hand there is a mass exodus of long-term psychiatric patients from the state hospitals with the assumption that they will be cared for by community mental health programs. On the other hand, the trend in community mental health is toward programs which tend to exclude long-term patients, that is, intensive care programs with emphasis on crises intervention." We see in this quotation by Lamb that the exodus of the long-term psychiatric patients from state hospitals has been carried in many states on the assumption that within the the local communities is a program which will offer improved care for that patient. Most often this has not been the case. The director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Bertram Brown, described the essential components to make deinstitutionalization work. These are:

1. The preventions of inappropriate mental hospital admissions through the provision of community alternatives for treatments.

2. The release to the community of all institutional patients who have been given adequate preparation for such a change.

3. The establishment and maintenance of community support systems for noninstitutionalized persons receiving mental health services in the community. We see in this statement a picture of the ideal. The goals expressed have certainly not been achieved for Alabama and the nation.

A strong word of caution needs to be issued against the phasing out or closing of state hospitals and the releasing of patients who are inadequately prepared for life at the local community level. In reality, in some states, this is the practice that has somehow occurred where state hospitals have been closed in a hasty manner with a mass release of patients to communities where improper and inadequate preparations have taken place.

Community health programs and facilities have paralleled the deinstitutionalization movement in time. Community Mental Health is broader in scope than what formerly comprised institutional care for it includes services to many who would never be candidates for institutionalization. It is also concerned with prevention programs. All of these programs have great merit.

The motivation of the deinstitutionalization movement is rooted in social and political reform at a time when the secularly motivated Human Rights Movement is at the forefront. Stressed is the philosophy of every person regardless of capacity, having the right of self-determiniation. People limited by retardation and/or suffering from emotional or other disturbances are seen as having the absolute right to control every possible part of their life. It is this emphasis that has brought heated and emotional debate and the resulting changes, the new patterns, and social reforms regarding care of the mentally ill.

In yesteryear the traditional state mental hospital in America was the place to which mentally and emotionally impaired people were removed from society to be cared for. This was for the patients' safety and for the safety of society. Because of the nature of their disorder, mental patients could not be cared for at home. These considerations were primary ones. The treatment and, hopefully, the rehabilitation of the mentally ill was to be accomplished in the state hospitals.

It should be obvious that the custodial functions of mental institutions are a significant and necessary contribution to society and are rooted into our social history in spite of some previous instances of inhumane treatment at some institutions.

Mental health institutions should not be eliminated unless a satisfactory substitute can be found for protective and custodial care, and unless the substitute has stood the test of time. The horror stories which depict life inside the mental hospitals as dehumanizing have been used for intense polarization of this issue, and make it more difficult to find a concensus based upon fact and reason rather than emotion and impractical theorizing.

Although our history does have examples of shameful treatment of mental patients both inside and out of the institutions. The conclusion should not be drawn that discharge is always preferable to institutionalization.

In a paper by Wolpert, Dear, and Crawford (1974), the authors comment abouth the discharged patients who are indigent and living in board and care facilities:

> "While there is little or no evidence to suggest that the residents are mistreated or exploited by the operators (of the residential facilities), there is ample evidence of inadequate community facilities for their further rhabilitation, recreation or other support systems. At least half of the residents are not employable and their daily routine largely involves confinement to their home watching television and drinking beer. Some of these who are employable have found employment or do become involved in county, religious, university or other volunteer programs which have been set up for their use. They may be seen walking in the streets,sitting in the laundromat, or cheap cafes, and some are recognizable by the characteristic 'drug shuffle', bowed head and shabby appearance."

There were emotional appeals for closing state hospitals in the 1970's.

Psychiatric News (1974) printed this polarized view from a letter received by Reding:

> "The rehabilitation of human warehouses, euphemistically labeled 'state hospitals', is a hopeless task, thank God. Adding good psychiatrists to such institutions is like pouring good wine into a bad barrel... There is only one way to deal with state hospitals or, for that matter with prisons: empty them, close them, then blow them up, because, as is well known, state legislators cannot tolerate empty buildings. Then only shall we psychiatrists be cornered into honoring our Hippocratic oath and our social obligations. Then only can we be expected to go help the local communities take care of their own human problems instead of storing them out of their sight and ours."

Cooler heads in 1980 appeared to realize that state hospitals are necessary and indispensable at the present time regardless of the advances of community mental health programs.

From a paper presented by the British Psychiatrist, John Wing in 1975 we quote:

> "The quality of life lived by the patient and his relatives is the final criterion by which services must be judged. A good hospital is better than a poor hostel or a poor family environment. The same may be said of day-time environments--open employment, enclaves in ordinary commercial business, rehabilitation or sheltered workshops, or protected day centers. Universal denunciation of any one type of setting is likely to be harmful since it is clearly not based on rational principles of assessment, treatment or care."

Some of the issues are more relevant to children which are mentally retarded and mentally ill than are others. For clearer insight into the whole analysis of deinstitutionalization we are going to mention eight of the most important issues. It will be obvious which ones will apply more to children. Some issues outlined by Bachrach are paraphrased and over-simplified, but are illustrative for our purpose.

1. The probability that long-term chronically ill patients get less adequate care through community health centers than they do in institutions.

2. The policy of the discharging of patients who have not been adequately prepared to function in an ordinary community as re-entry into a community may be very traumatic to former patients.

3. The size and funding of community mental health programs as related to their ability to serve minority groups, such as: rural patients, elderly patients, or racial minorities.

4. The accessibility or inaccessibility of treatment services. For example, limited visiting hours, greater distance to travel to the facility, financial and psychological assessability.

5. The quality of care in community services, as affected by the limited range of available services, the fragmentation of services, the inaccessability of services.

6. The adequacy of the community support system and the necessity for personal involvement of community members.

7. Community resistance. Kirk and Therrien in discussing patients discharged from mental hospitals summarize the position:

> "Former patients are not welcomed back into communities with open arms; instead they are often confronted by formal and informal attempts to exclude them from the community by using city ordinances, zoning codes, and police arrests." They conclude that "Residence 'in the community' can be just as disabling, frightening, dehumanizing, and isolating as living in the back wards of more formally structured institutions."

8. Affects on the patients' family. Returning patients to their families is the logical end of deinstitutionalization and yet very often it causes serious crises in the lives of every family member who are then made responsible for the care and rehabilitation of these relatives released from mental hospitals. This is especially a problem with the care of young children where family members can anticipate a life-long strain on family members, while one argues that the care of the child (or adult) is certainly the responsibility of that family, other members of the family have rights to be considered also. It is a complex situation and solutions must be found on the basis of the individual circumstances, not only of financial and physical resources but of the emotional maturity of family members.

9. Legal issues. The courts have always been concerned with the legal rights of persons facing any type of involuntary commitment to a state institution, but the decade of the 70's opened up a new precedent whereby judges, such as Judge Frank Johnson, began to demand accountability behind the doors of the institution itself. The rights became the focus of the courts' examination: the right to treatment, the right to refuse treatment, the right to protection from harm, the right to be paid for institution-maintained labor. The right to be treated in the least restricted setting, and in the least restrictive manner, the right to a free lawyer to resolve problems, the right to a non-renewable limitation on the permissable period of involuntary institutionalization, the right to decent living conditions, the right to meaningful notice of individual rights, etc.

For the purpose of our study we were particularly interested in the right to education. The Chairman and a Commission Member visited the education center at Partlow where 500 mentally retarded patients participated in an individualized program of instruction on a daily basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that careful follow-up studies be carried out for patients who leave mental hospitals and re-enter the community. We believe that in order for all mental health needs to be met, it will take an expansion of the community mental health program and the retention of mental retardation and mental illness treatment programs within institutions. We see institutions as indispensable for many reasons including the following:

1. Providing a residential environment for the mentally ill and retarded.

2. Protecting the patient from exploitation by others.

3. Providing long-term care for chronically-disturbed individuals.

4. Relieving the patient's family and community from disruptive interaction.

5. Protecting society from the acts of dangerous individuals.

6. Providing a place for research on mental retardation and mental illness, and for the training of mental health professionals.

7. Providing a place where the community can share in the cost of the misfortune of individual families who cannot cope with their undue burden.

FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY PROGRAM

The Family Practice Residency Program is affiliated with the University of Alabama System Medical Education Program. C. Neal Canup, M.D., explains the concept and philosophy of Family Medicine in this way:

> "The concepts of Family Medicine were formulated over many years' experience of tens of thousands of physicians. The majority of complaints were either directly related to, or altered by, the relationships in that person's family systems. Any organic disease in any family member alters the relationship within that family system. With this insight and understanding, the family physician has an opportunity to understand the dynamics of the family groups and determine the etiology, or the cause, of complaints. Not only in the traditional methods of medicine, but each individual derives his needs from a group and that group is most commonly his family. We believe that more appropriate advice and treatment can be given the individual based on the understanding of the family systems that he is a part of."

SOURCE: Dr. C. Neal Canup, M.D.
Anniston Family Practice Residence Program, Inc.
P.O. Box 2208
Anniston, Alabama 36201

TEEN-AGE PREGNANCIES

One million adolescent girls, one in every ten, becomes pregnant each year. Four hundred thousand are seventeen years old or younger, and 30,000 are 14 years old and under. Many of these pregnancies are inappropriate--unwanted. Almost 300,000 teenage abortions were reported in 1975. (This number has risen to approximately one million in 1979 for all ages.) Of one million pregnant adolescent girls more than 600,000 carry their babies and give birth. More than 90% of these young mothers decide to keep their babies. Follow-up studies have shown that many of these teenagers get pregnant again, and very quickly--44% within one year and 70% within two years. For all teenagers who become pregnant, whether those pregnancies end in abortion or in carrying the baby to live birth, more than 25% become pregnant again within a year.

This problem represents one of the most acute health problems facing Alabama and the nation so far as adolescents are concerned. It is a health problem with young mothers, particularly those 15 years and younger, because there are grave health risks to both mother and baby. The babies of these young mothers have not had adequate prenatal care or education for proper nutrition and other parenting skills.

Adolescent pregnancies present complex educational problems. Pregnancy is a major contributing reason for school drop-outs among teenagers and this has devastating effects on their future chances for aquiring skills that would give them economic stability in the labor force.

"One on one" teaching is always costly, but the program has proven results.

Because teenage pregnancies have reached epidemic proportions in Alabama, and because the number continues to increase, we believe that an anchor agency should be established which would implement a comprehensive program statewide. Teenage child-bearing is not merely the problem of the families involved, but a problem of society as a whole. A logical anchor agency might be the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the Alabama Department of Public Health and the advisability of this should be given careful study by the Governor and the leadership of both houses of the legislature.

Following are alternative suggestions which merit study:

Proposal for Consideration by the Governor and the Legislature

Alabama Adolescent Program, Incorporated
State of Alabama

Anchor Agency: Private Corporation with a 24-member Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of an interdisciplinary state-wide coordinating committee which is established by the Governor of the State of Alabama. A state plan will be prepared setting forth an operational program for serving adolescents throughout the state, with at least one center planned in each county.

A. Specific Services:

1. Medical Care, Pre-natal and Post-partum Care by Program Obstetricians in the larger centers and monitoring of medical care in smaller rural centers.
2. Classes in preparation for child birth and delivery.
3. Family planning programs.
4. Nutrition classes and food programs.

B. Social Services:

1. Individual and group counseling.
2. Counseling of families and fathers of babies.
3. Followup studies of mothers and babies 12 months after birth.

C. Education:

1. Continuation of public school education--diversified selection, including vocational education, business office occupations, consumer and homemaking education.
2. Special Education Programs--dealing with child care and development, health, and social issues affecting the young mother.

D. Day Care:

1. A lab set up for the training of mothers and child care development.
2. A periodic assessment of the development of babies, an infant day-care center, for mothers in continuing education.

E. Transportation:

1. Transportation of babies and girls in rural areas to the center should be worked out wherever possible with existing federal-state-local transportation programs.

F. Family Planning Services:

1. These services should constitute primarily a prevention program in regard to unwanted and inappropriate pregnancies.
2. The program should concentrate as an outreach program, as existing community agencies throughout churches, schools, civic organizations, and existing family clinics, in public health.

A portion of the general appropriation of educational, earmarked dollars in the Department of Public Health would be sufficient "seed money" to secure "in all probability" a half million dollars in funding from federal programs.

The educational program would pursue such subjects which lead to high school graduation. In addition, special courses would be taught to meet family planning, health, and medical needs.

The legislature would be asked to provide state funds to finance an infant--toddler day-care program as close to the school campus as feasible and the advisory committee will apply for greater than mathcing appropriations from federal programs.

Services Provided:

The academic content leading to graduation would be approved by the Advisory Committee. The daycare of babies would be provided for those attending the school program. Mothers would be required to take classes in parenting and participate in the lab set up in the day-care center. A follow-up survey, 12 months after the birth of each baby, would be conducted and a report made to the Governor and the state legislature.

Linkages:

Family Planning Programs
The Medical Community
The Bureau of Maternal And Child Health

It seems to us that the anchor agency being a private corporation with its own Board of Directors might have the advantage of utilizing more volunteerism for follow-up services which should be viewed as very important supportive services to young mothers and their families. These follow-up services have tremendous impact on well-baby care and the developmental process.

Federal Government Involvement:

In 1977, Secretary of HEW, Califano, called for an Adolescent Pregnancy initiative to coordinate the department's efforts in Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Care. The Adolescent Health Services and Pregnancy Prevention and Care Act, in 1978 was introduced by Senator Edward Kennedy.

This legislation became Public Law 95-626 when the President signed it on November 12, 1978. The Office of Adolescent Programs (OAPP) was established in the Public Health Service under the jurisdiction of the Asst. Sec. for Health. Among the objectives of this office are:

--develop and expand services to prevent initial and repeat adolescent pregnancies.

--encourage linkages among public and private community organizations providing services for pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents.

--assist pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents to become productive , independent contributors to family and community life.

Who is Eligible for Grants:

According to the director of OAPP, "any public or non-profit private organization that demonstrates the capability of providing these core and supplemental services in a single setting or has the capability of creating a network through which these services are provided in an easily accessible location may be eligible for a grant under this new legislation. Technical assistance will be available from OAPP to help communities develop innovative approaches for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and to meet the comprehensive health, education, and social services needs of pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents and to insure that essential services are available in areas of greatest need."

The legislation places primary emphasis on serving pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents who are 17 years and under.

The legislation calls for priority to be given grant applicants who "serve areas where there is a high incidence of adolescent pregnancy and a high number of low-income families and where the availability of pregnancy-related services is low." The legislation also provides for special consideration to be given to the needs of adolescents in under-served rural areas.

Linkages:

City Councils
County Commissioners
State Department of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Health
Local School Districts
Private Foundations, Ministerial Associations
Junior Leagues, Organizations existing to serve youth
Parent Teacher Association
Community Mental Health Association
Department of Pensions and Security
Schools of Social Work
Schools of Nursing

Another proposal would be as follows:

Proposal for Consideration by the Governor and the Legislature

Alabama Adolescent Program, Incorporated
State of Alabama

Anchor Agency: The Special Education Department of Alabama State Department of Public Instruction.
Advisory Committee: An Advisory Committee of 15 members would be appointed by the Governor for the state of Alabama. Three committee members should come from each of the following fields: Social Services, Public Health, Medical Community, Religious Community and private citizens (non-professionals).

Pregnant girls in Alabama would remain in school assigned to self-contained classrooms. The educational program leads to graduation. Special courses are also taught in order to meet family planning and medical needs.

Services Provided:

1. Individual plans for academic program/vocational, etc.
2. Day care for babies of young mothers attending school.
3. Mothers required to participate in parenting class and lab experience.

Linkages:

- Medical Community
- The Media
- Education Community
- Public Health Department
- Social Services/State
- Religious Community
- Private Citizens
- Private Agencies

Adolescent pregnancy is a social problem for society with a complex network of social services needed from the days of pregnancy often through a lifetime, as many young girls are "locked in" to a public welfare existence that goes on for several generations.

While many teenagers are from a culture that does not frown on illegitimate birth, there are also many teenagers who were brought up with the Judeo-Christian ethics and such inappropriate pregnancies bring trauma not only to the unfortunate girl, but to the relationships within the family structure. A strong base at the community level needs to be built as these girls need expert services from the health, educational, and social fields. They also need the warmth of expressed concern of individual citizens in the religious, civic and political communities.

Schaeffer and Koop in WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE HUMAN RACE? offer the following alternatives:

> "Christians and others who wish to see an end to inhumanities, in compassion and love must offer alternative solutions to the problems. What we are about to suggest does not by any means exhaust the inventory of practical proposals we must put forward--and for which we must sacrifice our own personal peace and affluence. Such a list would be impossible to complete, so we will just give examples.
>
> Churches and other groups opposed to abortion must be prepared to extend practical help to both the unmarried woman who is pregnant and the married woman who may be faced with the question of abortion. Merely to say to either one, 'You must not have an abortion'--withouth being ready to involve ourselves in the problem--is another way of being inhuman.

> The unmarried woman may need a place to stay. Time should be taken to tell her about the many couples who cannot have babies and who long to have a child to adopt. She will certainly need counsel about how to care for her child if she decides to keep the baby. Pleasant institutions should be available for unmarried women awaiting the birth of a baby, but each person who does not believe that abortion is right should personally be prepared to offer hospitality, financial aid, or other assistance."
> (p.113, WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE HUMAN RACE?)

Anchor Agency:

At the present time in Alabama there is a fragmented approach to the problem of adolescent pregnancy. In one community a hospital might serve as the anchor agency. In another, an educational institution might serve their purpose. The East Alabama Mental Health Center has a program dealing with teenage pregnancies which reaches out into several counties and is funded with Title IV C money. The Teen-Tot program of teaching parenting skills to teenage mothers through a unique, comprehensive program is federally funded and is administered by Dr. Kathy Nelson through Children's Hospital in Birmingham. There is a nurse practitioner, a social worker, a nutritionist, and a pediatrician on the team.

Community Support:

It is our studied opinion that no federal program is beneficial in the community unless it merits community support. There have been, and are, desirable programs which have not been the recipient of widespread community support. If the program makes a worthwhile contribution to individuals and families, we believe that it is worthy of volunteerism from the community and support by public and private agencies. We would like to see the widespread use of volunteerism regardless of which anchor agency is used or regardless of the make-up of the Board of Directors or of the Advisory Committee.

We understand that the wise use of volunteerism is quite a challenge and that it will certainliy involve individual tutoring, group tutoring, and discussion sessions providing a wide range of information. We have found that there are a wealth of citizens over 65 years of age who retired prematurely from their jobs and who could make meaningful contributions both in ministering "one on one" and in teaching capacities in groups in areas such as sewing, cooking, budgeting, insurance planning, parenting skills, drug abuse, legal problems, child care, and a multitude of other areas which will enhance the program's goals and progress.

The state of Alabama has thousands of names on IBM labels of retired people who have been in public service for the length of their careers. These could be easily and inexpensively contacted through a questionaire enclosed with their monthly retirement check. Media publicity can attract participation and support as well as presentations in churches, schools, and agencies. Several schools of social work could plan innovative utilization of volunteers skills.

The most valuable resource in the community is not a federal proposal for the return of our tax dollars, as important as that is. The most valuable resource in the community is its citizens.

SEX EDUCATION AND PLANNED PARENTHOOD

The truth is that 25% of all pregnancies in the state of Alabama occur with girls 19 years old and under, and the fact that mushrooming venereal disease (in epidemic proportions in some counties) justifies public concern and public programs. We have not found any clear evidence that the existing sex education programs reduce the number of unwed mothers or unwanted teenage pregnancies at the present time. Proponents of public sex education programs attest to the fact that there is little "empirical evidence to show that current sex education programs have a clear-cut cause-and-effect relationship in reducing the number of teenage pregnancies." (Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S. Vol. I, Number 4, March, 1973.)

Some of the family planning brochures, pamphlets, and curriculum used widely by public health and mental health agencies are clearly promoting promiscuous sexual activity among young people.

One Planned Parenthood Pamphlet, "The Perils of Puberty" is being used in some Birmingham schools, and extensively across the state.

In the section entitled "The Problem With Your Family", adolescents are told:

> Your family may have some anti-symbols, too; symbols of things they hate or dislike or fear. They may fear homosexuality, or sex (any kind), or being an intellectual, or not being an intellectual. If your father thinks that all young men with long hair are homosexuals, and you have long hair, then he's scared half to death that you may be a homosexual. He's scared, and you want to keep your long hair--and the problem won't be solved by fighting about 'your rights' or 'his rights'. He has just as much right not to be scared as you do to have long hair, and you can deal with this if you keep that in mind. You both have rights. When people are scared, you try to reassure them. Either you're not a homosexual--in which case he has nothing to worry about--or you are a homosexual, in which case you may either need some help explaining it to him or you may need to keep quiet about it until you've gained some financial independence. Often, it's better merely to keep quiet about problem areas, particularly if parents are rigid and easily hurt. Constant tearing at a wound doesn't help it heal.

In the section, "The Problem With Girls", boys are advised:

> If you had a very strict home life, you don't need to become a Peeping Tom. There are all kinds of good books, now, with good illutrations. You don't need to peep at little girls, or undress them, to get the information. Besides, people get very uptight and nasty about boys who do that. If your family is really uptight, don't take the books home. There's no point in upsetting them. If you're lucky, your school will have a good sex-eduaction program, or a school nurse or doctor who has some sense. If the counselors or nurse get all embarrassed, drop the subject. A lot of adults simply can't handle sex, and anyone who can't handle the subject is not the person to talk about it.
>
> The most important thing about girls is not that they have bodies with breasts of that they menstu-rate or that you're curious about them. The important thing is that girls are people. They are curious about you. If you think of sex, so do they. They have dreams about themselves, just as you do. They hurt, just as you do. When you look at a girl, you look at a person.
>
> Because girls get pregnant, and boys don't, girls sometimes regard sex as "danger". They are taught this by parents. Their mothers tell them to "stay out of trouble". Their fathers remember giving girls a bad time when they were young, and they warn their daughters not to be treated as they once treated girls. So girls are often a little frightened of boys, and they cover it up by teasing or being crude and gross. If you see girls as people, you don't need to be scared of them.

In the section, "The Problem With Sex", boys are advised:

> If you're not supposed to go after a girl for sex, what are you supposed to do" Well, firstly, you can learn that masturbation is a perfectly acceptable, useful, comforting thing to do with sexual feelings. It cannot possibly hurt you, unless you do it in public. You may never feel that you need to masturbate, and you may feel you need to masturbate a lot. Both conditions are normal. It is

> not "manly" or "unmanly" to masturbate. Girls do it, too, and so do most adults from time to time. Some religions are against it, and some religions aren't. Almost 100% of all men do it at one time or another; some before they're six and some after they're sixty.
>
> It will not make hair grow on your hands, make you go crazy, give you pimples, wear out your penis, make you sterile, or make sex with women less rewarding. It is not a "bad habit", for you or for girls.
>
> Of course, if your mother is a little uptight, and you're jacking off in the sheets every night, she may get a little upset. You can either wash your own sheets, or be more careful. Use a towel, It is always better to masturbate than to use the body of a girl or woman you don't care about or care for. You won't catch a venereal disease from yourself, and you won't give it to yourself, either.

We are now quoting at random from the booklet for girls. In the section, "The Perils of Your Body", girls are advised:

> What about cramps? Well, almost all women have them at one time or another. When you menstruate the uterus contracts a little to push out the menstrual flow, and this is what causes the cramps. What is needed is something that will increase blood flow to the uterus and relax it. Exercise increases the blood flow in your entire body, so that will help. A hot bath will help. Aspirin or one of the pills advertised for menstrual cramps will help. One of the best muscle relaxants available is alcohol, and one ounce of liquor (ONE OUNCE) in juice or soda will almost always stop really painful cramps.

In the section, "The Perils of Your Family", girls are advised:

> Probably both your parents are uncomfortable about their memories. They can't really talk about them to you. So, they tell you to do this, or don't do that, without really explaining why. This makes you mad. Being angry won't help. Asking them to explain won't help. Yelling, "Just tell me why!" won't help. There are certain thing that you do not want to talk about to your parents. There are certain things

> they don't want to talk about to you.
>
> The important thing to remember is that you don't have the right to hurt them any more than they have the right to hurt you. The only thing you owe anyone is courtesy, and you owe everyone that. You don't owe anyone "love". You don't owe anyone "hate". You do owe courtesy, because we're humans and humans can't get along without it.
>
> If you think your parents are great, that's wonderful. If you don't get along, that's too bad but it's no life'long tragedy. How you feel about them isn't nearly as important as how you feel about yourself, and if you start thinking and talking about them all the time, you may find yourself still doing it at age fifty with no one listening.

In the section, "The Perils of Sex", girls are advised:

> Sex is too important to glop up with sentiment. If you feel sexy, for heaven's sake, admit it to yourself. If the feeling and the tension bother you, you can masturbate. Masturbation cannot hurt you and it will make you feel more relaxed. That's honest, not sentimental. If you don't feel sexy, don't talk yourself into it with a lot of sentimental goo. If you do feel sexy, don't trap yourself into a relationship with more sentimental goo. Young marriages don't work (honestly, they don't) and babies are not sweet little things. They wet and dirty themselves, they get sick, they're very expensive to take care of. Marriage is not a white dress and organ music. It is years and years of hard work adapting to someone else and helping him adapt to you, and working and paying bills, and doing housework. Sex is not a sunset with violins playing in the background. It is one of the parts of a good male-female relationship, and it's not the first part at that.

In the brochure "Stop Kidding Yourself!", distributed through the Alabama Department of Public Health (ours came from Tuscaloosa), girls are told:

> There are only two kinds of honest girls: girls with the courage of their convictions to have responsible sex and girls with the courage of their convictions

> to remain virgin until they're married. Being the first kind means that you use contraception.........
>
> There are only two kinds of honest girls. Those who don't, at all, and those who hve responsible sex. That means contraception, good contracetion, medically supervised.
>
> And if you're too embarrassed, too scared, too ambivalent to decide which kind of girl you are....
> You'd better go back home and stay there until you grow up.
>
> STOP KIDDING YOURSELF!
>
> YOU CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS!

Abnormal sexual behavior is dealt with in a very permissive way also. Homosexuality receives sympathetic treatment. In an article called, "Sex in Adolescence" It's Meaning and It's Future", reprinted from Adolescence and distributed by Planned Parenthood, author J.W. Maddock stresses, "We must finish the contemporary sex revolution that...our society must strive to sanction and support various forms of intimacy between members of the same sex." (Excerpts from The Public Interest, Box 420, Chelsea, New York, New York, 10011 by Jacqueline Kasum, Number 55,Spring 1979).

The Chairman visited the Planned Parenthood Clinic, Birmingham area, in February 1979, and spent several hours there becoming acquainted with this organization, one of forty-seven agencies to benefit from the United Way Campaign. Planned Parenthood's 1980 budget request is $41,169. We asked for data on number of client's, ages, race, marital status, religious preference, and results of the counseling service. The data reproduced in this book is a sample of clients seen from January to October for 1978.

Of the 788 pregnant women seen during this nine-months period, abortion was performed on 713. Officials of the program proclaim that twice as many of these women were Catholic as were Protestant, and that they had no known Jewish clients. However, since the religious preference was not tabulated on every single client, the reliability of this last data regarding religious preference is open to some question.

It was interesting to us that no information was obtained on the economic status of the client. The data presented is limited to one clinic, not including the numbers seen at UAB or by private physicians. Therefore, the 713 abortions which resulted from the alternative counseling program of Planned Parenthood in the Birmingham office represented a portion of the abortions performed in that geographical area.

The total number of live births for Jefferson County in 1978 for mothers ages 12 to 19 was 1,893. The illegitimate live births from this same sampling were 1,105.

ABORTION

FEMALE ADOLESCENT'S RIGHTS

The uproar in America over Abortion is growing. Eighteen states have passed a Human Life Amendment calling for a Constitutional Convention. The resolution will likely pass the Alabama Legislature before the end of the current session. It has passed the House.

It is not an easy issue, and most people do not see it as simple as a "pro-life" issue. While that is the bottom line, no doubt, the issue is complex.

In the latest Supreme Court decision the issues pitted against each other were parental rights and the integrity of the family unit as aginst the right of a female adolescent to control her body.

The Justices agreed in February to review a Utah law which required doctors to notify parents before performing abortions on minor children. The law was challenged by a teenager who did not want her parents to be informed about her abortion. The court documents withheld her identity so that her parents still do not know that their daughter was ever pregnant or had an abortion.

The Supreme Court legalized abortions in 1973 after mounting pressures resulting from the White House Conference on Children and Youth reports, and extensive efforts calling for abortion to be a private matter between a woman and her doctor, and available on demand.

The White House Conference on Youth (report 1971) stated in part, (p.114:5.4) "It is acknowledged that the decision to terminate pregnancy rests solely between a woman and her doctor. It is therefore recommended that restrictive state abortion laws be repealed and that abortion services be available to all women on demand and on an ability to pay basis...."

The same report demanded in 10.7h: "We demand sweeping repeal of legislation which restricts and represses individual freedoms. Laws, as those forbidding fornication, adultery, homosexuality, lesbianism, and so-called 'Unnatural acts' restricts such freedom. Furthermore, laws restricting or prohibiting abortion or distribution of contraceptives affect this right...."

According to NARAL statistics for 1977, there were 1.13 million teenaged pregnancies in the U.S. with approximately half a million of those pregnancies terminated in abortions.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CLIENTS: (January-October 1978)
Birmingham, Alabama Sample Size - 908
Those who came for pregnancy testing and did not want pregnancy.

		N	%		
Age:	12 years	1	0.12 –		
	13 years	1	0.12	4.80	
	14-15 years	37	4.56 –		40.4 - Teenagers
	16-17 years	121	14.90		
	18-19 years	168	20.70	56.57	
	20-24 years	291	35.87		
	25-29 years	124	15.26		51.1 20 and older
	30-39 years	59	7.26	8.47 —— 8.5	
	40 and older	10	1.21		
Race:	White	709	78.00		
	Black	189	21.00		
	Other	10	1.00		
Marital Status:	Single	593	66.48		
	Married	213	23.88		
	Divorced	83	9.31		
	Widowed	3	0.33		
Alternative Chosen:	Keep	72	7.92	– (9.13)	
	Adoption	3	0.33	(0.38)-all were 15 or younger	
	Abortion	713	78.52	– (90.48)	
	Were not Pregnant	120	13.21		

Economic Status: No information obtained

Religious Preference: Of those who indicated religious affiliation twice as many were Catholic as were Protestans. No known Jewish clients. However, sample is extremely small and not representative of the group examined.

EXPANDED ROLES FOR NURSES

Nurse Practitioner & Nurse Midwives:

One of the most sensitive and controversial subjects in the health field today is the issue of expanded roles for nurses. However, it is one which this commission feel compelled to address. It is our concerted opinion that the trained nurse, operating according to established and carefully worked out protocols, and working under the supervision of a licensed medical practitioner (an M.D.) may very well be the answer to the critical health needs of Alabama's children.

Currently, there are 36 counties in the state of Alabama without a single obstetrician to care for pregnant women. In other words, over half of the counties in Alabama are without this extremely important type of care. Thirty-one of our counties do not have pediatricians to help care for the special needs of Alabama's children. Of course, there is a great deal of overlap occuring here. Therefore, many of the counties have neither an obstetrician nor a pediatrician. We believe there is a direct relationship between Alabama's high maternal and infant mortality rates and this critical physician shortage.

Dr. Bob Goldenberg, working with the people at Children's Hospital in Birmingham and the Maternal and Child Health Department in Montgomery, has made tremendous strides in the past three years in reducing this mortality rate.

Expanded roles for nurses is being endorsed by the House of Delegates of the Alabama State Nurses Association (ASNS) and by the Alabama Chapter--American Rural Health Association (AC ARHA).* The University of Alabama in Birmingham is currently training master's level nurses to assume these roles, i.e., family nurse practitioners. This movement is not at all revolutionary since these nurses are being trained, as nurses, to do primary health care, which has traditionally been a nursing function. Most of us remember the nurse who came to our first, second, or third grade class and showed us how to brush our teeth. This is primary health care, preventive medicine, and the kind of thing which nurses are now being trained to do to even a greater extent. The masters-level nurse practitioner still spends three-fourths of her time nursing and only one-fourth assessing physical problems and dispensing treatments, and even here the nurse is only doing exactly what her M.D. preceptor has told her to do verbally and in written protocols, i.e., if this symptom appears then do this; no more, no less.

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* See Appendices - &- (Resolutions from ASNA * AC ARHA)

The M.D. is trained to do diagnosis. He can be flexible in his prescriptions. He can change his behavior from day to day and from patient to patient. The nurse can also be flexible in the 3/4 of her role which is nursing, but when she is following the doctor's orders, via a protocol, she follows it to the letter. For the kinds of routine or chronic medical problems which nurses see and are authorized to treat, research has shown the quality of care and the acceptability of nurses in these roles to be indistinguishable from that of physicians, when observed in an office setting.[1]

It is not surprising that nurses anticipate expanded roles in many states. Not only is there a critical need for primary health care in Alabama due to widespread poverty and physician shortage, but doctors themselves can do so much more today than they could thirty years ago. Before World War II, only doctors took temperatures and blood pressures; today these procedures are the providence of the nurses. One nurse practitioner explained to us that she sees the sometimes vehement opposition to nurse practitioners and nurse midwives as a "turf and purse" problem. And she said, "I can understand the 'turf' problem very well: LPNs (Licensed Practical Nurses) today are being trained to do what I did ten years ago. This is a 'turf' problem for me."*

The 'purse' problem is another issue. Apparently, there is little opposition to nurse practitioners working for County Health Departments. Opposition seems to center on the use of nurse practitioners and nurse midwives working in conjunction with private physicians. Some even fear that a nurse will "hang out her shingle" and go to work for herself in direct competition with doctors. Although there are lay people, doctors, and even some nurses who believe this to be a distinct possiblity, the nurse practitioner and nurse midwife are not prepared to work independently. She is trained to work as a member or a health team with a physician-preceptor. Unfortunately, even the Federal government does not understand the expanded roles of nurses well enough to avoid writing guidelines for some of its rural health grants which sometimes require certain behaviors of nurse practitioners which are inappropriate or even illegal under state law.[2]

However, there are problems with nurse practitioners and nurse midwives which must be faced even by their strongest advocates. There are nurses who want to be nurse practitioners but who misunderstand their role and think they should work independently. However, these are few in number,and like the unethical or incompetent physician they can be dealt with educationally and if that proves ineffective, then progessionally or even legally. Secondly, some doctors misunderstand the expanded role for nurses and either oppose them because they think the nurse wants to practice medicine which she cannot do both because she is not trained to do so and because it is illegal; or they go to the other extreme and delegate so much of their practice to her that she is in fact functioning as a sub rosa physician. A Mobile physician recently lost his license to practice medicine because he had a nurse practitioner and physician's assistant working for him without tight, carefully designed, typed protocols.

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[1] Annals of Internal Medicine, Volume 91, Number 3, Sept. 1979. (See Appendix)

*Nurse Practitioner, Rebecca Sloan, UAB, telephone conversation, March, 1980.

[2] Annals of Internal Medicine.

Another abuse observed by both advocates and opponents of expanded roles for nurses is the unethical physician who uses nurses to try and expand his practice far beyond his capability for monetary gain. Again there are existing professional and legal safeguards, such as the sanction used against the previously mentioned physician* which can handle this kind of abuse.

Another way in which the Medical profession regulates the use of nurse practitioners and midwives is through the Mutual Assurance Society of Alabama. This agency insures most of the doctors in Alabama. In 1978, at the request of the Alabama Board of Nursing, the Attorney General issued an opinion that the regulation of nurse practitioners was the providence of the Alabama Board of Nursing (a state government regulatory agency) and not the Board of Medical Examiners (another state regulatory agency). The Mutual Assurance Society wrote a letter to all of its insurees indicating that they will no longer insure a doctor acting as a preceptor for a nurse if he does not follow certain guidelines issued by the Board of Medical Examiners. This letter was written in the Spring of 1979, after the Attorney General had nullified those same guidelines with his 1978 opinion.

However, since there is no exclusion in the insurance policies most doctors carry, nor are there riders on their policies excluding coverage of nurse practitioners, it seems highly unlikely that if a doctor were sued secondarily for an act by a nurse practitioner for whom he was a preceptor, that the Mutual Assistance Society could fail to cover him. The effect of the letter, however, has been marked reduction in the willingness of physicians to hire nurse practitioners.

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*We do not mean to imply that the physician referred to here was guilty of this abuse or to judge the merits of this case in any way. We mention it only as an example of the kind of action which the medical profession can and does impose.

6

Clinics in the rural areas who hire nurse practitioners have had to go out of state in order to find insurance and the cost of this insurance has been almost prohibitive. At the present time it costs a dollar and thirty cents per patient encounter for liability insurance to cover the nurse practitioner functioning in a rural clinic. For this reason there are beautifully equipped clinics in medically deprived areas of our state, which are open only three half days per week.

Another example of the problem facing Alabama is the case of Lea Abners. Miss Abners is a nurse practitioner and midwife with a master's degree from Vanderbilt University. She is currently employed in Rochester, New York. Recently, she came to Alabama seeking employment in the rural areas. Unfortunately, she was not able to find such employment. She was offered jobs in Birmingham, but Lea Abners is committed to working in the rural area; therefore, she is going to North Carolina to seek employment. This is an unfortunate almost tragic loss for Alabama.

Dr. Margaret Milsap, President of the Alabama Board of Nursing addressed the problem of nurse practitioners at a recent rural health conference in Selma, Alabama. Dr. Milsap says that the Board of Nursing is not just dragging its feet. On the contrary, the nurses charged with drafting a document concerning nurse practitioners have re-written that document ten times. The tenth draft has recently been given to the Credentialing Committee of Board of Medical Examiners and its chairman promised Dr. Milsap that his committee will consider this document before the March meeting of the State Committee of Public Health. Both the Board of Nursing and the Board of Medical Examiners agree that what is needed is not another law. What they both want is a section of the Nurse Practice Act adding rules and regulations governing nurse practitioners. Before such rules and regulations can be adopted, there will be public hearings and these will take place as soon as the Board of Nursing and the Board of Medical Examiners agree.

The above was prepared by Christina Fawcett Price, Director of Student Affairs, University of Alabama, Capstone School of Nursing, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401.

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*Source: Annals of Internal Medicine, September, 1979. Vol.91, No.3

ALABAMA CHAPTER

AMERICAN RURAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Nurse Practitioners are essential to the delivery of primary health care to medically underserved people in rural and urban Alabama communities; and

WHEREAS, Nurse Practitioners provide high quality health care to Alabamians:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Alabama Chapter of the American Rural Health Association urges the Governor, the Alabama Legislature, the Board of Nursing, the Board of Pharmacy, and the Board of Medical Examiners to solve as soon as possible the problems presently restricting the delivery of services by nurse practitioners.

ASNA Convention
10/28/77
/fr

ALABAMA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION
360 N. Hull Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

RESOLUTION #1

WHEREAS: All counties in Alabama have been defined by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as medically under-served and

WHEREAS: There is increased funding initiatives for rural health clinics in Alabama and

WHEREAS: Nurses are not prepared to function in this role in regular education programs and

WHEREAS: Prepared nurses can assume a role in the delivery of primary health care which would provide needed health services to all Alabama: therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That ASNA support the concept and roles of the nurse practitioner and the nurse midwife:

> By supporting continuing education programs, graduate and undergraduate programs preparing nurse practitioners under federal and ANA guidelines and
>
> By recruiting nurses to become prepared to assume the functions of the nurse practitioner and the nurse midwife in under-served areas.

ETHICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES

There is an entire new area of discussion involving public policy and health care called bioethics. The legal and ethical aspects of many questions bring the progressions of law and medicine into sharp focus, as those professions are the ones to carry out public policy. Following is a cross-section of questions being dealt with:

Who can/shall speak for the minor or the incompetent?

How do we balance medical research needs and the rights of patients?

To whom do the organs of a newly dead person belong?

What are the rights of a dying person?

To what extent should a child have the right to give consent for treatment?

At what age is a child capable of giving "informed" consent?

What are the moral/ethical legal implications of invitro fertilization.

Who should have access to medical records and for what reason?

Who should be the priorities of genetic counseling: parents? children? societies?

What is the difference in "prolonging death" and infanticide and euthanasia?

When does life begin? And when does death occur?

Who should make decisions when there are conflicts in judgement?

What ethical training do medical institutions and law schools have the right/obligation to give in the area of bioethics?

Do terminally ill patients have any special rights?

Do public institutions have the right to take advocacy positions which destroy traditional moral values? Examples: abortion, infanticide, euthanasia.

What about questionable treatments...laetrile as an example.

The nursing profession is "rocked" by the "law and ethics" questions.

The policies set in institutions vary greatly and nurses are often the ones who implement these treatments.

In addition to all of the above problems, there are other dilemmas such as:

How to administer medical/nursing care to incompetent patients, or to those who refuse treatment?

How to deal with specific orders "not to resuscitate" or to "withhold treatment" or to "withhold nutrition"?

When to lie to a patient? The patients' right to know?

Does a nurse have the right to assert her theological belief above institutional policy/practice?

Can she without fear of reprisal refuse to engage in the practice of abortion, infanticide, or euthanasia?

Who makes the judgement as to what step merely prolongs the "act of dying" as opposed to actively taking life?

All of the above matters will have a great impact on social work ethics.

The ethical, legal, and medical questions in the field today are dramatic ones. They will have great impact on the quality of the health care system.

When we talk about America's "health care system" we are concerned with much more than the medical profession. We call in the role of the courts, legislators, social workers, and consumers, along with health care professionals.

The public is called in also to decide the uses of scarce resources in days of galloping inflation, and multitudinous public demands.

Advocates of liberal views on abortion, infanticide, and euthanasia argue for these as safeguards in our "pluralistic society". They argue for the quality of life concept on the basis that some lives are really not worthy to be lived.

Those advocates of the sanctity of life concept argue that the Judeo-Christian view is that man is made in the image of an infinite personal God and that every life has value, no matter how imperfect or maimed.

This view holds to a firm moral basis as embedded in the foundation and building of America. It declares that there is no life not worthy to be lived, and further that we should be moved to raise the quality of life as evidence of humaneness. Societies are rightly judged by the treatment received by their most dependent citizens.

In both ideological camps are very dedicated and humane people, fighting for the betterment of society. Both camps have highly competent people who are giving a lifetime for advances in their field.

It seems to this writer that the base-line differe[illegible] is the existence or absence of any absolute standard--the conflict between the Judeo-Christian moral law versus the pagan humanism of Aristotle and his followers. The common sense and human judgment approach is acceptable to humanists. To Jews and Christians, man's judgment is marred by sin. Man must rely on Divine Revelation found in the Scriptures. This revelation gives man the illumination he must have to understand the world and mankind.

A PHYSICIAN EXPRESSES HIS THOUGHTS

Many rural areas in Alabama need additional medical care. One of the most pressing areas of need is for obstetric care. Many communities have a granny mid-wife who is willing to help with a delivery for a small fee. Some communities have M.D. Family Practitioners and General Practitioners who provide ante-partum and post-partum care and refer patients into a hospital several miles away for the actual delivery.

The Alabama legislature has recognized these needs and has taken action to increase M.D. training by adding a second school of medicine in Mobile and enlarging the one in Birmingham, as well as adding satellite training in Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

Further attempts to meet needs include advanced specialized training for paramedical and nursing personnel. The Physician Assistant Program, the Nurse Practitioner Program, and the Surgical Assistant Program have all produced capable and well-trained people who are able to work with a level of independence in providing medical care. Each of the above categories of "health care providers" is to function under supervision of a licensed M.D. by Alabama Law. Because the utilization of independently functioning paramedical personnel inevitably increases the probability of malpractice suits against the physicians who hire them, increased malpractice insurance at the physician's expense is necessary, therefore, the initial enthusiasm of many physicians for hiring such paramedicals has diminished.

Additionally, the relatively high salaries of nurse practitioners logically cannot be reflected in increased charges to the patient since the public is not willing to bear the expense of such a highly trained nurse when what was originally sought was the services of an M.D. Therefore, in many cases where nurse practitioners have been hired by M.D.s, they have been necessarily relegated to a level of function below that for which they were trained.

Unfortunately, community hospitals have also been financially unable to hire many of these highly trained people and assume the additional malpractice litigation burden. The few hired, therefore, usually serve in staff teaching positions. These factors mitigated against wide-spread provisions of medical care in rural Alabama by either independent nurse practitioners or by extension of existing M.D. service by the employment of nurse practitioners.

The basic problem of how to provide innovative medical care in the face of rising malpractice litigation and restrictive controls imposed by the Federal Health Systems Agencies remain unsolved.

The established medical community finds itself discipating time and resources in the courts, in HSA public hearings, in hours of dictation to document care given, in filling out forms for insurance companies and governmental regulating agencies, and in the plethora of additional forms familiar to every employer.

Will the increasing number of graduates of medical schools supply the necessary coverage for obstetrical and pediatric care throughout Alabama? Will these new M.D.s simply enlarge the urban and suburban medical community? No one knows. Efforts to direct new medical school graduates to areas of need are under way.

Can anything be done to reduce malpractice nuisance suits against M.D.s and others since such suits impede the development of innovations in medical care?

Will nurse practitioners be willing to get paid commensurate with their productivity rather than with their level of training? Will some nurse practitioners simply set up shop as midwives, seek their own license and malpractice coverage, and develop independent practices?

All of these options are possible but none are likely to happen withing five years.

What can be done immediately to increase obstetrical and newborn care in underserved areas? Perhaps the answer is transportation of teams of physicians, nurse practitioners, and pediatric nursing specialists to designated areas for biweekly antepartum and post-partum clinics and the same transportation for delivery at a well-staffed facility no more than 65 miles away. This seems to be the interim form of care most readily accomplished now.

A Birmingham Physician

The Governor's Commission on the Alabama Year of the Child
1979-1980

MEDIA REPORT: Evelyn Walker, Chairman
Mrs. Sam (Mary Glynn) Peeples, Co-Chairman.
Committee Members: Dr. Sam Peeples, Mr. Jackie Dozier, Mrs. Linda Fulcher, Mr. Richard Herrick, Mrs. Richard (Stella) Herrick, Dr. Anthony (Tony) Kubek.

1. Committee members recommended that the newspapers, state periodicals, and other newsprint publications search out, then emphasize through pictures and feature stories, the wholesome activities and achievements pf children and youths of the state and nation....Clippings of pictures and news accounts testify to the success of this undertaking.

2. News coverage of the all-day conference on Children and the Family added stature to our joint undertaking. Coverage included the radio, television, and the printed page.

3. Commission and sub-committee members independently sought recognition of the unified or segmented goals of the Commission, through personal appearances on radio or television, or through newspaper stories.

4. Audio tapes were made available to the Governor's Conference participants by a staff headed by one of our members, Dr. Sam Peeples.

5. A film of proceedings of the Governor's Conference may be used in part of in toto for church-related and civic organizations and groups in the months ahead.

6. Television outlets have been most receptive to our cause. They have willingly scheduled broadcasts of members of the Commission. They have been loud in their praise of the persons appearing on the broadcasts, because of her

ability to disseminate information so effectively. Our chairman, Mrs. John (Bobbie) Ames has received plaudits from all quarters because of her ability to field any question so easily, and with such authority. She documented her statements with facts and figures. Birmingham stations have asked that Mrs. Ames return for continued discussions and information needed by the average citizen, during February, 1980.

7. Committee members stimulated interest in the ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD, by surveying the news media on their plans for observing the Year of the Child.

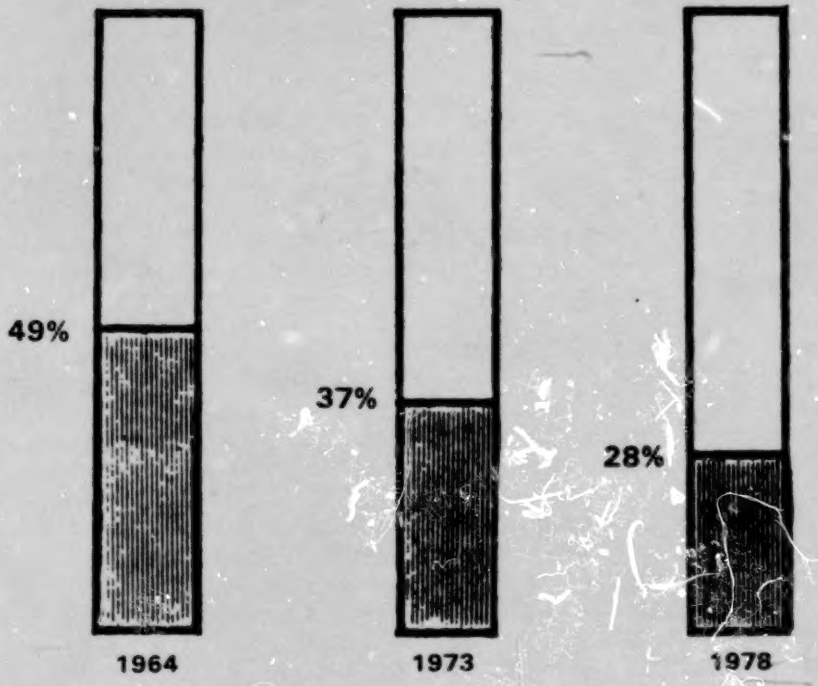
8. Three areas of concern (1) Accident Prevention, (2) Immunization, (3) Nutrition, are the topics selected for health messages to the public via thirty second spots, co-sponsored by the Alabama Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Governor's Conference on Children and the Family. Mr. Everette Holle, Program Director of WAPI-TV, a Birmingham station, made arrangements for the participants to use the resources of the station free. They were to make four dubs of the three spots to be sent to major stations in Mobile, Montgomery, other Birmingham stations, and Huntsville. Joan Perry, owner of Perry Advertising and Productions in Birmingham, also offered her expertise and her staff's services to place spots at maximum viewing time during the day in the above mentioned markets. The Pediatric Academy contributed $4,000.00 for scheduling the spots. Each station has agreed to eventually run these spots at public service time in the weeks ahead. A schedule of the time bought on the various stations, for the Health spots video taped announcements, is included in this report.

Education

CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

"Would You Say You Have Great
Confidence in the Public Schools?"

(20,000 U.S. parents now educating children at home)
Those answering "Yes"



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(Source - Gallup Poll)

EDUCATION - WHAT IS REALLY BASIC?

Alabama parents would be irate at the suggestion of using classrooms for political indoctrination and yet that is underlying most of public education today. Teachers are taught to be change agents as part of a team effort to train the child for citizenship in a new social order.

One might react to this and plea for total academic freedom, but would one want a Marzist professor teaching American Government? There is an apparent dilemma. Solzhenitsyn would certainly attest to the danger of a government agency controlling education curricula and services. It is apparent to the close observer that public education has already been subjected to academic censure:

Cut out have been the nuggets of gold, the enduring truths which are character building in the lives of boys and girls. Censured has been the Creation Story, the sanctity of life views, the dignity of human life (even if one ages into senility); the work ethics, the demand for obedience, the joy of sacrifice, the morality of having absolutes in which to believe, by which to live, and by which to be judged.

This does not advocate such a narrow scope of curricula that children are not prepared to live in a real world. But rather it contends that children cannot cope with the real world when they have no moral basis, no set of absolutes by which to frame their own behavior and judge the behavior of others.

The fault is that of educational leadership, not of the rank and file classroom teacher. Most classroom teachers spend four or five long years with varying amounts of sacrifice to become certified teachers. They take many required courses, not always of their choosing. They know when they chose the profession that it is not at the top of the pay scale ladder. Many teachers long for reform in education and would gladly upgrade their own credentials or work to eliminate deficiencies. Alabama public school teachers often work under adverse circumstances. By the scores, many would jump at the chance to return to Reading, Writing, and 'Rithmetic, and even to the tune of a hickory stick, when needed to improve the teaching-learning environment.

Education

It is a non-debatable statement that scholarship has diminished in public education. Student competence has declined steadily for many years. No rationalization or explanation by professional educators can justify or excuse this widespread failure. Employers in the job market often avoid hiring the youngest, most able bodies, because of the poor scholastic preparation they received.

One factor which no test score can measure is the behavioral deterioration due to steady diminution of moral absolutes and recognition of authority among school-age boys and girls. There are, however, ways to measure these behavioral problems. FBI statistics indicate that 45% of the serious crimes are committed by individuals under 18 years of age.

School vandalism and violence is measured in the nation's schools, although admittedly much goes unreported. Over the first three years of the 1970's the percent increase in violent student assaults on teachers and other students rose respectively 75% and 85%.

Television viewing, unstable home situations, and parental ignorance and indifference foster poor academic achievement and performance. However, the role of Public Education is one of great influence. More of a primary age child's waking hours are spent with teachers than with parents.

Since the present generation of teachers has been trained as change agents and facilitators in keeping with the Secular Humanism's methods for "socialization" of the child, examples of social experiment outnumber those of pure teaching. Well known examples of this are the now fading vogue for the "open classroom", "individualized instruction", the current emphasis on "rights" of the handicapped child to the detriment of the normal child, "individualized instruction", "modern math", in short--whatever innovative whim may strike the NEA and HEW.

The repressive and arbitrary attitudes of humanistic educators and their disciples are best demonstrated by the fact that the chosen vocabularly of the education establishment has been developed in such a way as to systematically exclude the parent as a rightful or effective contributor to the child's education. There is also a growing practice of categorizing children only according to their teacher-discerned "behavior problem". Such automatic categorizations define the child not as a student but as a patient. The teacher then becomes the expert, "the change agent", who alone can prescribe and cure. The parent is relegated to standing outside, docilely waiting, and footing the bill.

The two greatest academic travesties of Public Education are:

1. The sight method for the teaching of Reading.

2. The Social Studies blend which eliminates the teaching of History as it was lived and the teaching of Geography, substituting the humanist interpretation of these subjects as best serves humanist goals.

English is a phonetic language. Noah Webster devised the first distinctively American curriculum. His blue-backed speller was a national best seller as were his other texts. They were self-teaching texts and were found on wagon trains, in log cabins, in canoes; prized possessions of every American family.

The object of early education was independence as early as possible. This was accomplished simply by mastery of basic skills.

Now, because skills are not mastered in elementary schools high school teachers are often forced to attempt to teach them rather than higher level materials. Because basics are not mastered in the early grades, the high school texts are "watered down" to accomodate the ill-prepared students. The poor work habits and sorry scholarship of slower students and a lack of incentive and challenge of the brighter ones are carried into the job market.

Teachers often run their classrooms in a thoroughly "democratic" manner. Children decide, choose, and vote on classroom activities and policies. The result is a breakdown of authority, of teacher expectation, and diligent study. Moral and religious education was the solid foundation of the educational system in America's early life. The McGuffey Readers taught respect for authority and all the virtues of character revealed in holy writ.

Whether or not it pleases secular humanists in education to acknowledge the fact our founding fathers held Biblical principles and lived them out in daily life, it's true. Even those early Americans who did not acknowledge Jesus Christ as Lord gave whole-hearted assent to the Judeo-Christian conseneus in society. They would have been horrified as the thought of

American citizens being freed from all moral restraints in society.

Teachers are pressured today to avoid "moralizing". We have not found one single sex-education program in Alabama which professes any absolute concept of right and wrong. But the whole values classification movement tears down any foundation of moral absolutes. Students are encouraged to build their own measurements of such questions and, the usual, only that behavior which is truly their own, thereby automatically and arbitrarily excluding all parent moral training. Everything is to be judged as being relative. Thus, one can easily defend any behavior as being proper within its context. Through federal funding proclaimed to "strengthen state departments of education" our public education establishments have been used primarily to enslave local and state departments to the HEW concepts, programs, goals and curricula designs.

We contend that there is no such thing as value-free or value-neutral philosophy of education.

The present power structure has consented to the advice of "experts" in the field of education in Alabama, and our state system is thoroughly humanistic. Whether or not teachers and administrators recognize and agree with the tenets, methods, and goals of socialistic secular humanism, the result is the same. Thousands of teachers in Alabama would welcome a change. Most of Alabama's teachers live lives built upon moral absolutes, and would like discipline and academic basics restored to their classrooms. They decry in their innermost being the loss of respect for their profession and wonder at the cause. Many of them have undergone humiliating experiences in the classroom and remain only out of dedication to their profession.

Now, through their retraining for recertification, they are "taught" that it doesn't matter what values students embrace as long as the students choose them (without parent-teacher interference), and are able to defend them! This is a clear teaching of tenets of the Religion of Secular Humanism (so defined by the Supreme Court) used to the exclusion of all other teachings on values. Additionally, such courses as Methodology and Deweyism do not equip individuals to teach subject content.

Most teachers teach because they love children and young people (or at least they did when they entered the profession) and because they want to make meaningful and long-lasting contributions to the life of each individual child.

Our grave sympathy goes out to classroom teachers and we believe that the situation could be reversed in a few short years.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Restoration of teaching of Phonics to the teaching of reading--using a synthetic phonetic approach combined with the teaching of writing compositions at the first grade level.

2. Abolition of social studies and restoration of the teaching of history and geography in their traditional order and form.

3. Designation and labeling of schools as follows: Basic Skills Elementary Schools and Traditional Academic High Schools.

4. Establishment of the policy of allowing teachers to volunteer to teach in such schools.

5. Extension of the option to parents to have their children enrolled in such schools.

6. Establishment of an evening class in each such school for those parents who were low achievers or had little formal education. Thus, ensuring their further education and also allowing them to assist their own children at home.

7. Establishment of ADM (average daily membership) rather than ADA (average daily attendance) as the basis of teacher-unit allotments.

THE CURRENT STATUS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

"Unmarried people are having kids and abortions. Couples are divorcing. Parents are becoming alcoholics, drug addicts, and sometimes they beat their kids...It's all happening in the once-immune world of children's books." Dale Short in a Birmingham News article dated 1-21-79.

Mr.Short quotes Charlotte Zolotow, whom he designates as a "New York City book editor": "recent changes in children's books stem from our acknowledging the intensity of a child's emotion and the ability and need of children to cope with the gruesome and tragic, the violent and hostile, as well as with the sweet and lovely."

Charlotte Zolotow's statement, the publication of such books and their presence in public libraries and schools document the attainment of some of the stated goals of godless Secular Humanism for the re-education of children whose families have not seen fit to use such "literature" in the training of their children.

Books on such subjects are published, reviewed, and recommended by Secular Humanists as properly "realistic" depictions of the problems of our society, and, as such, a necessary and beneficial element of our children's education. The fact that parents may not concur is treated as irrelevant. However, many parents believe that concentration on such negative, amoral behavior is detrimental to the emotional stability and acceptance of responsibility in children, especially when such "realistic" approaches are presented to the exclusion of all others.

Many parents and other concerned adult citizens who still honor traditional morality question the wisdom of encouraging young people to read such books as the much-praised HARRIET THE SPY and THE PIGMAN which are mentioned in Mr. Short's article. These books are highly touted by their publishers, honored by reviewer and placed on prestigious lists of recommended books used by countless teachers and librarians in making selections for public schools and public libraries.

The precocious heroine of HARRIET THE SPY prefers the comfort and advice of her young friends and her family's live-in housekeeper-nurse to that of her parents who are presented as well-meaning but ineffectual. In one chapter Harriet illegally enters a home with the sole purpose of spying upon the woman who owns it. Harriet's goal is repeatedly revealed. She intends to gather whatever information she chooses in whatever way she chooses, regardless of the rights of others, the attitude of her parents, or the consequences which may ensue.

THE PIGMAN depicts children speaking disparagingly of parents and teachers. It deals with the cruelty and vandalism of two children. Their victim is a helpless old man who has been kind to them. Their betrayal of his friendship and their responsibility for the destruction of his cherished collection of china pigs hasten the old man's death. The hero and heroine show little remorse for their cruelty and wanton destructiveness. They do, however, feel self pity.

Of course, such children do exist, but what is to be accomplished by cataloging their misdeeds without condemnation in literature for children? Why is this negative aspect of reality to be the predominant theme of children's literature in our public schools and libraries? Would anyone deny that books influence thought, attitudes, and behavior, and that repeated sympathetic presentation of ideas and behavior results in their acceptance as proper?

The questions can be answered fully only when one understands that education in our public schools has been radically redefined by social engineering Secular Humanists. Few parents comprehend this vital change. Many innocent, well-intentioned teachers, librarians, and administrators also fail to understand the importance of what is happening. This widespread ignorance of the stated tenets, methods, and goals of Secular Humanism is extremely useful to its dedicated practitioners and evangelizers among writers, publishers, and reviewers, and in the ranks of humanist educators and administrators.

However, some authors, publishers and educators as well as parents are speaking out about literature in general and the philosophy which prevails in publishing houses of all kinds in this nation. We cannot fail to see from the following quotes the implications for our children's literature.

CHANGE AGENTS IN THE SCHOOLS by Barbara M. Morris states that "schools have become open agents of social change, working steadily to enthrone the 'articles of faith' of the religion of Humanism". (p.35) "...schools serve as change agents for the destruction of Christian Western civilization and to establish instead a Humanist/Socialist 'new world order'." (p.18)

Dr. Claire Chambers in her beautifully documented THE SIECUS CIRCLE: A HUMANIST REVOLUTION states, concerning McGraw-Hill, one of the nation's largest publishers of school books, "the organization has fallen prey to the influences of the Humanist complex....[and is[distributing a wide assortment of educational materials that advance Humanist concepts." (p.21)

Despite the literary and economic success of his previous books, his latest novel, PASSAGE THROUGH GEHENNA, which he characterizes as "In a way...A Christian allegory", was refused by large publishers. The book made publishing history when it became the first novel published by a prestigious southern university press. Madison Jones' books are not written for or recommended for children, they treat many of the problems which humanists recommend for children's consumption. The factor which has made his works undesirable from the standpoint of the publishing houses is that he deals with them as if the behavior based on traditional morality were still a viable option for a thinking person. Shouldn't we then logically expect such publishers also to refuse publication to otherwise suitable children's literature which does not demonstrate humanist formulas?

Library and textbooks are the most effective of tools for those who would prevent a child's consideration of traditional concepts of life and morality and who would foster instead only those attitudes and that behavior prescribed by the Secular Humanists. Printed matter, bound in covers and reinforced by the recommendation or assignment of a trusted adult teacher or librarian, has unlimited authority in the eyes of the child.

The existence and effectiveness of what amounts to nothing less than pre-publication censorship and routine, pruposeful manipulation of ideological content away from respect for traditional values and thought, in the majority of books and published by larger secular houses for use in public shools and public libraries can be demonstrated further by a comparison of much of the behavior of many of our children and young people with the stated goals of Secular Humanism. These goals are set forth in the HUMANIST MANIFESTOS, I and II, The Humanist Magazine, and by other such popularizers of Secular Humanist thought and behavior as Dr. Mary Calderone, Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Dr. Alan Guttmacher, B.F. Skinner, Gore Vidal, William Kuntsler, Planned Parenthood, The National Association for the Repeal of Abortion Laws, The American Civil Liberties Union, Marya Mannes, Bella Abzug, Madalyn Murray O'Hair, and the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States.

Although Secular Humanism was defined as a religion in the Torasco vs. Watson decision by the United States Supreme Court, its teachings are given free and almost exclusive rein in all aspects of public education including children's literature. This is done at tax-payers' expense, and largely without their consent or knowledge.

On 7-21-75 syndicated columnist James J. Kilpatrick said that as a matter of stated policy McGraw-Hill "is insisting that textbooks depict society not as it is but as the publishers would like it to be. Their purpose is not primarily to teach or inform, to instruct, or educate, but to propagandize for a new social order." Can we sensibly expect that library books published by this huge company can be free of such motives, or that other publishing companies will fail to follow this pattern in their offerings?

Nobel Prize-winning author, Saul Bellow, (Birmingham News, 12-13-76) warned, "Writers do not adequately represent the rest of mankind, expecially in America...Ideas generally accepted by intellectuals about society, sex, politics, and human nature should be challenged more forcefully."

Adults may challenge the writers of whatever thay read but children are completely without the resources or the inclination to challenge what they see in print, particularly where author, publisher, reviewer and librarian or teacher cooperate in giving authority and importance to books fostering the beliefs of Secular Humanism, even though the child may discern that such books directly contradict and seek to supplant his parents' rightful teachings, and the morals derived from the family's chosen religious beliefs.

Publisher David Franke of Liberty Books/Liberty Press has written that a recent survey shows "that a vast majority of all non-technical books published in the U.S.....are published by men, who, for the most part, draw their political and social views from the same sources.... Most of these books show little sympathy for the concepts of limited government, individual liberty or high moral values."

Madison Jones, a noted Alabama author whose books have been translated into other languages, issued in both hard back and paper back editions and made into movies, said in a telephone interview with this writer that ideological pressure groups do influence which books find publication with the larger publsihers. He said that "A recognizably orthodox theme, and characters who take seriously the fundamentalist religious positions would, in my opinion, tend to cool off a publisher's interest." Mr. Jones should know.

Therefore, it is my strong recommendation that the state of Alabama, in order to protect the freedom of religion of all of her citizens, take immediate action through executive, legislative, and judicial branches of her government to prohibit the teaching of the tenets of the religion of Secular Humanism as guides to preferred behavior, attitude or thought in preference to other world views, in any public school, either overtly or covertly , from kindergarten to post graduate level. In addition, it should be mandated particularly that public colleges and universities cease preparing teachers and other professionals in the use of the social engineering methods of Secular Humanism to the exclusion of other philosophical bases of thought and behavior.

Whatever their age and level of education, citizens of this state, and most especially children of this state, have every right to expect that tax monies not be used to propagandize for godless Secular Humanism in a state where the majority still reveres the traditional morality, and many still serve the God from whose absolutes that morality comes.

Report to the Chairman
Governor's Commission on the
Alabama Year of the Child

by

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Children's books grow up

By Betsy Hearne
American Library Assn.

It has become almost a platitude that children's books today are a controversial item, featuring frankness in language and subject undreamed of 10 years ago. Sweetness and light is an order long past in children's literature, as it is in children's lives.

In the media if not in their homes, most children eventually confront drug addiction, abortion, child abuse, rape, insanity, murder, suicide, prostitution, death by war and disease, and personal conflicts ranging from divorce to homosexuality.

What adults must remember is not to view untraditional children's books in isolation. These books reflect basic changes in society. If our times are troubled, so are our children and so are their books.

In fact, children's books have always been a mirror of society's problems as well as its ideals. Early books were haunted by the fire and brimstone of hell, with gruesome punishments inflicted on young sinners. In their own tortured way, those books were every bit as shocking as the "sex and obscenity" that outrages some parents today.

Although some of these controversial books are for young or middle-grade readers, most fall into the category of teenage novel. Fran Arrick's "Steffie Can't Come Out To Play," is a first-person account of an unhappy 14-year-old who runs away from her small town and becomes a prostitute working the streets of New York.

The plot may sound unusual for a children's book, but the situation is not that unusual at all, as statistics on runaway adolescents show. The details are accurate, the characterizations drawn with some care, the scenes not sensationalized.

On what grounds do we ban this book? It is certainly not an advertisement; if anything, it is a warning — at the very least a statement that problems are best worked out on the home front. Steffie is lucky. With some outside help, she extricates herself from a typically complicated and dangerous relationship with her pimp and gets back home.

The best guideline for judging a book — traditional or untraditional, children's or adult — is quality. Susan Shreve's novel "Loveletters" presents an enlightening contrast to Sandra Scoppetone's "Happy Endings Are All Alike." Both involve violent rape of the main character by a psychotic teenager — in both cases (again, realistically) an acquaintance of the victim.

In addition, each protagonist is dealing with another problem: Kate in "Loveletters" with an illegitimate pregnancy by a married man with whom she's had her first sexual relationship, and Jaret in "Happy Endings" with a lesbian attraction to the friend with whom she has had her first sexual relationship.

The difference here is that Shreve has taken the time and craft to develop her characters, while Scoppetone has left hers dangling in the bare outline of a plot.

The most telling figure is the rapist. Shreve shows who he really is and how he got that way, while Scoppetone presents him as a monster lurking on the sidelines, an unbelievable caricature of vileness.

STEFFIE CAN'T COME OUT TO PLAY by Fran Arrick (Bradbury, 192 pages, $7.55)
LOVELETTERS by Susan Shreve (Knopf, 217 pages, $6.95)
HAPPY ENDINGS ARE ALL ALIKE by Sandra Scoppetone (Harper & Row, 202 pages, $6.95)
HEY DOLLFACE by Deborah Hautzig (Greenwillow, 168 pages, $6.95)
PASSING THROUGH by Corinne Gerson (Dial, 168 pages, $7.95)
AN OPEN MIND by Susan Sallis (Harper & Row, 192 pages, $7.95)
TUPPENNY by Julia Cunningham (Dutton, 96 pages, $6.95)

Deborah Hautzig's "Hey Dollface" also deals with the sexual attraction between two young girls, but with considerably more depth and subtlety. Hautzig makes her point not by telling us in set speeches, but by showing us through sensitive characterizations.

Corinne Gerson's "Passing Through" and Susan Sallis' "An Open Mind," both explore similar problems. The former is a well-written, though overly analytical account of a girl's coming to grips with her homosexual brother's suicide. What pulls her through is her friendship with a sensitive cerebral palsy victim.

The latter is about a boy trying to deal with his parents' divorce. What pulls him through is a friendship with a spastic boy.

One of the year's most deftly developed and frightening books is "Tuppenny" by Julia Cunningham. As always, this author confronts, in a delicate balance between symbolic and realistic, the violent evil that can uproot the human mind as well as the mystical good that can save it.

Tuppenny is a strange young girl who wanders into the town and lives of three unhappy couples, all victims of tragic relationships with their daughters: the first ran away to escape her mother's cruel jealousy; the second was institutionalized as hopelessly retarded; the third, a supposed suicide, was in fact murdered by her insane father.

Tuppenny is silent, compassionate, and possessed of a heavenly kind of power to help reconcile people to themselves and each other. The story itself is powerful, almost religious, with a foreboding mood that will hold readers, characters who will make them think, and a unique narrator, whose own story is concisely but clearly confined to two or three pages at the book's beginning and end.

Junior high and high school students will read these books, just as they read Judy Blume's much-debated "Forever" and for that matter, just as they read "Jaws" and a number of other "questionable" selections from the adult assortment.

There may be one gratifying difference, one element that worried or outraged adults should take into consideration before censoring controversial children's books. While skill obviously varies, it's hard to find a writer of juvenile literature who doesn't deeply care about childhood; about the awful pain and awesome pleasure of growing up.

Selma Times Journal
March 3, 1979

ST COPY AVAILABLE

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Educational reform has been the source of heated debate for the last two decades and educators have given lip service to "back to basics" intentions. The presses have rolled out a well-designed counterfeit in some instances. Despite this, American education did not improve in the 1970's at any level. Whatever measurements were used served to verify the diminishing academic achievement.

The cry of the public is, 'What's wrong with schools?" Most parents and taxpayers don't really know. The answer is not simple, but complex in variety and intensity.

The educational controversies began long ago when the followers of John Dewey opposed traditional American education which had first been formulated by Noah Webster in the Colonial era. Even a vocabulary "for liberty" was devised, distinguished from the Mother country's connotations on the English vocabulary.*

For the past three decades reading and writing have been inadequately taught. The look-say method replaced the intensive phonics approach to the teaching of reading. The near elimination of geography and the blend of what was retained into the Social Studies curriculum further weakened American education. Little wonder that Johnny has no concept of Iran or Afghanistan.

Our committee found that none of the intensive phonics curricula were advocated or used broadly in Alabama. Open Court, Lippincott, and Economy** all use either an intensive or synthetic phonics approach to the teaching of reading and are available with consulting services to instruct teachers.

Open Court has several advantages:

1. The synthetic approach uses a blending of sounds into syllables that easily builds words.

2. It uses a cross section of the world's best literature presented to children at the level of their understanding.

3. It provides for average first grade children to achieve an independence in reading by the end of the first grade.

4. It combines the writing of original compositions into the total program which develops skills as well as creativity.

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*Facsimilie available from: Foundation for American Christian Education, Box 27035, San Francisco, CA. 94127
**Note: There are other excellent phonics programs specifically designed for Christian schools.

Alabamians' seeking to redeem the public schools can do the following:

1980--Insist that history and geography be restored to the curriculum. This is the year of curricula adoption for this area of study in Alabama. Insist that Social Studies as now taught be done away with as it is flawed--riddled through--with left-wing ideological bias and an inadequate scope and sequence in history and geography. Insist that an accurate history and geography be taught.

1981-- Insist that classical literature be re-instated in the English/Literature curricula which explain the ideas, movements, and distinctiveness of nations, religions, ideologies. Alabama children are entitled to understand their heritage of liberty that has come through western civilization.

5. Reforming the methodology. C.S. Lewis, in THE ABOLITION OF MAN, describes the methodology involved in contemporary humanistic education.

> "(They) write in order to produce certain states of mind in the rising generation.... not because they think these states of mind intrinsically good, yet certainly because they think them to be the means of some state of society which they regard as desirable...The important point is not the precise nature of their end, but the fact that they have an end at all.... Their skepticism about values is on the surface; it is for use on other people's values; about the values current in their own set they are not nearly skeptical enough....A great many of those who debunk traditional or (as they could say) sentimental values, have in the background, values of their own which they believe to be immune from the debunking process. They claim to be cutting away the parasitic growth of emotion, religious sanction, and inherited taboos, in order that real or basic values may emerge."*

This is an articulate description of the inquiry approach used in public and many private schools.

Value clarification is a popular technique used in Alabama schools by well-meaning teachers. Alan Lockwood of the University of Wisconsin, explains it succinctly in this way:

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*C. S. Lewis, THE ABOLITION OF MAN, MacMillan, 1947, pp. 39-41.

> "...the moral point of view imbedded in values clarification is that of the ethical relativist. In its simplest definition, ethical relativism holds that one person's values are as good as another's; everyone is entitled to his own opinion is better than another...The fundamental objection to ethical relativism is that it can be used to justify any activity in which an individual or a society chooses to engage...."*

Recently teachers pleaded on a public forum of letters to editors begging for less methodology courses, and more subject matter content courses for teacher certification requirements.

6. Alternative Educational Choices. Local systems can offer traditional education by designating certain schools for this purpose. Administrators, parents, on behalf of children, and teachers should be required to request teaching assignments and student enrollments there. Highschool students should not be required to attend such a rigid academic program if they would be a disruptive force.

Administrators in such schools should be master teachers, capable of teaching any class in front of the regular classroom teacher.

Parents might pursue a voucher system to guarantee an alternative to the present monopolistic offering.

The growth of non-public schools will no doubt exceed the number of public schools before 1992 if the present rate of growth continues.

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*Alan L. Lockwood, A CRITICAL VIEW OF VALUES CLARIFICATION Teachers College Record, September 1975, Vol. 77, No. 1.

SCHEDULE FOR CURRICULA ADOPTION

Adoption During Summer of:	Contract Period (July1-June 30)	Areas of Adoption
1980	1981-1987	Social Studies and Psychology
1981	1982-1988	English, Speech, Spelling, Handwriting, and Art Education
1982	1983-1989	Reading and Literature
1983	1984-1990	Science and Dictionaries
1984	1985-1991	Mathematics, Vocational Education, Health and Physical Education

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Juvenile Justice

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

The newest concept in Alabama law is reflected in Alabama's new judicial code Act. N. 1205; 1975. The concept of children in need of supervision is incorporated in the new law. The following are the definitions in a report on juvenile status offenders and Alabama law by the University School of Social Work as part of a Juvenile Justice Judicial Report.

Definition of CHINS Alabama's new Judicial Code defines a child adjudicated "in need of supervision" as a person under 18 who

(1) being subject to compulsory school attendance, is habitually truant from school;
(2) disobeys the reasonable and lawful demands of his parents, guardian or other custodian and is beyond their control, or
(3) has committed an offense established by law but not classified as criminal or one applicable only to children;and
(4) in any of the foregoing is in need of care or rehabilitation.

Definition of a delinquent child A delinquent act is defined in Alabama's law a "a crime under the law of this state or of another state if the act occurred in another state, or under federal law, or a violation of a municipal ordinance." A child who has been caught committing a delinquent act and brought to court can be adjudicated an delinquent child. This category no longer includes the status offenses.

Definition of a dependent child In Alabama a child can be adjudicated "dependent" and thus in need of court protection who: (1) for any reason is destitute, homeless, or dependent on the public for support, (2) who has no parent or guardian able to provide for his support, training or education, (3) is the subject of a custody controversy, (4) is in a home where he is neglected or abused, (5) is not allowed to receive medical, surgical, or other care necessary for his health or well-being, (6) lives in conditions or surroundings under insufficient control to prevent the endangerment of his morals, health,or general welfare, (7) has parents or guardians who neglect or refuse to send him to school in compliance with the state's compulsory school attendance laws, (8) has been abandoned by his parents or guardian, (9) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of state law, (10) for any other cause needs the care and protection of the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

I. The Juvenile Justice Committee recommends the establishment of a Conciliation Court in the State of Alabama based on the Conciliation Court of Los Angeles, California.

Proposal:

General Objective: To coordinate all legal matters involving families in the circuit courts.

To provide counseling services designed to strengthen existing families wherever possible, and to settle controversies in the event of dissolution of marriages.

Conciliation process offers positive alternative to courtroom process which often generates hostilities.

To treat the family as a whole rather than treating each family member as autonomous or even as a separate unit.

To return to placing responsiblity for family members on the basic family unit in society.

That conciliation courts and offices of family court services be authorized by appropriate legislation. These offices may employ professional counseling staffs ranging from part-time to full time counselors and support staff.

The functions of the conciliation court may vary from county to county and may offer any or all of the following services:

short-term marriage counseling
separation counseling
reconciliation counseling
mediation of child custody/visitation disputes
counseling for minors applying for marriage
continuing child custody/visitation evaluation
counseling services for children of divorcing families
division of marital property, parentage, adoption, etc.
domestic violence counseling
divorce orientation groups

Recommendations for Counties:

1. Recruiting support from a broad base of community organizations, professional groups, and churches.

2. Finding reliable sources of continuous funding to assist conciliation courts.

3. Offering public revenues from local taxes to assure stability of local staff and services even in face of rapid turnover of judges assigned to domestic relation duties.

4. Using Conciliation Court Law in California (Code of Civil Procedures Section 1730 et weq.), enacted in 1939, as a general guide for an enabling Alabama statute under which any circuit court could elect to operate a conciliation court.

Conciliation courts are locally funded. Sources of funding include Circuit Court budget, Pensions and Security, the probation department, mental health community organizations, civic, professional, and church groups.

Conciliation courts may elect to levy fees provided the Civil code establishes that option. But the right to levy fees should deal with specifics and is of questionable advantage to the overall objective of the program. The state of California allows the circuit court to levy fees under civil code, Section 4602 for custody evaluations.

The enabling court law may set forth the minimum staffing and authorize an advisory committee of local citizens.

Functions of conciliation courts and approaches by the individual counties may vary, determined by the concerns and needs of the respective locality. To facilitate this, the terms of Conciliation Court law must be specified in the law, however, such as limitations on the duties of domestic relations case investigators.

The Value of Conciliation Court Services:

Suffice it to say that neither judges nor attorney can be expected to be counselors in domestic relationships. In the state of California amiable settlements have been made by using competent counseling services in child custody and visitation disputes.

San Francisco had over 99% of all contested temporary custody cases resolved by mediation. "Sacrament's Office of Family Court Services reports resolution by agreement in 85% of court referred child custody disputes. Santa Clara County Conciliation settled 80% of some 1800 contested visitation cases, and of those settled, fewer than 20% have since returned to the court for Modification of the Agreement."[1]

A major value of conciliation court is the cost effective one. The saving to the court is direct and indirect. One analysis of California Court Costs estimates conciliation court expenses as $26.00 per hour as compared with $741.00 per hour for trial court.[2]

The greatest monetary benefit is the ability to settle cases and save court time/cost. The most enduring benefit is possibility of constructive communication and amiable settlement as opposed to bitterness and contentions arising in marriage breakdowns.

Especially beneficial is the assistance (a buffer) for children who are victims of bitterness and contests.

The value of a consensus in a county where family structure is treasured and nurtured and where local resources are made available to preserve and strengthen families will be cost-effective. Far less cases will come to juvenile court judges and fewer calls on probation offices will be one result.

The smallest counties should be permitted to enter into private contracts with their neighboring counties on a mutually cooperative basis, similar to provisions of mental health services.

There should be freedom for conciliation courts to seek private funding through donations and grants.

Authorization to charge a fee to users should not be considered a mandate; in fact, should be discouraged.

The discretion of using part-time or full-time staff professionals and/or volunteers shall lie with the county. There shall not be minimum standards for professional personnel set by statute. This is not to indicate that local advisory committees are to settle for less than a high level of professional competence. Careful screening shall precede any training of volunteers as counselors.

Whenever ministerial associations, individual volunteers, and others are used, proper orientation on legal proceedings and appropriate training shall not be sacrificed. The judges shall make clear the functions within the conciliation court. Where volunteers are used in counseling, a high level of professional competence and confidentiality must be maintained.

Options to the term "Conciliation Court" may be "Family Court Services" or "Family Counseling and Mediation Services".

Family Counseling Services:

In fiscal year 1978-79, 45,548 domestic relations cases were filed in Alabama courts. Consider the children (17 & under) who were involved in these families. At these times extra efforts are necessary to meet the needs of children. The ability of parents-in-distress to meet the needs of their children is greatly hampered. The period of upheavel in the life of the child is traumatic and may last for years, through many emotional battles.

Counselling provides a non-judgemental setting with the emotional needs of the child given priority.

Qualifications of Counsellors:

1. Dedication to Children, families and the concept of family relationships. The conviction that divorce does not dissolve parenthood. A knowledge of the psychology of the family.

2. A thorough knowledge of sources in the community to which referrals can be made.

3. A working knowledge of the court system and legal procedures involved in family law proceedings.

4. A working knowledge of child development and of clinical issues to children, sufficient to enabling assessments of the status and condition of children.

5. They must have knowledge of and be widely read with effects of divorce on children.

6. Continued training resources should be made available for all personnel.

Confidentiality:

The services of a counsellor to parents of children under age 16 shall be offered in complete confidentiality. The counsellor shall meet with both parents together, absent from their children. The counsellor must assure the parents that the confidentiality of that first interview will be respected should they desire it. A continuation of counseling after the first interview is on a voluntary basis.

Where counseling services are limited, priorities shall be given families with children, single parents, peculiarly burdened (such as "displaced homemaker" or "teenager").

Private counseling sources apart from conciliation court services may be suggested in line with the personal faith or merely the overwhelming desire for a non-legal interview.

Conciliation court should prove cost effective. Utilization of existing probation offices, social workers, juvenile and probate departments should not increase appreciably.

Considerable savings should result from coordinating all family related cases.

Special casework specialists may be utilized through cooperation with Department of Pensions and Security, and similar professional services.

II. The Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice recommends:

1. That when the Legislature passes a law affecting a juvenile that there be implementation of the law provided; i.e., facilities to house the juvenile and the type housing be consistent with the intent of the legislation; that the necessary personnel be provided for due to the changes brought about by the legislation, and that implementing funds be made available.

2. Implement existing law that protects CHINS from detention homes.

3. That studies be made to utilize community facilities, and resources be used in juvenile crisis centers; i.e., service clubs, churches, and properly trained families.

4. Provide manpower to properly carry out the directives and programs of present facilities that are charged with administering juvenile programs.

5. Establish strictly structured summer youth camps for deprived youth.

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee recommends a study committee be funded to make an in-depth study of the juvenile delinquency facilities and their existing programs:

1. Are the present programs meeting their stated objectives? Are the stated objectives clear and comprehensive? Do the agencies have the facilities, personnel, and funding to carry out their objectives?

2. Is there a balance in the present juvenile delinquency programs on prevention and rehabilitation?

3. What are the areas of juvenile delinquency that are not being met because there is a "no-man's land" between the existing agencies?

4. Is there an impossible burden placed on law enforcement agencies because of "buck-passing" in the different juvenile agencies?

5. Is there duplication of efforts in the presently constituted agencies?

6. Are the physical plants consistent with stated aims and goals?

FOOTNOTES

[1] Senator Jerry Smith, Conciliation Courts, Mediation, Counseling, and Family Court Coordination (Los Angeles, CA: Senate Subcommittee on Administration of Justice, May 4, 1979), p.7.

[2] Ibid., p. 1.

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN

Because we believe that children should rank as a top priority in all of life, from the viewpoint of parents, family members, and community, we begin by reaffirming our commitment to children's justice. In the very beginning we state the approval of removing status offenders from the jurisdiciton of the courts where feasible. We support a system of sentencing for juveniles proportional to the severity of their crime. We wish to promote rehabilitation programs for children who are under the jurisdictionn of the court, programs built at the community level and extended to both children and their families. We strongly support a move to upgrade our services for Children In Need of Supervision (CHINS) and for other children who are neglected to the families of these children in the most caring manner. We support a move to detect children in need of supervision long before a crisis situation occurs.

As community education and awareness is so important for the realization of the goals stated above, a search committee would be helpful in determining the best means and procedure. Perhaps a Speakers Bureau under the auspices of an existing United Way agency might be prepared to talk to local organizations concerning the many facets of juvenile justice. In addition to medical, legal, and social work professionals, volunteers could be utilized. Another suggestion would be a citizens committee to act in general as a coalition on behalf of children. This should be a combination of concerned citizens and professionals working together to prevent child abuse and neglect and to have an on-going needs assessment in local communities. The program might include a hot-line, an outreach program, advocacy, services to eliminate parental stress, aid in crises, and Parents Anonymous Groups.

Conferences on these subjects will be helpful at the community level held in different neighborhoods and under different sponsorships. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will likely give a financial boost to such undertakings.

What Can Churches Do?:

The following would be a few suggestions;

1. Family Resource Center: The spiritual leadership in the church can serve as volunteer counselors and aids in a child abuse/neglect prevention treatment program. The program should include classes for children and parents where counselors work with parents on a one-to-one basis, and volunteers work with children. This is an excellent place for student nurses to be worked into existing programs.

All volunteers should be carefully trained and advised by professionals.

2. Crisis Shelters: Concerned families in the church congregation could volunteer to have their own home investigated and certified as a crisis shelter to offer up to 72 hours refuge for a child or an adult. The adults in the family would have to be willing to go through the necessary training and submit their home to a regular evaluation for an on-going program.

3. Group Homes: Churches can become involved sponsoring group homes for delinquent girls and delinquent boys. They can provide funds and personnel for recreational activities and supplies. They can plan and implement activities and take the responsibility for adolescents during those activities. They can make trips to museums, zoos, shopping centers, and concerts possible. They can provide birthday parties.

4. Direct Service Programs: Churches can organize volunteer work with abused or disabled children in rehabilitative hospitals and other institutions where treatment programs are carried out. Churches can organize prayer projects on behalf of hard-to-place children who yearn to be adopted, but are hard to place by reason of a physical or emotional handicap.

5. Delinquency Prevention Program: Churches can organize delinquency prevention programs where volunteers reach out to teenagers who would otherwise be unsupervised and unchallenged. It will take gifted adults to participate in rap sessions and have meaningful interaction with teenagers. Once adults have won the confidence of teenagers it is not difficult to help them find jobs, make plans for the future, or help them over emotional hurdles.

6. What Can the Business Community Do?: Business and professional men can become aware of the needs of children in the community, and act on behalf of abused and neglected children, and children in need of supervision. Should it be determined through the help of professionals that a group home is needed, the business community can provide a physical facility, one which can retain a family-like atmosphere. They can see that the furnishings are attractive and that there are recreational materials and supplies. Local businesses can create part-time jobs for teenagers. Business men can give their afternoon off to boys who have never had a desirable role model in a biological father. Business men can see that laws are being enforced against the distribution of pornography, against the sale of tobacco and beer to minors, and in many ways protect children against exploitation and corruption. It should be remembered that with neglected children, and especially with runaways, the

the greatest need is for personal relationships which will provide a desirable role model and sounding board for that young person. The caring, the loving, the communication with such a child must be sincere for there to be bonding, healing, and growth. Houses for runaways provide one of the greatest challenges of juvenile justice. The National Council of Jewish Women are to be commended for their involvement in the entire area of justice for children and other pertinent issues. (1515 East 26 Stree, New York, NY. 10010). They have impressive publications on the areas of their involvement which includes the following: Neonatal Audio Screening, Project Discovery, Justice for Children, Children's Rights, How to Set up a Group Home, Coalitions for Action, Windows on Day Care, How to Start a Day Care Center, Children Without Justice, National Symposium Proceedings on Status Offenders, A Manual for Action, (includes and extensive bibliography and suggested resources.)

Children's Rights:

One of the areas of great controversy in 1980 is the area of children's rights. In Sweden parents no longer have the right to spank their children in discipline, nor send them to bed without dinner as a legitimate punishment. But, children have gained the right in Sweden to divorce their parents at will. The goals as set forth in the area of children's rights by bureaucrats in HEW, on advisory commissions for both the International Year of the Child and the White House Conference on Families are very revolutionary compared with the traditional view of the child. The area of children's rights has come to the forefront as people realize that some sort of concensus in this regard is expressed in enforced legislation and administrative safeguards. A number of years ago, Alabama very casually lowered the age of consent to 14, which is the youngest age of consent law in Anglo-American jurisprudence. As the lowest age of consent in the United States at the present time, its implications on the line of authority in a traditional family brings a lively controversy across lay and professional lines.

We realize that the entire area of children's rights is complex and we understand that a 14 or 15 year old can be an emancipated teenager or he can be a very dependent obedient child functioning in harmony with the line of authority in the family.

In court the rights of children are well established in detention, in institutional placement, and on probation. The American Justice system offers miscellaneous services and acts as advocates for them when the need arises. In this manual elsewhere is a recommendation for conciliation court law which should provide on-going legal advice for children in domestic relations cases.

Status Offenders:

Status offenses include truancy, running away, and incorrigibility, as well as a list of miscellaneous offenses which may vary from state to state. In recent years it has been realized that the justice system is an inappropriate place in which to deal with these offenses. These offenses would not be crimes if they were committed by adults. Example, wandering the streets late at night. In Alabama we call these children CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision). These children are supposed to be given adequate counseling and care and are not to be treated as delinquents, detained in detention facilities, etc. Our investigation was not as thorough as we chose it to be but it was sufficient to awaken us to the needs of this group of children. Whatever their misconduct is in many cases it is a result of fighting back, of reacting to anger because of home situtations, and of abuse and neglect. We believe that it is imperative to call on the school systems to train teachers to be alert to those children who have a high rate of family disruptions and the type of treatment to children in the home which will ultimately result in incorrigible reactive behavior--a runaway situation. If these children can be spotted early enough then perhaps we can provide the resources to meet the special needs of disadvantaged and troubled children. It is not unusual for 15 year old CHINS to be reading on a first or second grade level. Surely, teachers could detect these children who are prospects for troubled lives. We wonder how many states are responding to children in need of supervision, only in crisis times, with only stop-gap measures?

Sharing our concern for CHINS, Dr. Bill Daniel of the University of Alabama writes:

> One group of children that are "lost" and rarely considered are those in custody of the Department of Youth Services. The main purpose of my letter is that mention should be made of these boys and girls. Although their health problems, in general, are not serious many of them come from such deprived, exceptionally large families that health has never been a significant factor in their lives unless it was catastrophic. We know, for example, that there are many risk factors pointing to juvenile delinquency: poverty, six or more children in the family, achievement, etc. We suspect that many of these boys and girls may have some type of learning disability for the majority are 1-2 grades behind, and almost half have lower than

> average intellectual ability. It seems too bad that these youngsters could not have been identified at a very early age and preventive measures implemented. Health is not the absence of illness and we should be concerned with the "total child" and not limited to physical well-being. Therefore, these 12-18 year olds are a significant group demanding attention and, frankly, do not receive their due. I hope that in the final report there will be mention of this.[1]

Because the Alabama Legislature did not appropriate enough money to have the CHINS program implemented thoroughly we question the adequacy of services of facilities and of funding in general to do much more than administer the stop-gap measures to our Alabama children in need of supervision.

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[1] W.A. Daniel, Jr., M.D., Professor or Pediatrics, The University of Alabama in Birmingham, Department of Pediatrics, Division of Adolescent Medicine.

The Rights of Society:

Most state codes include a provision for transferring the prosecution of certain cases from Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court. The decision to waive jurisdiction may be based on the seriousness of the offense, the person's age and previous record, as well as criteria determining it to be in the best interest of society. In the next few years we will see a massive attempt to abolish the system of waiver from Juvenile Court to Adult Criminal Court. While there are clearly impressive arguments for both retaining and for abolishing the waiver procedure, we believe that all of the arguments are in favor of removing the status offenses from the courts' jurisdiction, provided small community based correctional facilities and programs can be provided. Here again dedicated and carefully trained volunteers can be utilized. Community based programs should publicize their services, govern their programs, and broaden their base of support to acheive their goals. It should be public knowledge how decisions are made, who makes them, and who evaluates the effectiveness of the programs for the children referred. We are more convinced than when we began that citizens coalitions at the state and local level, coalitions of professional and non-professionals are the key to commitment to justice for children.

Child Abuse and Neglect:

Child abuse and neglect are social problems created in the moral decline of 1980 amid economic pressures and disintegrating families. It occurs with individuals who cannot handle what they face in every day life. We live in a fallen world and the depravity of man is as much a part of his being as the marrow is to his bone. Child abuse and neglect specialists all agree that abusive parents are usually those who were abused as children. They further agree that the abused child will be the juvenile delinquent of tomorrow, and the abusing parent after that.

The mistreatment and abuse of children has taken place in all cultures throughout history. Almost every state has criminal statutes that address the problem of emotional abuse and neglect, assault or sexual abuse of children. All states have civil codes which provide for protective supervision and for the removal of the child where there is evidence of gross neglect and abuse. In Alabama our reporting laws have made it mandatory for educators, social workers, institutional/medical personnel, law enforcement officers to report instances of suspected abuse and neglect.

It would be desirable for all persons to be under such a statute and be protected of any liability for reporting a legitimate suspect in good faith. Child protection is a highly specialized field and Alabama has been in the forefront of the nation in providing a model of protective services. DPS deserves commendation as do the vast majority of law enforcement personnel.

Most of us cannot relate to Huck Finn who often went to bed with the rifle under his mattress for fear his drunken father would beat him or perhaps kill him. Abusing parents need help as badly or perhaps worse than the children. There are often people who have alcohol and drug related problems and who are usually socially isolated. Most of them have no control over their impulses. They have grown up in a country that was built on the principle of self-government and they completely missed out at every stage of development in achieving this skill of self-control. Many abusive parents feel justified in administering severe punishment to their children. They probably knew nothing but criticism and deprivation as children, and therefore, are cold and insensitive as adults.

Children who are reared with loving parents become loving nurturing parents. Loving parents appreciate the individuality of each one of their children , while an abusive parent will often single out the exceptional child (a particular child) who is the object of abuse because he is different in some way. A study of the child abuse and neglect statutes* in Alabama and reporting laws appear to be adequate and well prepared. The adjudicatory process is begun by a report made to the police, the juvenile court, or the child welfare agency. We find close cooperation among these agencies. Alabama DPS realizes that the removal of a child can sometimes place him in a more precarious position than the home from which he came, and the social workers are careful not to separate a child from a parental bond unless absolutely necessary. Many children are in foster home placement without fully understanding why they are there, sometimes moved from home to home, and often fail to adjust and mature emotionally.

Alabama social services through public welfare are endeavoring to build a support system that will help prevent abuse and neglect through the offering of individual counseling,educational offerings, homemaker services, day care planning, etc. More programs are needed to protect and minister to the child and the family when proven abuse and neglect has taken place.

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*ALABAMA CODE title 27, Sec. 20 and 25 (Supp. 1975).

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (DYS)

The Department of Youth Services was established by Act 816 in the 1973 regular session of the Alabama Legislature. The original funding was from a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Grant. This branch of state government became operational in April, 1974. The responsibility for operating the three training schools was assumed in January 1975. A centralized administrative and management function began in June, 1975.

Purpose, Philosophy, and Goals:

Department of Youth Services has a board of 16 members with the Governor serving as Ex-Officio Chairman with both houses of the Alabama Legislature having representatives as does the Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Probation Officers Association, State Department of Pensions and Security, State Department of Education, Mental Health/Public Health, the Director of ALEPA, and seven representatives of the public from each congressional district.

The purpose expressed in the Code of Alabama, Section 44-1-1 is "to promoting safeguards of social well-being and general welfare of the youth of the state through a comprehensive and coordinating program of public services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the rehabilitation of delinquent youth." The philosophy expressed by the Department of Youth Services is "to provide optimal services for delinquent youth who have diverse and multiple problems through individualized treatment programs, by being always respectful of the basic human rights and dignity." The department lists their goals as follows:

1. To adequately prepare youth to function within society.
2. To provide proper care and treatment for every youth committed to the department.
3. To incarcerate as few youths as possible.
4. To maintain the highest caliber of staff at all times.

The means of determining placement of youth is made through a Diagnostic, Evaluation Center where social and psychological assessments are provided, and where a comprehensive educational and vocational testing program is carried out. Medical and dental assessments are routinely made. This center has a capacity of approximately 50 and both boys and girls usually stay three weeks with funding supplied from Title XX funds. The different DYS institutions throughout the state receive boys and girls on referral from the Diagnostic and Evaluations Center and each institution provides 24-hour total maintenance, along with counseling services, and educational programs adapted to the needs of the individual.

The facilities include:

1. Chalkville Campus - North Birmingham
    a. Emphasis on special education and psychological counseling.
    b. Capacity - 97.
2. Mt. Meigs Campus - 10 miles from Montgomery
    a. Emphasis on vocational education--auto mechanics, auto body and fender repair, ornamental horticulture, small engine repair welding, brick masonry, upholstery printing and home building.
    b. Capacity - 100.
3. Roebuck Campus - Birmingham
    a. Emphasis on academic programs for younger boys.
    b. Capacity - 130.

DYS Group Homes

1. Objectives
    a. Provide counseling services.
    b. Coordinate academic or vocational education within the community.
    c. Coordinate and/or provide on-the-job training.
2. Referrals from D&E Center
3. Facilities:
    a. Bell Road Group Home - Capacity 9 Boys.
    b. Birmingham Girls Group Home - Capacity 9 Girls.
    c. Turning Point Home, Inc. - Capacity 8 Boys.
    d. Gadsden Group Home - Capacity 10 Boys.
    e. Mobile Residential Care Facility - Capacity 14 Boys.
    f. Troy Group Home - Capacity 10 Boys.

Alabama cooperates with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles whereby a juvenile delinquent may be supervised out of the state, runaways may be returned, and we might cooperate returning escapees to the states from which they left.

Alabama has approximately 215 Juvenile Probational Officers in all 67 counties. This represents 184% increase in the number of subsidized Juvenile Probation Officers (from 61 in 1973 to 174 in 1979). These officers must receive 40 hours of training per year to be recertified.

Department leaders advise us that future plans for improved service delivery provide for:

1. Construction of an intensive treatment unit.

2. Accreditation of institutional academic programs.
3. Expansion of vocational programs.

Juvenile Delinquency:

Alabama legislation provides for treatment of criminal offenders under the age of 18 years as juveniles, and offenders under the age of 21 years as youthful offenders, which keeps the offender from having an adult criminal record, and from being incarcerated in an adult correctional institution. While our Juvenile Justice Committee was not entirely satisfied with the investigation which they were able to conduct in the limited time allowed, and without any funding, there are some very obvious, very glaring considerations which merit brain storming in Alabama. We believe that youthful offenders, including children, should be diverted from the criminal system altogether, wherever possible; however, we believe that an 18-year-old male or female who went through puberty at 10 and 11 and who was emancipated by age 12, and who had repeatedly broken the law must not be referred to simplistically as "children".

Statistical Information regarding DYS has been compiled through a joint effort of the Alabama Department of Youth Services (DYS), the Alabama Juvenile Courts, and the Alabama Department of Pensions and Security (DPS). The data provide a summary and an analysis of juvenile delinquency cases and dependency cases reported by juvenile courts during the calendar year of 1978.

According to DYS, every effort has been made to assure that the data presented in this report are accurate. It is as accurate as can presently be provided due to differences and inconsistencies in reporting among the sixty-seven counties, as well as programs that provide residential care prior to, or instead of, commitment to the Department of Youth Services. This statistical report does not necessarily reflect the extent of the total juvenile delinquency and dependency problems in our state. It does however, indicate the approximate frequency of juvenile court contact, trends in the occurrence of specified offenses, and rate of commitment to the Department of Youth Services or placements in licensed programs within the community.

1978 Juvenile Court Total Cases--Summary of Findings:

A total of 23,053 juvenile cases were processed by the Department of Youth Services on cases disposed of by Alabama Juvenile Courts in 1978. Of this total, 20,390 are delinquency cases with the remainder 2,663 dependency cases.

The Department of Pensions and Security reported 1,758 dependency cases for the period of January - June. As of July, 1978, cards previously forwarded to DPS are retained by DYS. Analysis of the 1,758 cases reported by DPS is in Section VII.

The total 20,390 delinquency cases represents a 32% increase over 1977. Since some youths are referred to court more than once during the year, this 20,390 cases reported involve a lesser number of individual youths.

Of the total cases reported (23,052), 35% were disposed of without a court appearance and 65% with a court appearance. Of those appearing in court 15% were dismissed, 3% involved a consent decree, 28% were adjudicated delinquent and 10% were adjudicated dependent.

Males composed 71% of the reported cases and females 29%. White males accounted for 46% of the cases, black males 25%, white females for 19% and black females for 9% of the cases. Approximately 66% of the total cases were white and 34% were black. This represents a 1% increase in the number of whites referred to the courts in 1978 over 1977, and consequently a -1% decrease for blacks. The most frequently occurring age was 14-15 years old.

Over 55% of all referrals were made by law enforcement agencies. Seventy-nine percent of the referrals required no detention or shelter care overnight. Approximately 11% were detained in a detention facility and 4% in a jail or police station.

Of the 23,053 cases, 1.3% were waived to criminal court and 21.9% were to be supervised by a probation officer.

The primary methods of data collection utilized by the Department of Youth Services and the Department of Pensions and Security to obtain data regarding cases of youths disposed of by the juvenile courts in Alabama during 1978 were the Juvenile Court Monthly Report and the Juvenile Court Judge to maintain such records on every case receiving a disposition by the court. The most significant data elements appearing on the Juvenile Court Statistical Card include basic demographic information (e.g. county, date of birth, age, sex, and race) and general case history data: previous law encounters, source of referral, type of care received pending disposition, reason for referral to the court, manner of handling of the case (with or without court appearance) and case disposition.

Data about the programs licensed by the Department of Youth Services were compiled from monthly reports and admissions and discharge cards from each program. Data on the DYS operated institutional programs and community placement facilities are collected in the same manner.

Detailed information is provided by the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center about juveniles who have been committed to the Department of Youth Services. Data are also provided by the Interstate Compact Correspondent about the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

Reason for Referral - Percentage Change Over 1977

Juvenile delinquency referrals increased 32% over 1977 to a total of 20,390 cases. The percentage change from 1976 to 1977 for males was 14% and .67% for females. The percentage change from 1977 to 1978 for males was 36% and 21% for females. Of the 23 crime classifications covered by the Juvenile Court Statistical card, none showed an overall decrease.

There are 2 crime classifications which had percentages of increase of over 100%. These are:

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	112.5%
Driving While Under the Influence	141.9%

In many of the offense categories the actual number of referrals may be small while the "percentage of change" may be high. The high percentage is caused by the extremely small number of referrals for that particular crime.

Of the violent crime categories, Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter has the highest increase of 112.5% and Robbery the lowest with 17.55% increase. Of the property crimes, Motor Vehicle Theft has the highest percentage of increase with 51.35% and Larceny (Shoplifting) has the lowest percentage of increase with 11.33%. Weapons (Carrying, Possession, etc.) has the highest percentage increase of the Part II offenses with an increase of 92.4% and Disorderly Conduct has the lowest with a 17.59% increase.

The status of CHINS offenses increased, with Beyond Control/Ungovernable Behavior the highest, with a percentage increase of 34.7% and running away with the lowest percentage increase of 15.57%.

Violent crime includes the offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and assault.

Property crime consists of offenses of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Part II offenses are other delinquent behavior not included in the above categories.

CHIN (Children in Need of Supervision) offenses are truancy, running away, beyond control/ungovernable behavior and other offenses if committed by an adult would not constitute a crime.

Diagnostic and Evaluation Center:

(Fiscal Year October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978)

Program:

During the fiscal year, the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center completed 563 medical, psychological, educational and social evaluations. During this same period of time, 414 vocational assessments were also completed. In addition, 24 medical, psychological, educational and social evaluations were completed by the Madison County Mental Health Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

This fiscal year began with a steady acceleration of children waiting to enter the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center (D&E). By Christmas, many of these youths had been admitted and placed.

The staff and students of the D&E Center had a joyous Christmas party. Food was provided by the staff; gifts were provided by the Central Office staff and community contributors; and the students made the decorations for the building and tree. This party highlighted an intensive evaluation period in which staff and students were involved in large quantities of extra work which allowed all the students (except those admitted the week of Christmas) to leave the Center before Christmas.

Immediately following the Christmas Holidays, the D&E Center again experienced a drastic increase in the number of children awaiting admission to the Center. The staff worked many hours in an effort to relieve the situation; however, the number continued to increase and other measures were needed. One short-term measure was taken by initiating a contract for diagnostic services with the Madison County Mental Health Center in Huntsville, Alabama. While this action was succesful in terms of reducing the waiting period before entering D&E, it was not realistic to believe that the same quality and continuity could be achieved instantaneously. The Madison County Mental Health Center's evaluators deserve appreciation for their efforts and cooperation.

The second measure taken was the renovation of the building to the immediate rear of the existing structure. This building when complete will house the Vocational Evaluation Unit and its staff.

Interstate Compact on Juveniles:

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is the legal vehicle for cooperation between states on juvenile delinquency supervision and the return of runaway youths. It is the legal mechanism for returning delinquent youths who have run away from other states and have been apprehended by authorities in Alabama and is also responsible for arranging for the return from other state of Alabama runaways.

In 1978, there were 562 runaways handled through the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. Of these 562 cases, 488 or 87% were white youths. Fifty-seven percent of the runaways were male and 43% female. The average age of runaways is fifteen.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is also responsible for arranging placement for supervision with other states of delinquent juveniles, provided they are eligible for probation or parole. During 1978, a total of 250 placements were approved, with 148 of the youths being placed in Alabama from other states and 102 Alabama youths being placed in other states.

The number of runaways increased 61% over 1977. The percentage of white female runaways in 1977 was 42%: this percentage decreased in 1978 to 40%. The percentage of white male runaways decreased slightly by 1% compared to 1977. The percentage of black male runaways increased to 10% and the percentage of black females remained almost the same. There appears to be a trend towards a smaller percentage of females (black and white) than in past years.

Average age of runaways from other states detained
in Alabama: 15.42 years

Average age of Alabama runaways detained in other
states: 15.53 years

Source: Alabama Juvenile Courts
Alabama Department of Youth Services
Alabama Department of Pensions and Security

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT

KNOWN FACTS

1. 3½ million cases each year.
2. 5000 children die each year.
3. Most are under 4 years old - some tortured.
4. Major killer 6 months to one year old - the non-abuser covers for the abuser.
5. The local problem in Dallas County - in one year, a total of 228 neglect cases and 94 abuse cases
6. Youth Aid cases in 1978 were up 100% over 1977. In the first 2 months of 1979 there were as many cases reported as in the first 6 months of 1978.
7. A target child - illegitimate, from a previous marriage, hyperactive, retarded, a colicky baby, or could be blue eyed instead of desired brown.
8. 60% have no visible injuries - emotional abuse, internal injuries, sexual abuse.
9. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (S.I.D.S.) - infants 2 weeks to 4 months. Usually related to starvation of love, or failure of child to bond to mother.
10. Social pressures - increase stress and therefore increase abuse.
11. Formula for abuse: potential abuser + special child or a problem + crisis = ABUSE
12. Abused people don't trust people - seen in abusive parents.
13. 50% of abused children will become deliquents.
14. In sexual abuse cases:
    - 60% of these children have no signs of injuries.
    - 75% of the offenders are known by the parents.
    - the majority of the cases are not reported.
    - In a survey of 1200 college girls, 28% reported sexual experiences before the age of 13.
15. Usually children under six are unable to testify in court - we try to keep them out of court if at all possible - by building a good enough case the defense will plead guilty.
16. All agencies (Professionals) must work together to control the problem.
17. Abused children repeat the abuse on their children and the cycle is complete.

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE VICTIM

Physical Appearance - (one or sometimes more than one indicates abuse/neglect)

1. Includes scaldings, burns, abrasions, lacerations, contusions, incisions, and internal injuries such as hemotomas, ruptured organs, also suffocations, and drownings.
2. No bruises on shins but elsewhere on the body.
3. Blood in the ears, red in the white of the eyes, ruptured blood vessels under eye lids, black under eyes, torn Frenulem and hemotomas, contusions inside of lip.
4. Swelling of joints from jerking child. (Dislocation, torn ligaments.)
5. Bruises on back or stomach - can be very dangerous to life.
6. Toddlers - Oftens bruises on front and back of head are normal. Not on the side of the head.
7. Crawlers without blood disorders (may cause easy bruising) that have numerous bruises.
8. Usually only soft tissue injuries are found, but not always.
9. Indicators of repeated abuse - injuries in various stages of healing - (new to old) RED - BLACK OR BLUE - GREEN - BROWN - YELLOW
10. Abuse - usually physical punishment under 18 months old (other than palm of hand used on buttocks), except where old abuse scars are found.
11. Cigarette burns - look for on feet, palm of hands, tongue, behind ears, buttocks, and sometimes on penis for wetting pants.
12. Look for pattern of instrument used. (Extension cords, belts, pipes.)
13. Indications of child having been tied. (Rope marks around wrists, ankles, stomach.)
14. Children come to school with inappropriate clothing (long sleeves and long dresses in the summer.)
15. These children will often cover for their abusing parents.

PSYCHOLOGICAL APPEARANCE OF CHILD

Indicators to watch for include:

1. A 13 month old's reaction around strangers, such as officers, nurses, etc. (doesn't cling to parents)
2. A 16 month old getting a shot that doesn't express fear seems resigned to the situation.
3. Distressful expressions.
4. Mournful, unexpecting crys.
5. A child that will go for hours without talking and will hide behind chairs, etc.
6. Frozen expressions.
7. Will hold positions placed in by a stranger (as in the hospital)
8. A child that doesn't seek parental support.
9. A nervous or jittery child.
10. Obeys commands from parents in a zombie like manner.
11. Will automatically assume care of smaller brothers and sisters.
12. A child whose eyes follow an adult closely. Becomes tense when an adult approaches another child, especially if that child is crying when approached.
13. Appears tired often.
14. Sudden behavior changes - very withdrawn or very aggressive.
15. One child in a family showing these symptoms.
16. Assumes parental role. Attempts to comfort parents.
17. If abused over a long period of time these kids don't trust people (maybe never). 50% of the time they will become delinquents.
18. Sexually abused small children playing out situations with their dolls.
19. No feeling of being loved, wanted, secure, or worthy.
20. Will sometimes talk openly with animals (indicating parents not paying attention to them or their psychological needs.)
21. A toilet trained child that suddenly starts wetting it's clothes. (Psychological or physical trauma.)
22. Children who think their plight is normal and they are just bad. (Cover for parents.)

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARENTS

1. Young, immature, and dependent on each other.
2. Sense of personal incompetence.
3. Difficulty in experiencing pleasure.
4. Social isolation of abuser.
5. Misperceptions of the child by abuser.
6. Fear of spoiling children. (no such thing as a spoiled infant.)
7. Belief in value of punishment.
8. Unawareness of the child's needs.
9. Describe the child as being different or bad.

RISK FACTORS IN PARENTAL HISTORY

1. Was parent beaten or deprived as a child?
2. Is there a record of mental illness or criminal activity?
3. Is there previous suspicion of physical abuse?
4. Look for loss of self esteem, isolation, depression.
5. Does parent present multiple stress?
6. Does parent have violent outbursts of temper?
7. Rigid, unrealistic expectations of the child.
8. Does parent punish child severly?
9. Does child seem difficult, provocative?
10. Does parent reject child, or unable to bond?
11. Role reversal between parent and child.

TIPS FOR DAY CARE AND KINDERGARTEN WORKERS

IDENTIFYING THE VICTIM

Some warning signs are seen only in abused children and others only in neglected children. However, many indicators are seen in both abuse and neglect cases. The more indicators present, the better the chances are that intervention is necessary. YOU are an important link in detecting these early warning signs and notifying authorities. We will discuss many of these indicators in detail as we view the slides in a few minutes.

Primary warning signs include:

PHYSICAL

1. Welt (belts, extension cords, coat hangers)
2. Bruises (in different stages of healing)
3. Cigarette or other burns
4. Scaldings
5. Head injuries (Subdural hemotomas - ears bleeding - torn frenulum - contusions on lips - inside eye lids - hair missing)
6. Pattern injuries (extension cords, belts)
7. Internal injuries (life threatening)
8. Swelling of joints
9. Rope or tie burns
10. Inappropriate clothing.
11. Hair missing

SEXUAL

IT IS NECESSARY TO DEAL WITH THIS SUBJECT IN A REALISTIC, OPEN, AND HONEST MANNER. IT CAN'T BE IGNORED. A MAJOR PORTION OF THE CASES WE WORK ARE SEXUAL ABUSE INVOLVING CHILDREN.

1. 60% of these children have no visible injuries.
2. Irritation around genitals (more localized than diaper rash)
3. Difficulty in urination/complains of a sore bottom.
4. Scratch marks on the penis of male children.
5. Hemotomas around vagina, penis or rectum of small children

6. Laceration of the Sphincter muscle (rectum)
7. Any form of venereal disease in children - Gonorhea: a discharge (more obvious in males. Also, complaint of burning sensation in the early stages, when child urinates.)
8. Teeth marks on make or female children.
9. Listen for statements of these children as: "Mommy's boyfriend does things to me."
10. Small children will often play out things that have happened to them with dolls.
11. The reaction of adults in the presence of these children is often traumatic than the incident.

Source: Furnished by Sgt. Billy Morgan, Consultant on CA/N and Youth Aid Officer

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Institutional Abuse of Children

The Senate Human Resources Subcommittee of Child and Human Development held hearings on Jan. 24, 1979, probing what Sen. Alan Cranston called, "the abuse of children living in government sponsored and private institutions."

According to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect there is "abismal ignorance" as to the actual extent of institutional child abuse and neglect." Throughout 1979 there were significant conferences and meetings across the nation dealing with investigation and correction of CA/N.

Primary prevention of institutional abuse calls for refining licensing and standard setting functions for the residential placement of children, and having staff sufficient to investigate and correct individual cases.

The role of school personnel in recognizing, reporting, and following up in suspected and actual cases of CA/N cannot be overestimated, and bears repeating.

Organizations desiring publication of meeting notices should write three months in advance to CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS, NCCAN Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, D.C. 20013

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S POSITION ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The District Attorneys of this state as all other citizens are concerned with the problems of our young people. The primary area of responsibility of a District Attorney, however, is the criminal law and the prosecution of criminal cases. It is not the District Attorney's responsibility to intrude his authority in the area of status of CHINS offenses. BUT, it is the District Attorney's duty to see that the citizens of his community who are the victims of crime receive justice in the courts. Although the total number of juvenile cases wherein violence in involved is small, there has been a dramatic increase in the past few years in the number of cases and a corresponding decrease in the average age of the offender. District Attorneys as well as the community as a whole are alarmed by the impotence of society to take action against violent young offenders.

In Alabama, a juvenile is one who is under the age of 18 at the time the offense is committed, and a person under the age of 14 cannot commit a crime. Prior to the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act in Alabama, the common provided an irrebuttable presumption that a child between the ages of 7 and 14 could not commit a crime and it was presumed that all persons above the age of 14 were capable of understanding the results of their actions. What this meant was that if a child was under the age of 7 they could not commit a crime; if a child was over the age of 7 it was presumed they could not commit a crime, but this presumption could be rebutted by evidence produced in court and if they were over the age of 14 it was presumed that they were competent and sane unless evidence was produced to the contrary. The first danger in the Juvenile Justice Act seen by me as a District Attorney is that we grant immunity to anyone under the age of 14 for their criminal acts. I personally find this repugnant and dangerous in our society, where children are maturing at an accelerated rate and have a greater understanding of their actions than they did in years past.

In Alabama, as our sister states discover the violent criminals are getting younger and younger, we have raised the juvenile age to 18. This has created special consideration for some people who are bound and determined to lead a life of crime. Society has in effect tied its hands as to all persons under the age of 18 and the crimes they may commit.

Granted, there is a procedure to try persons as an adult who are above the age of 14 and commit a serious offense, but it is a cumbersome and easily manipulated process. Title 12-15-34 permits persons of the age of 14 or above to be moved from juvenile court into the criminal courts if they commit a felony. But, the procedure is cumbersome and each stage of the procedure may be appealed all the way to the Supreme Court. We have examples in Alabama where a murderer delayed his trial for up to two years while proceedings were being appealed from his juvenile court certification hearing.

The District Attorneys of the State believe that in order to insure justice for the victim of crime and for the offender a better process can be found. Our sister states of New York and California, having gone through the lenient juvenile justice system, instituted processes whereby young violent offenders may be brought to justice more swiftly. The Alabama District Attorneys have proposed a statute whereby all persons over the age of 14 who commit a Class A felony or commit their fourth felony offense wherein they have been adjudged delinquent, may be indicted by the Grand Jury and taken directly to the Circuit Court. In the Circuit Court the attorney representing the defendant files a petition to have the defendant moved back to the juvenile court. The Circuit Judge is empowered to move the case back to the juvenile court; this eliminates the long delays by way of appeal. The position of the District Attorneys is that a crime is no less serious because a young person commits it and a victim is no less hurt because the injury is caused by a young person. It is our belief that the State should show more concern for the innocent injured party than for the young offending party.

Title 12-15-51 of the Code of Alabama as recompiled 1975 provides for a special handling of juvenile cases by probation officers. District Attorneys particularly object to this special handling of cases, called informal adjustments. This procedure empowers probation officers who are not trained as judges or lawyers to decide whether a petition should be filed against a young offender or should they be counseled and released. The District Attorneys have no objection to the theory that a probation officer may counsel and release a young person who has committed a misdemeanor offense, but we strongly object to a probation officer being empowered to counsel and release a young offender who has committed a felony offense. The power to release anyone should only rest in court. This is a very dangerous section of the Juvenile Justice Act and is susceptible to abuse.

The most criticized sections of the Juvenile Justice Act are 12-15-66 and 12-15-67. These sections deal with the statements made by juveniles to law enforcement officers. In effect, they say that unless a juvenile has his lawyer present at the time he confesses to a crime, the confession cannot be used against the juvenile. I will hasten to point out that if the juvenile is transferred into adult court by the juvenile court, a confession that is made without the presence of an attorney may not be used against the juvenile in adult court, even though the juvenile court has decided that the case is serious enough to be in adult court. No lawyer worth his salt would allow his client to ever make a statement; so in effect, we have said there is no use in taking a confession from a juvenile even if they want to tell you what they did. The District Attorneys and law enforcement officers are particularly irked to see young people thumb their nose at justice even after they have confessed to a crime. We sincerely believe that the juvenile courts and the circuit court judges can make a determination whether a juvenile has knowingly and voluntarily made a statement to a police officer. If a juvenile has knowingly and voluntarily made a statement, that statement should be allowed into evidence. There are very few people in Alabama who disagree with this premise, but for some reason it seems that the Legislature lacks the will to change this most ridiculous prohibition in juvenile justice.

The above matters are of deep concern not only to District Attorneys and law enforcement officers but also to every citizen of the State of Alabama. In a time when crime is on the increase, we must make our young people understand that they will be held responsible for their actions. In Alabama we provide a special protection for all persons under the age of 21. These persons may be granted youthful offender status which will allow them to have a closed trial, restrict their punishment to not more than 3 years and seal the record if they are convicted. I see no more need to have greater protection than that provided to youthful offenders in this state.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert E. Morrow
District Attorney
Fourth Judicial Circuit

POSITION PAPERS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

COURTS, CHURCH AND HOME

Prepared for the Governor's Commission
Alabama Year of the Child
At the request of the
Juvenile Justice Subcommittee
Jack E. Noble, Chairman
February 12, 1980

In the Juvenile Justice subcommittee it was the thinking of the group that substantive position papers be prepared stating the position and philosophy of juvenile justice. We asked three men with expertise in their respective fields to prepare papers specifically for this committee in the area of church, law and home.

Mr. Louis Ingram, Jr., an attorney in Washington, D.C., who has had rich legal expertise in the family and juvenile area, was assigned the subject area of children and the courts. Mr. Ingram prepared a paper entitled "Wards of the State".

The Reverend T. Robert Ingram, D.D., the rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas, was assigned the subject area of children as related to the church. The Rev. Dr. Ingram prepared a paper entitled "The Role of Children in the Eyes of the Church".

Dr. Rousas John Rushdoony, a Reformed Theologian, was asked to prepare a paper on children as they related to the family in the field of juvenile justice. Dr. Rushdoony prepared a paper entitled "Juvenile Justice and the Family".

The hope of our committee is that these studies will be a valuable contribution in revising and developing programs in the juvenile justice field in the State of Alabama.

Humanistic philosophy rises and ebbs with the changes of environment and the fads of sociology and psychology.

Our law system, church, and family structures were founded on Judeo-Christian principles found in the Bible. It is the sure foundation that has stood the tests of time and is a sure foundation for the future. The above mentioned articles articulated these positions well.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE FAMILY

A distinction which modern liberalism has promoted is between private and public life. The public sphere is the domain of the state and its law, supposedly, and the private sphere belongs to the individual and is outside the law.

We all too often forget that this distinction is not a fact of life but merely an invention of our age. The word *private* comes from the Latin *privo*, separate, and *privatus*, separate from the state. The word *public* comes from the Latin *publicus*, people, which comes from *pubes*, adult, and is related to puberty and pubis. Immediately, one fact becomes apparent: the *public* is associated with the state, so the the *state* is now seen as the voice of the public and its only expression.

It seems strange therefore to the modern mind to call attention to the fact that, during most of history, the major public sphere was the family, and the major law area was family law. As Flandrin has pointed out, "The king and the father were accountable for their governance to God alone."[1] It must be added, moreover, that the family has been the most effective public sphere, and the family law the most effective public law. Other forms of public law have also existed, such as church or canon law. *The claim that only the state governs the public sphere, and that only the state can issue public law, is an aspect of modern totalitarianism*.

Indeed, the rise of Christianity was in large part a revolt against statism on the one hand, and the revival of family law on the other. Carle C. Zimmerman, in *Family and Civilization* (1947), traces the return to the trustee family affected by Christianity. Flandrin notes:

> "Christianity seems to have brought about the disappearance of the powers of the State over the child, and thereby increased the responsibilities of the parents as regards their maintenance and their education. These responsibilities were, at the same time, shared between the father and the mother."[2]

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1. Jean-Louis Flandrin: Families in Former Times: Kinship household and sexuality in early modern France, p. 1. Trans. by Richard Southern. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University.
2. Flandrin, p. 176.

The state was totally excluded from any jurisdiction over the family as a family.

Since this familistic revolution was the work of Christianity (and written into law by the Empress Theodora in the Code of Justinian), it is important to survey the key areas of family power as Biblically ordered, and to contrast them with our era. All the basic powers in any social order save one (the death penalty) are reserved in Biblical law to the family.

First, the most basic and far-reaching power in any society is the control of children. Children represent the future of any society, and their control is a control over a nation's future. The mental and moral stability of the child has far-reaching social implications. The Soviet Union, in the 1920s, sought the abolition of the family and the institutionalization of children. The Soviet Union retreated from its earlier position, and A.S. Makarenko, in The Collective Family (1937), the Soviet child-rearing guide, condemned the earlier practice, stating:

> If you wish to give birth to a citizen and do without parental love, then be so kind as to warn society that you wish to play such an underhanded trick. People brought up without parental love are often deformed people.[3]

It is a well-known truism that a very great and overwhelming percentage of youth problems can be traced to the broken home. It is too seldom noted that, in the 20th century, in any historical sense all homes are broken homes, their authority and integrity having been either broken or endangered by the state and the state schools. Just as an impotent or castrated male is still a man, but not much of a man, so the 20th century family is a family, but not much of a family in all too many cases.

Historically, the fact is that the stability of the child and of society is greatest where the family is most intact and strong. In 1886, an assistant attorney general of the United States, Montgomery, documented the concomitant growth of state control over education and the rise of delinquency, criminality, and suicide.

Commenting on the situation in New York, he noted, "it would appear that the cost of public school work in the State of New York increases in an inverse ration to the number of pupils taught, while, as we have seen, crime increases in direct proportion to such costs."[4]

It would be possible to add, in terms of events since Montgomery's day, that all intervention into the life of the family by statist agencies contributes to the breakdown of the family and to juvenile delinquency. Negro families in rural Alabama do not have the state aid which Negro families receive in New York City, nor do they have the problems which family disintergration produces. State aid makes the state the economic and social force in the life of the family; it displaces authority in the family and works to destroy it. George Gilder's research has shown precisely this fact. Welfare, he points out, wastes people, and state intervention, however well intentioned, is the source and cause of family disintegration rather than the solution. The problem is not in the state's administration of welfare, aid to dependent children, etc., but in the idea itself. It is not poverty which breaks up and damages black families but welfarism, the supposed cure. The very efforts to do good result in the brutal destruction of families and individuals.[5]

Thus, the first basic power of the family, the control of children, is extensively breached by state and public school powers. The family is treated with distrust by many sociologists, who seem to assume that anyone lacking their degree of education is incompetent as a parent. There is abundant reason to question this assumption.

The second basic power of the family is the control of property. The common modern assumption is that property ownership is of two kinds, private and socialistic. This is a very serious error as well as an ignorance of history. The basic ownership of property in many cultures is familistic. This is emphatically the case in Biblical law. The evidence of this older form of property ownership are with us in a variety of community property laws.

In some cultures, family ownership was governed by primogeniture, as in England. Alienation of property was impossible from the eldest son, in whom the family was perpetuated. In other cases, an equal division prevailed.

Property is held, in family ownership societies, as a trust from the past to the future, so that the current holder is not the sole owner but a link in a chain of trust.

In pre-communist Tibet, all brothers held the land equally. Polyandry prevailed, so that the brothers shared a wife in common, and children in common, to prevent fractionalization and to limit population growth.

In any case, control of property, one of the most central powers in any society, was owned by the family, not the individual nor the state.

Zimmerman, in Family and Civilization, traces the stages of family power and the decline of a civilization. The decline is also a decline of control over property. In the first stage, the trustee family, control in society over property, people, and law is familistic. (It is hard for us to realize that, in colonial and pre-1860 United States, most Americans had no contact with the federal and state governments, almost no contact with county government, and very little with urban and township governments. State legislators, as well as federal met briefly once in two years. County commissioners also did little, and local officials were minor in their roles. Almost all authority and government was exercised by the family.) In the second stage, the trustee family gives way to the domestic family, still strong within its now limited sphere, but sharing much rule with the growing power of the state. In the third stage, the family is atomistic, and the state, now becoming totalitarian, claims powers over every area of family life, and social disintegration is rapid. Property in effect is socialized, because taxation makes the family renters, and the use of property is seen as either private (by conservatives) or social (by liberals) rather than a family trust.

Closely related to this second power of the family, over property, is the third, control over inheritance. Proverbs 13:22 sums up the Biblical position: "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children." The eldest godly son, because inheritance had to go with faith and character alone, received a double portion, with which went the care of the parents (Deut.21:15-17). It was a duty to provide an inheritance (I Cor. 12:14). An ungodly son, who deserved to die, could not be favored but had to be denounced (Deut. 21:18-21). Lacking a son, or a godly son, the daughters inherited (Num. 27:1-11).[6] If he lacked sons or daughters, his father's brethren inherited, and lacking such, his kinsman next in line (Num. 27:8-11).

The function of such a law is obvious, as Biblical history shows. The faithless and the irresponsible are set aside to favor the godly and the able, as witness Reuben and Joseph, Esau and Jacob, and others. There is thus a capitalization of a godly future with the assurance of the support of the parents.

In the modern state, the primary heir is the state, which also assumes care of the surviving parent or both. Family responsibility is thus breached, and the family decapitalized as well. By 1975, 75% of all farms, businesses, and enterprises were liquidated on the death of the owner, in order to meet inheritance taxes. After 1979, the situation will be far worse. The net result is the weakening of the family and its power.

A fourth basic power of the family is welfare. St. Paul summed up the whole of Old Testament teaching in a sentence: "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." (I Timothy 5:8).

Throughout history, the basic and most effective welfare agency has been the family. More aged people, and relatives, of all races, are still cared for by their families than all the agencies of the state. Few things have been more well intentioned and yet more devastating to society and the family than statist welfarism.

Currently, we do see a growing effort by families and by Christian groups to revive this family power. At the same time, we see a marked statist hostility, as witness the Lester Roloff case in Texas.

The fifth basic power of the family is over education. Much of the Bible, especially Deuteronomy and Proverbs, is addressed to the family, and to parents as educators. The modern state control of education is a usurpation of family authority, and it has also given the United States the highest rate of illiteracy in its history , 13%, according to federal reports. Here again, family renewal has led to a revival of education by parents and/or Christian Schools.

Estimates vary as to the number of Christian Schools, because no statistics exist. It is known that two to three new schools are started in the United States per day. Estimates of the total enrollment and its proportion of the school population range from 10-30%,with a very rapid increase. At the present rate of growth, 1999 may see virtually all children outside of state schools.

It should be noted that a sixth basic power in society is barred in Biblical law to the family and reserved to the state: the death penalty. Parents, however, are required in Biblical law to cooperate in the prosecution of an incorrigibly delinquent child, whose offense requires death (Deut. 21:18-21). The family allegiance must be in terms of faith and justice, not blood.

It was noted earlier that public law now means state law, whereas public law and the public realm once referred to a number of spheres, of which the family was central, and the church important. It should be noted further that the definition of public and private realms is a shifting one to the detriment of the family and society. More and more of the family's sphere is usurped by the state. At the same time, areas once very emphatically public are now called private. Abortion is an example of the change: it was once a matter of public law and public concern; it has now been relegated increasingly to the non-legal private sphere of personal choice. Again, the same is true in many states of homosexuality, and other forms of perversion between consenting adults, or a consenting adult and an animal (bestiality): such acts are now called private, not public, concerns. There are demands that the use of narcotics be transferred from the public to the private sphere, and, in San Francisco, a movement is under way to affect a like change in the status of prostitution. In brief, a change is under way in the definition of the public sphere, and its locale, to the detriment of Biblical religion and in favor of another religion, humanism.

All law is simply enacted morality, and all morality is an aspect of religion. Every body of laws, every law system or structure, is an establishment of religion. What we have witnessed from 1950 to 1979 is the progressive disestablishment of the religion of humanism. It is possible to separate church and state and desirable to do so. It is impossible to separate religion and the state, because every civil government is inescapably an establishment of religion, and the most basic establishment of religion in most of history.[7]

We thus see two rival religious concepts of men, the family, and juvenile justice in conflict today, on the one hand a humanistic-statist doctrine and faith, and, on the other, a Biblical one. The humanistic-statist doctrine has dominated welfare, the courts, and public education.[8] We live now surrounded by the evidence of its tragic and disastrous failure. The state's entrance into the family's prerogatives weakens the family; this weakness creates a hue and cry for further intervention, with a further decline resulting. The conclusion of this trend becomes totalitarianism and social decay.

FOOTNOTES

[1] Jean-louis Flandrin: Families in Former Times: Kinship, household and sexuality in eary modern France, p.1. Trans. by Richard Southern. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, (1976, in French) 1979.

[2] Flandrin, p. 176.

[3] A.S. Makareno: The Collective Family: A Handbook for Parents, p. xi. New York: Doubleday, 1967. Cited in Marvin Leinger: Children are the Revolution, Day Care in Cuba, p. 146f. New York, NY: The Viking Press, A Richard Seaver Book, 1974.

[4] Zach. Montgomery: The School Question, p. 25. Washington, DC. Gibson , 1886.

[5] George Gilder: Visible Man, A True Story of Post-racist America. New York, NY: Basic Books, 1978.

[6] See R.J. Rushdoony: Institutes of Biblical Law, p. 108f, etc. Philadelphia, New Jersey: The Craig Press, (1975) 1979.

[7] See R.J. Rushdoony: "State as an Establishment of Religion, in Donald P. Kemmers and Michael J. Wahoske, Freedom and Education Pierce v. Society of Sisters Reconsidered, pp. 37-46, University of Notre Dame Law School, 1978.

[8] See R.J. Rushdoony: The Messianic Character of American Education Phillipsburg, New Jersey: The Craig Press, (1963) 1979.

SOURCE: R. J. Rushdoony, Chalcedon, Vallecito, California.

WARDS OF THE STATE
A Critical Analysis of the State in Loco Parentis

Any discussion of the legal rights of children must commence with the recognition that children share with everyone else the same remedies for the tortious invasion of their rights. The singular difference is the special relationship between parents and children. That relationship cannot be understood except in terms of the disciplinary action of last resort, corporal punishment, because absent the right to inflict such punishment, the parent is at the mercy of the ever-testing child and cannot properly discharge his parental responsibility.

If a stranger strikes a child in anger, the remedy is assault and battery and it is no defense to say that the victim was a minor. If a parent spanks or strikes his child, even if in anger at the minor's misdeed, the law presumes that the action of the parent is one of discipline and compassion. There is, therefore, no battery.

Our society could not survive as a disciplined, responsible civilization were it otherwise.

Parents have an obligation to bring up their children as responsible human beings, indeed children have a right to the benefit of that obligation, and it presumes the special relationship necessary to properly carry it out. Any discussion of the rights of children is inevitably focused on those rights with respect to their parents, for otherwise the distinction of minority is irrelevant. Obviously "minority" assumes a different relevance when the minor is the offender rather than the victim.

The focus is the same even when the issue is the appointment of separate representation in juvenile court; for what reason is a parent not an adequate guardian ad litem for his own child unless the "interests" of the child are perceived to be in derrogation of those of the parent. More and more states have adopted statutes or their courts have rendered decisions providing that children may sue their parents for a widening variety of "wrongs". Any psychologist or psychiatrist will tell you that parents do many things that redound to the peril of their child in later years, but to subject parental responsibility to legal recourse, without a showing of malevolence or gross negligence (in the sense that there is general agreement that the results of a particular "wrong" are predictably harmful), is to make a direct attack on the nuclear family.

It is clear, therefore, that any discussion of the rights of children is in fact a discussion of the rights of parents.

When one discusses "parents", particularly in relationship to their "children", one is discussing the "family". It is important to understand why the International Year of the Child is not "The Year of the Family" as indeed it is in Alabama under the Christian leadership of Governor Fob James and Commission Chairman Mrs. John Ames. The essential purpose, if indeed not the only purpose of discussing "the child" and "children's rights", to the exclusion of "family", is to generate an atmosphere of mind numbing sympathy in which attacks on the family are perceived as protection of the innocent.

One must not be gulled by the contemporaneous development of a "family" focused forum; there are herculean efforts being made to substitute for the traditional definition of family based on consanguinity and adoption, one that is based on communal living arrangements. In as much as the big push behind both The International Year of the Child and the White House Conference on Families is largely from the same source, no one should be surprised at the additional assault upon Christian tradition.

In order to understand the end to which so-called "children's rights" is the means, it is necessary to appreciate the difference between natural and positive law. At bottom, the difference lies in one's metaphysical concept of the universe: Christians believe that Man is "created being", that is a Supreme Being brought Man into existence and, as a direct consequence therof, Man has an obligation to his Creator. That obligation is, of course, to live his life in accordance with the rules laid down by his Creator. Those rules are the foundation of Natural Law.

The implication is that the State is restrained in the exercise of its power by a greater authority that the sovereign can indeed "break the law". The positivist conception is that sovereignty is complete in the State, and whatever is made law by the state is THE LAW.

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean, neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master, that's all."

And the question is just that, which is to be master, man or his Creator? And one's answer to that question controls the result of the entire ethical argument over the rights of children. If one's conception of the universe is that Man is "uncreated being ", one is inevitably led to the conclusion that Man is god, and the laws by which he is bound are the laws only of his own concoction.

If one's conception of the universe is that Man is "created being", then one is inevitably led to the conclusion that Man is not God, and the laws by which he is bound are the Laws of his Creator. Our Creator is plainspoken of the fact that mankind's children are His children, and that parents serve in loco parentis to God Himself!

That is the essential Christian concept of the universe, greatly simplified, in the context of which the argument over children's rights is moot.

In any case it is impossible to discuss "children's rights" without discussing corporal punishment because that is the action of last resort, just as it is impossible to discuss social order without discussing capital punishment for the same reason. Ask any card player if he would be comfortable at the gaming table knowing he could not play the aces in his hand.

The irrational attack on capital punishment proceeds from the same source and motive as the irrational attack on corporal punishment. Violence we are told, by so-called civil liberatarians, is given approbation by the infliction of corporal punishment; they also claim that executions are "murder". The two positions derive from a common insanity and lead to the same, seamy result.

The essence of Biblical law is the "punishment" of offenders first and their salvation or rehabilitation second. There is nothing Christian about permitting murderers and rapists to escape with their lives; those crimes are against God Himself and His punishment must be meeted out lest we defy Him. It is so also with the rearing of children. For the State to prohibit the administration of corporal punishment, is to interdict God's Law, and to insure that children will reach statutory maturity without the sense of self-discipline which parental discipline inculcates.

Every attack on the right of parents (or others in loco parentis) to discipline their children as they see fit (including the administration of corporal punishment as an action of last resort), is an attack on the stability of the family and, therefore, on the stability of society. There are many examples, but two will suffice. Here at home we have seen during the past decade a lowering of both age of maturity and the age of consent. There is but one effect of this, regardless of its "justification", and that is to release children from parental guidance and control earlier than has traditionally been thought best on the one hand, and to render it less risky for adults to sexually assault children on the other.

The second case in point is the new "spanking law" in Sweden; this excess of legal positivism is, of course, the product of a declining civilization, but it will further hasten the decline by denying parents the threat, at least, of the ultimate punishment. Barred from the imposition of the punishment of last resort, discipline becomes all but impossible and, thus frustrated, many parents will give up on their disciplinary responsibility. That denies society one of the principal benefits of familial stability.

That denies to the child one of his few clearly distinguishable rights, for there is no question that children have a right to be raised as morally restricted, self-disciplined individuals who can take their place in a free society.

Let there be no mistake that the generator of this phenomenon is the political and philosophical Left. In order to understand what these collectivists are up to, it is necessary only to examine their own pronouncements. According to Alan Reitman of the American Civil Liberties Union:

> "....corporal punishment...should be eliminated from our educational system." He points out that "Acceptance of this civil liberties position hinges on acceptance of changes in the status of children in our society. The point has long since been passed when children are subject only to the control of their parents, a relic of a smaller, less complex society in which government played a less influential role. Children are now controlled by various institutions of the state, for example, schools, social agencies, and courts...."

Notice that Reitman assumes the variety of the moral non sequitur about a "less complex society" in order to justify the "control" which other agencies exercise over children. He accepts that as given, expects you to accept it, and proceeds to use it as further justification for a change in the status of children. Petitsio principie.

In a "democracy", it is not necessary for the public to accept government interference in their families as the basis for changing the status of their internal relationships to reflect that interference.

In the context of parental responsibility for discipline of their children, it matters not at all that there are stomach wrenching cases of child abuse which must be controlled; prohibiting corporal punishment in cases where it is deserved is no cure for abuse which is no punishment at all.

To confuse child abuse with corporal punishment is an exercise in stupidity. No one belives that the former can be justified by the latter or that the former can be eliminated by the prohibition of the latter. Quite the opposite is true.

There has always been child abuse and very likely there will, unfortunately, continue to be child abuse. While it is difficult to say whether it is on the increase or decrease, one thing can be said with certainty: the public is more conscious of it largely because of the influence of television. But do our institutionalized techniques really do much to solve the problem?

I am under the impression that in earlier days, it was the persuasive, and sometimes forceful action of neighbors that kept child abuse under control. It is not altogether certain that our newer methods are any more effective. But two things must be said. The mobility of modern life has undermined the stabilizing influence of neighborhoods, and we now look askance at taking a brutalizing father out behind the shed for his retribution. After all, that would be "judgmental" and would partake of violence!

How can we as individuals be responsible, moreover, for the actions of our neighbors? To ask the question is to suggest that we have not accepted our proper role in a group and is to further suggest that groups have greater rights than individuals. Actually, all rights inhere to individuals only, and whatever "rights" a group may possess it derives from people who cannot delegate greater rights than they possess. This groupy transmogrification is at the heart of societal and cultural degradation.

It can be demonstrated in many ways. One of my neighbors is responsible for formulating theoretical strategy alternatives and reports to one of America's highest ranking naval officers. My friend told me, recently, that his boss insists that the alternatives conform to his preconceptions. It is easy to imagine ego at work in such nonsense, but there is a far more devastating alternative.

I believe that we have become so fearful of decisions and their consequences that we avoid them at all costs including pretending (and insisting that the record reflect) that there are no alternatives to the course of least resistance which we have accepted. By way of further example, my home is in a development that came complete with a "neighborhood association" built into the deeds.

In a very real sense, that legal entity is a latter day substitute for the older, traditional neighborhood of established personal relationships. It encourages "corporate" decisions in which no one is "personally involved" and for which no one, of course, need feel personally responsible. It is just one more example of how we have institutionalized our lives in order to avoid the reality of responsible liberty.

It shows up in "child care" as you might well expect it to. There is a growing tendency for the State to take children away from their parents and put them into "homes", not natural homes with foster parents and siblings, but State homes more like barracks. Such institutionalization is probably the best that a faceless bureaucracy can accomplish but it is less than is required of us if we are to discharge our individual responsibilities to our Creator.

But the sense of that responsibility is under attack, as it has been from the earliest days, by people who profane the Lord by exhalting their own view of rectitude. They do so in the knowledge that a governmentally "managable society" can be built only on a foundation of unmanageable people, and that requires that they be alienated from their moral base. Deliberate or accidental, that is the direction which secular humanism relentlessly pursues.

The attack starts on the very first nine words of the Bible: "In the beginning God created the Heavens and Earth." If "science" can prove that wrong, then what of all that follows?

In this effort, humanists apply the scientific approach to all problems; Lloyd Morrain said:

> "Whereas in most other religions and in some philosophies certain matters have been laid down, accepted on faith and held to be true for all time, this is not true in humanism. We hold in high regard the scientific method--the constant search for information and the willingness to change opinions as facts warrant."

In order to appreciate the full implications of Morrain's statement, one must understand that the scientific method is fundamentally one of quantification. In applying the scientific approach to human problems, it is necessary to quantify people, to reduce them to ciphers. That institutional view is antithetical to the Christian view of human rights.

In his latest book, the Rev. T. Robert Ingram discusses 'What's Wrong With Human Rights?" What is wrong, of course, is in the product and not its label. Human Rights in the late 20th century are statutory privileges promoted at the expense of the human rights perceived by our Declaration of Independence, in the late 18th century to be "inalienable" grants from God. For example, certain defined minorities now have a Human Right to jobs which under the older view would certainly be the "property" of the entrepreneur to be "sold", as it were, in his sole discretion and for his principal benefit.

The basic concepts of Right are two-fold. First, a civil right (largely subsumed by the term "Human Rights") was, in earlier times, an individual right enforceable AGAINST the State. The more current and, of course, positivist view is that civil rights are enforceable BY the State. Second, a right (a term largely subsuming all of its modified usages) involves rectitude as in right and wrong.

One can appreciate at a glance that these definitions are undergoing substantial change, that they are being redefined to accomplish a different result. One of the most disquieting features of legal modernism is its discard of "permanent things", as T.S. Elliott called them. The struggle is, in metaphysical terms, the tension between perennials and annuals. But in positive law there are no annuals because each year's crop bears no relation to the crop before it except that each is the creation of Man alone.

It is important to understand the protective service which the State can offer in various family relationships. It has been traditionally thought that the State had an enforceable interest in the stability of marriage and divorce, and in the protection of children. The crucial point is, however, that for those interests to be properly administered, the State must be acting, as it is said to do in the New Testament, as the secular magistrate of the Lord. It can enforce those interests, legitimately, only when the State perceives those interests from a Godly perspective.

To those who will raise the cry of "Separation of Church and State", I point out that the First Amendment says only that Congress shall not establish a religion or abridge its free exercise. The Supreme Court has, moreover, defined "religion" in terms of "belief" rather than "practice", and in those terms, it is abundantly clear that every statute, enabling or prohibitory, is a statement of right and wrong. Rectitude is essentially a matter of "belief" in an ultimately religious sense.

For that reason there is no separation of church and state; there can be no such separation. The question is not *whether* a religious view is going to shape governmental decisions. The question is *which* religious view is going to shape them.

In these latter days of legal decisions which guarantee "freedom FROM religion," there is little hope that the State will comprehend those interests from a Biblical perspective. Failing that, it is better that the State leave such matters to the consanguine family.

Perhaps, the energy crisis will eventually tie us down once again to our neighborhoods and thereby rekindle the traditional pressures that aided in the maintenance of orthodox Christian morality. In the meantime, we are constantly faced with "professionals" claiming to know more than do we ordinary people about personal and family matters.

Doctors want to order up this or that therapy, medicine or surgery despite parental opposition. Lawyers want to be guardians ad litam, and child welfare agents accost parents for incidents we have all experienced many times over. This substitution of "professional expertise" for familial love and affection leads only to the ultimate institutionalization of all of us, God's children. If we fail to put an end to these professional pretensions, to these demi-gods acting under color of law, we will all become wards of the State.

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* This article was prepared as part of a trilogy on children for the Alabama Year of the Child Commission. The other authors, The Rev. T. Robert Ingram and Rousas J. Rushdoony, are well known theologians and serve with this author as trustees of the Foundation of Law and Society.

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LAW AND RELIGION

Someone may well ask, "What has religion to do with law?" or, the other way around, "What has law to do with religion?"

I answer that law and religion are inseparable, joined more closely than Siamese twins. In fact, common usage often speaks of a particular body of law in terms of the religion it belongs to: for example, we speak of Moslem law, or Christian law.

Not only does law correspond to religion in content, but the mere idea of law is religious. Law in any sense must have a source--a lawmaker. The lawmaker, if his law is effective, must have authority. He must have the authority to promulgate laws. What men see as the authority which gives them their law is then their god, for whatever philosophical or metaphysical discussions may ensue, the fact is that men accept the authority that makes their law as that which nothing higher can be thought, which is the accepted definition of the word god.

Religious groups are generally classified by what each accepts as its law-making authority. There is a noisy, and it would seem numerous, religious fellowship today which is loosely called humanism, meaning that the source of law lies in the minds of men. Humanists then branch out in different directions. Some hold that the authority for law resides in the majority of the people. This is called democracy--the voice of the people is the law, or the voice of the people is God, either way you like it. Human.

Other humanists say the law-making authority lies in a single supreme human ruler: such is called a tyrant. Then there are always the middle-of-the roaders, the artillery spotters who fire over the target, then under the target, then split the difference, hoping to land on target. These would have a committee. But all are men. In all systems, no higher authority than human power is acknowledged: Hence, humanists.

Then there is the far more weighty and prevalent group that acknowledges a higher authority than man's, which we call god with a small "g". There are those who would divinize nature. For them Nature is sufficient unto herself and is the source of natural law. Others, representing the more advanced thinkers of Paganism, would almost personalize nature and the universe as living and having a soul, just as man has a body and soul. These Pagans call god the soul of the universe. In each case, the religion is named accordingly--nature worshippers, and pantheists.

Our civilization is Christian civilization. That is a historical fact. There is no need for any unbeliever to take umbrage at my stating this fact. The God who has revealed himself in Jesus Christ is He who created all things, visible and invisible. He is the God of Moses and the Old Testament prophets. He is more. He is the God of all men. He rules all that he has made, and he rules all things consumately by law. He is therefore the author of law, law that is binding not only on Christians but on all men. His law is universal and eternal and unchanging.

Scholars who have tried to hold that the knowledge of God the Creator was only gradually attained by men have had to twist their information beyond recognition. Ancient history, including the Bible, clearly states that Adam and his descendants knew God; the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians and the Greeks all spoke of a Most High God whom they understood to have taken the people of Israel for His own. He is the God of all. That certainly is not to say that they worshipped him; but that they didn't worship Him was blameworthy in the highest degree. That is why the Israelites were ordered to invade the land of Canaan, wipe out the Canaanite nations living there and settle the land themselves: the Canaanites were a scandal to the human race, an abomination before God.

More to the point is the recognition by men of all nations and languages and tribes of a universal law, a law that could be seen to operate for all men, in all times, and in all places. And some argued, not from the Most High God to the law as He had revealed it to men; but from the existence of this universal law itself a testimony to its lawmaker, who is God. The Pagan philosopher and statesman of Rome, Cicero, pointed out to the Roman Senate that the law is the same in Athens as in Carthage as in Rome; it is the same today as it was in ancient times, and the same as it will be in time to come. Therefore he concluded there is a universal law and a universal law-maker and that, he said, is God.

Christain thinkers have long agreed that this universal law applies to all men, God the Creator of all being is source. St. Paul gives the Scriptural ground for this, saying there can be no sin without law; men sinned before the law was given to Moses, therefore there was a law from Adam to Moses written in the hearts of men. "For", he says, "when the Gentiles which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law are a law unto themselves: which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts meanwhile accusing or else accusing one another." He might also have pointed to the summary of the law given to Noah after the Flood, so that all had not only their intuitive knowledge of right and wrong but they had the revealed commands of God to worship God and honor man.

But the laws of Christian civilization, which are our laws, or were until we began to sink deeper and deeper into lawlessness, were consciously grounded on the Bible. The most complete and concise codification of our law is the Ten Commandments. Apart from this ground, they have no warrant and they defy philosophical explanation. They are the well spring of what we call the common law of Christendom, not only the common law of England, which is expressly declared in many official documents in our land as being the law of this land, but also the common law known on the continent. That God was its author was unquestioned. Therefore, it was unchanged and unchanging and needed only to be applied in each case by the human sense of justice. Thus court decisions were looked to for interpretive guidance.

The common law is very simply described. It is that law which is common to all men, to king and pauper, to emperor and to heathen. It is differentiated from code law in that code law, while usually differing little or none in content, pretended to the principle that only the particular statutes contained in the code produced by the ruling authority were law. The king himself was under the common law and the commonality was responsible to see that the king stayed in line. But the king, as code giver, was above the law, at least as it was enforceable.

And the common law has always been recognized as the bulwark of our Christian liberties in public affairs. It embraces what we loosely call "the law " when making such pronouncements as "Ours is a government of law, not of men;" or " All men are equal before the law." Both of these slogans are misleading, but acceptable because they are very close to common law principles. It is, of course, silly to say we are governed by law and not by men: for laws are of none effect if not administered by men. But the common law is of such a nature that it tightly restricts the hand of men in authority. The law applies to them in their official capacity as well as to all others and they may not break the law in trying to enforce it. In this sense, the law governs the governors, but it must always be remembered that this is so only as long as the public at large assumes responsibility for upholding the law, if necessary as opposed to the action of officials.

Taken by itself, the saying that all men are equal before the law is unjust because the operation of justice demands that principles, not rules, must be applied. But taken in the context of Christian civilization, the slogan is acceptable in that it comes close to stating the universal principle of justice that there is to be no respect of persons. The act to be punished is alone to be considered, taking into account circumstances and contributing events. But the poor man is to have no special privilege because he is poor, nor the rich because he is rich and powerful. The only equality is the equality of justice. Every person is due equal justice. Each must receive what he deserves. And no law is lawful that applies only to certain individuals or groups: it must apply equally to all.

With these preliminary remarks, I would like now to go through the Ten Commandments, showing how each one lies at the root of law in the United States today. Now let me hasten to add that I am too keenly aware of the prevalence of lawlessness and unlaw all around us, especially in the trappings of the welfare state. But bearing in mind that the only domestic law enforcement agency that is established by law in our land is the county, sometimes renamed the district, but still coinciding with county bounds. The sheriff and the county or district judges are specially charged with the confinement of accused criminals, or trying them, and executing sentence upon them even if that happens now to be turning the guilty over to state authorities for imprisonment.

Also I would have you observe that no matter how fervently unbelievers wish to divorce criminal law and county and state government from religion, their claim that such a divorce is inherent in our tradition is simply a falsehood. Perhaps it is one of those lies so big that it is said to be all the more easily swallowed.

The First Commandment says, " Thou shalt have none other gods before me." Whatever else "other gods" may mean, it must always mean, as I have said above, he who is the lawmaker for his people. The practical possibilities for other gods boil down to human agents--founding fathers, ruling tyrants, or majority rule. I shall show here that whoever may lay claim to being lawmaker for the United States, the fact is that what we really have as law comes from God and is complete in the Ten Commandments.

Despite the late Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' scandalous dicta that "the law is whatever the force of the people make it at any given time," neither Justice Holmes nor anyone else has actually operated on that principle. God's law is still the main substance of law of us. Anyone who sets himself above that law by decreeing his own will is a bandit, even if he happens to hold high office: and banditry is outlawed. The Supreme Court stands ready to invalidate even a decree of the people if it violates the spirit of the Constitution, it is universally acknowledged that there is a higher law than statute law, and that can only be God's law. His law comes first, and He comes before all others.

The Second Commandment forbids idolatry. Idols are not the same as other gods. Idols are the work of men's hands. The worships of idols therefore is the worship of humanity, and the highest work man can do is to precreate. It follows that idolaters are worshippers of the means of procreation and they express themselves in lasciviousness and vice. Pornography is supremely idolatry, being human artifacts used to stimulate imaginations and fantasies. Serious gambling falls in the same category. Drug usage is part of idolatrous practice. All these--prostitution, gambling and pornography--are outlawed in all states, even in the face of the Supreme Court ruling that there is no such thing as a dirty picture, only a dirty mind. Philosophers and legalists may search as they can but they will find no foundation for outlawing vice except in this commandment.

The Third Commandment forbids calling on the name of God in vain. That means it is a crime to swear falsely, or to take an oath and violate it; the crime is perjury. The commandment also threatens direct punishment from God on those who break their oath, but punishment is not thereby foregone by the people. Perjury is still one of our most serious crimes. It is difficult to imagine any adminstration of justice without making it so. There are other crimes resulting from oathbreaking, such as malfeasance of office, but perjury remains.

The Fourth Commandment makes every seventh day a legal holiday, in commemoration of God's work of Creation in the beginning, and thus establishing the unit of time known as the week. The week is the only unit of time we have not geared to the movements of the stars and the heavens. It is strictly a legal unit. And it is universal. The very names of the days of the week in various cultures testify to the universality of the week.

The seven day cycle also testifies to the universal knowledge of the historical fact of Creation and the Creator. This is not the place to argue for the Seventh Day observance as against the First-Day. The fact is the First Day of the week, Sunday, has been the official legal holiday in Western civilization since the time of the Emperor Constantine in the Fourth Century. The First Day is in commemoration of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, by which we were Redeemed. Since it is only fitting that he who made us be the one who redeemed us, we incorporate the commemoration of Creation into the commemoration of Redemption. Only what has been created can be redeemed. So the Sabbath has been moved from Saturday to Sunday. But the seven-day cycle is kept and the law commanding commemoration of our creation is observed on the First Day. Every state in the union had Sunday closing laws from the earliest times. Those laws are set aside today by concerted action of unbelievers, but there is still the regulation of the week by law in one way or another.

The Fifth Commandment orders honor to parents: obedience from children, protective care for the aged by their own offspring. The family unit is embedded into the nature of things. It is the smallest body of human beings that can maintain itself. It is the basic unit of human order everywhere and is supported here by law. The law upholds the responsibility of all parents for their own young by requiring absolute obedience to parents. Parenthood holds authority directly delegated by God. In the words of the poet. " The voice of parents is as the voice of God, because to children they are heaven's lieutenants." Parental authority is interwoven into the whole fabric of our legal structure, ranging from laws about debts incurred by minors to parental permission for under-age marriage. A child who runs away from home is guilty of an offense against the law and Texas, at least, provides for the sheriff to take over when called by parents who cannot rule a child. This is the first Commandment to which a promise is attached, "that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." A people made up of strong families is a strong and durable people.

We are confronted today with a direct assault on this and all law by a system of organized unbelief which sees human order as an aggregate of individuals, each of whom has supposedly contracted into society, rather than as an aggregate of families. Such a monstrosity has, of course, never existed as a society of individuals, but those who are chiefly concerned to demolish all human order must do so by demolishing the family: hence the immense international pressure for removing the child from the shelter of his parents and standing him up as an imagined equal unit among all the rest of the solitary components of society.

All the laws I have considered so far may be said to belong to the First Table of the Ten Commandments which set forth our duty toward God. They are strictly religious. They uphold God's authority as law-giver; they outlaw the worship of the work of men's hands, especially pornography; they uphold the sacredness of an oath in the name of God; they give weekly honor to His work of creating all things in the first six days; and they uphold the chain of command, the line of authority, which is delegated first and most directly to parents. They have always constituted law in Western civilization and in the United States.

The rest of the commandment, known as the Second Table of the law, having to do with our duty towards our fellow men, is less obviously religious and yet, without its religious base, ceases to have force or meaning.

The first in order here is the prohibition of murder. I doubt if anyone even today would openly apologize for murder--except in the case of unborn infants or those believed to be incurably ill or suffering from old age. Yet, as in the case of pornography, there is no ground in mere human reasoning for punishing murder, and certainly not for punishing it with death. The widespread attack on the death penalty is actually an attack of unbelief on the outlawing of murder: unbelief would have murder regulated, not outlawed.

The grounds for the death penalty are religious in the full. Man is to slay every manslayer, by direct command of God to Noah, because man was made in the image of God. That image of God in man is seen in man's mysterious power to own and to govern. Dominion is exercised by every living human, probably not even excepting minor children, to the extent that each one owns something. Property laws in England were for centuries called dominion laws. None but a human being can own anything at all. Even corporate entities or bodies politic can only own by virtue of the fiction of being a legal person, and that because real persons ultimately are the owners of all corporate property. There is only property. Man's dominion is realized in its highest form in marriage in which a couple become potential parents with dominion over their young.

To uphold this power of dominion inherent in the created nature of man, God said to Noah, " The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand they are delivered... And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast I will require it, and at the hand of man: at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Murder is to be punished by death in order to uphold man's dominion. Many see this covenant as the foundation of human government. I think this is not the case, since human government functioned long before. But it is true that no government can punish at all unless it has the power to punish by death. Governmental authority rests on the power to put to death any assault on man and his dominion. All lesser punishment derives from this power. Soviet

Russia and New York State, both of which have abandoned the death penalty, have both had to reinstate is insofar as to punish anyone who kills his jailor. If one can kill his jailor with impunity then he cannot be held in jail.

This legal guarantee of man's dominion is the object of all the rest of the commandments giving our duty toward man. The Seventh Commandment forbids destroying a man's dominion expressed in marriage. Adultery is strictly the violation of the marriage bond. While today it seems to be handled for the most part by divorce and remarriage, adultery is still a crime in most states and is certainly a crime in the common law. While Christian civilization has held to monogamy in marriage, adultery is as much a crime in polygamous societies as in ours. A man's wife is still his and is not to be taken by another.

The Eighth Commandment forbids stealing. There is no need to extend this to a prohibition of robbery, since robbery, like assault, is an attack on a man's person and thus prohibited by the murder law. Stealing means simply sneaking away someone else's goods secretly: by stealth. Since man's dominion covers what he owns, his property, the act of stealing that property is an assault on dominion and is outlawed.

The Ninth Commandment forbids bearing false witness. It is meant again, like the commandment against false swearing, for the courtroom. A standing principle of law, which is Biblical, is: "At the mouth of two or more witnesses shall everything be established." The whole administration of justice hangs upon the testimony of the things men have seen and heard. False witness is not only an offense against the one falsely accused, it is an offense against justice itself. When extended to cover the crimes of libel and slander, it brings out the connection between an honorable reputation and dominion. It would be hard to improve on Shakespeare:

> "Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
> Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
> Who steals my purse, steals trash.
> 'Tis something, nothing.
> 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.
> But he who filches from me my good name,
> Robs me of that which not enriches him,
> And leaves me poor indeed."

Any man falsely accused and convicted will be stripped of his dominion over much else -- possibly over all things if he is sentenced to death. Therefore in law it is customary, as in Scripture, to assign to the false witness the penalty that would have been assigned to the one falsely accused had he been guilty. Until quite recently, Texas decreed the death penalty for anyone who bore false witness in a trial in which the death penalty was returned and carried out.

The last Commandment may be a bit puzzling in law since it forbids what seems to be an act of the mind -- coveting. However, coveting is an offense against what someone else owns, committed by the mind, and issues in the crime of fraud. Jesus, in listing the Second Table of the Law as recorded in the Gospel of Mark, said in the place of "thous shalt not covet", "defraud not." Fraud is the taking of another's goods, his dominion, by treachery or deceit. Both are offenses of the mind. Fraud is still a crime among us, even though it is often radically distorted so that somehow it applies only to businessmen who turn a fast deal or a politician who appropriates public funds for his own use.

Such then are the Ten Commandments in terms of law, and the New Testament reminds us, "The law is good if used as law." It isn't much good as a guide for personal morality. Surely the demands for that are much higher. But the law as here embraced within the Ten Commandments is the whole of what must be enforced to promote the common good, the welfare of the whole people, the state of law and order, the tranquility of peace.

The whole purpose of the law must be the common good, never any private good. It will also be found that it is what I call self-policing. Those who administer the law are themselves under the law and may not violate any of its provisions in the act of enforcement.

Everyone is under this law. It is common to all living, and that which touches everyone is the business of everyone. Therefore, the chief law enforcement body is always the general public. Every member of a community is responsible to bear his part in the keeping of the law, not only in obedience but in enforcement. This lies principally in the realm of coming forward to bear witness. There is no way the role of the witness can be delegated or made an ofice. It falls on whatever responsible individual happens to have personal knowledge bearing on a crime.

But it goes further. The general public is considered to sit in judgment in all trials, at least in all trials for a capital offense. In large communities such as ours, this is obviously impossible and so we act by representatives. But in ancient and smaller communities, such as Republican Rome or Old Testament Israel, such trials were conducted in the Forum or before the whole congregation, who in turn were expected to bear a hand in the execution if it were ordered -- in Rome by beating, in Israel by stoning. Even today, executions are lawfully required to be public; and where unbelievers have succeeded in hiding executions behind walls, a representative of the general public, usually a newspaper reporter, is required by law to witness.

When elected officials themselves become criminals, the public is then lawfully expected to rise up against those officials, like the vigilantes in Montana against a bandit sheriff, and punish them.

There have always been those philosophers who argued that once a community gives up its powers to a representative leader of government, it loses its power completely and is altogether under their authority. Plain sense, however, reveals this to be utter nonsense. It is notoriously the case that authority can never be absconded. It may be delegated, but the responsibility is not transferred. The public is still accountable to God and to man for keeping the common law.

If ever this is done, it will immediately become clear that most of what passes for government among us today is unlawful and criminal.

And yet there lingers among us a knowledge of God's law, a sense that this alone is legitimate law, and that the only peace and order there can be publicly must be maintained in upholding it.

SOURCE: The Rev. T. Robert Ingram, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas.

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THE ROLE OF CHILDREN IN THE EYES OF THE CHURCH

The Church has always understood the human order to have been given by God and part of Created nature, and therefore common to all men in all times and in all places. Christ, by whom all things were made, redeemed what he had created and restored all things to their original purity. In its purest form, human order is the family unit and, if extended, an aggregate of families in which the head of each has independent jurisdiction over his own household. Such a condition not only exists universally in fact but is described by Pagan as well as Christian thinkers. The family unit appeared historically in Adam and Eve and is predicated in what is the first recorded human act of legislation, in which Adam declared of his wife, "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh," and assumed the subjection of children to their parents when he said, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh." They shall be one corporate entity, a body of human beings. Aristotle says, "If, accordingly we begin at the beginning, and consider things in the process of their growth ... First of all, there must necessarily be a union of pairing of those who cannot exist without one another. Male and female must unite for the reproduction of the species."

He establishes the headship of the male, adds slaves to make up a household (quoting the poet Hesiod), "First house, and wife, and an ox to draw the plow," and concludes, "The first form of association naturally instituted ... is thus the family ... The next form of association is the village ... which appears to be that of a colony or offshoot from the family."

The universality of this understanding would be too universal and too obvious to be mentioned here did it not stand in stark contrast to the speculations of Seventeenth century philosophers, especially Hobbes, blown up out of proportion by the organized unbelief of the Eighteenth century and generally assumed in theory today, though not in fact, of individualism. The systematized unbelief of individualism was sharply outlined by Rousseau's impeccably argued social contract theory, which assumed the first state of man was not in a family unit but as an individual. For him then, in strict logic, human society is not an aggregate of families, but of individuals, each of whom is an equal component. In this view, every individual is equal and a child is equal to his parents, not a subordinate. The logic is essential to systematic unbelief and therefore prevails, despite the ridiculousness of the theory when measured against the fact. Any ranking or ordering of individuals within the state must be a gross imperfection in the ideal: meanwhile, man must force on toward the ideal, destroying thrones, classes, sexual distinctions, managerial functions and now, finally, families themselves. The Church has never subscribed to this individualism. She has always firmly supported the family as the essential and basic unit of human order, the state itself, according to Augustine, patterned on the family, a kind of family of families.

Christian law, both ecclesiastical and civil, strongly supports the family structure to the uttermost. It differs from Pagan law in both Old and New Testament times only in that sacrificing of children to idols is forbidden (God never commanded such a thing) and the power to execute the death penalty is reserved to the community as a whole. Roman law gave the father the right to life and death over his child. Not only could he expose an unwanted infant, but could actually slay a grown son if worthy of death. Child sacrifice was common in Punic society.

Despite the almost unlimited authority granted to parents over their children, and despite the scandalous conduct of Canaanite-Phoenician peoples in sacrificing children, it is a notable fact that senseless cruelty was never normal or accepted. Legislation restraining the exercise of parental authority is virtually unknown. Laxity is never recommended, while most of the efforts of the state had to be directed toward demanding strictness from parents. Citizens of Carthage attributed their defeat at the hand of a Greek army to their practice of substituting poor or orphaned children for their own in sacrifice. Obviously their inclination was not to be cruel toward their own, but rather to risk public safety for their well being. A prominent Roman was executed for cruelty to his son, a remarkable thing, crying out the scandal and unnaturalness of cruelty to one's own children in the light of Roman law and custom.

In the Bible, nearly all the admonitions to parents are deploring their coddling of their young and declaring the demand of true love for a child to be shown by chastising him. "He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chastiseth him betimes," says Solomon in the Book of Proverbs. And again, "Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying." Jesus could build an argument on the loving-kindness of God from the natural affection of a father for his children. "What man is there of you," he cried, "whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask fish, will he give his a serpent?" The confidence in parental care and affection extends even to the care a man ordinarily takes for his goods and cattle. "The good Shepherd," he said, "giveth his life for the sheep. But he that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fleeth; ... the hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling."

Cruelty toward one's own children is a crime against nature, and outrage and abnormal. Parental neglect is far more often shown in overindulgence and failure to correct. Ecclesiasticus, in a somewhat extended passage on the subject, warns, "Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid: play with him, and he will bring thee to heaviness. Laugh not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou gnash thy teeth in the end. Give him no liberty in his youth, and wink not at his follies."

The Church's traditional attitude toward children, then, is to hold parents responsible for their physical and spiritual nurture.

In those instances where children become wards of the Church, as in entering a monastery or simply being cared for by a monastic house, there is a careful concern for the frailties and weaknesses of the young and special provision is made in their discipline. The Rule of St. Benedict is notable as it is the model for virtually all monastic orders in the West. Milder treatment is the rule. "Every age and degree of understanding should have its appropriate measure of discipline. Therefore, as often as faults are committed by boys, or by youths, or by those who do not understand the greatness of the penalty of excommunication, let such offenders be punished with severe fasts or chastised with sharp stripes, in order that they may be cured." It is to be observed that the Church in no case punishes to administer justice: that is the function of the civil arm. The Church's function is to correct. Therefore, its penalties are not to be mistaken as representing the measure of civil penalties. He speaks of old men and children, saying, "let there be constant consideration for their weakness, and on no account let the rigor of the Rule in regard to food be applied to them." Such moderation and restraint toward children is counseled again and again in the Rule. It is also interesting to note that boys are normally placed in a monastery by their parents.

It is also interesting to note that the Church, as seen in the Rule of St. Benedict, along with the rest of mankind, held the age of discretion to be 15, or thereabout. "Every occasion of presumption should be avoided in the monastery. So we decree that no one be allowed to excommunicate or strike any of his brethren, except the abbot have given his authority ... However, boys up to 15 years of age shall be carefully controlled and watched by all, yet this too with moderation and prudence. But if anyone venture without the abbot's approval, to treat the boys with immoderate severity, let him undergo the discipline of the Rule."

The attitude of the Church toward the child may be summed up as (1) the child is wholly under the authority of his parents or guardians; (2) parents are assumed to tend naturally toward overkindness and overindulgence to the hurt of the child and need to be admonished; and (3) where a child is transferred for any reason to the direct protection of the Church, he still is to be strictly disciplined, but moderation and restraint must be shown as compared to the discipline of grown men and women.

It may be assumed that the general attitude of the Church also influenced justice, but it is difficult here to find any pattern. Justice would always require consideration of immaturity in punishment, but for such crimes as murder there was no consideration apparently given to age alone. Special courts, special laws and special punishments for an age group were unknown until the Twentieth century.

SOURCE: The Rev. T. Robert Ingram, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas.

ALABAMA CHILDREN:
A MATTER OF COMMITMENT AND PRIORITY

Special Report to Governor Fob James
and the Alabama Legislature

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by

BOBBIE H. AMES, CHAIRMAN
ALABAMA YEAR OF THE CHILD COMMISSION
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A MATTER OF COMMITMENT
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Vol. II

Special Report to Governor Fob James
and the Alabama Legislature

by

Bobbie H. Ames, Chairman
Alabama Year of the Child Commission
September, 1980

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,
It was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness,
It was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity,
It was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness,
It was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.

—*Charles Dickens*

Dedication

A love gift to every boy and girl in Alabama who are indeed living in the best of times and the worst of times. Dedicated to God's principle of individuality that the rich potential of every child will be realized.

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It was a privilege to serve with such distinguished people as the commission roster shows, especially with the sub-committee chairmen: Dr. John P. Chism, Dean Margaret Sizemore, Mrs. Betsy Bancroft, Dr. Evelyn Walker, Admiral Jeremiah A. Denton, Dr. Max Rafferty, Dr. Jack Noble, and Dr. Sam Peeples.

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We want to thank Governor James for setting up an independent "Year of the Child" program and for giving us the freedom to put this manuscript to bed with the printer without him even having read it in advance.

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FOREWORD

In keeping with policy for State agencies..."AS NEAR AFTER THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR AS POSSIBLE, THE BOARD SHALL PRINT AND SEND TO THE GOVERNOR A REPORT CONSISTING OF ACTIVITIES...NEEDS...PLAN... FINANCIAL REPORT..." (Example Acts 1965, No. 881, p.1649, S 17).

As the Commission of the Alabama Year of the Child was created by the Governor of Alabama for a specific period of time and purpose, the Chairman presents a two volume report. Volume I contains a general needs assessment, sub-committee reports, and contributions of experts in numerous fields who were not commission members, but who were asked to contribute. Varying viewpoints are presented in numerous controversial areas. The understanding of the child is in the context of the Judeo-Christian ethic and traditional American jurisprudence.

Volume II contains statistical data and capsules and inventories more lengthy reports. It is objective and should be invaluable in academic libraries across the state. The two volumes have been created however to be used together and are interrelated.

The statistical data contained in this report is derived from Federal and State government sources, and from the Southern Growth Policies Board's Task Force for Children, on which the author has served as a member. The "highlights" notes (page 3) comes from the summary of the Task Force for Children data. Much of the material used is expressed in brief tables which illustrate information that serves to target a single point of information, and more thorough analysis was not possible due to space limitation. Data from which all summaries are formed are on file with the author. The data is in the public domain. But we did not find in Alabama the data compiled specifically to serve an ongoing needs assessment of Alabama Children. This volume represents a beginning and does not claim to be exhaustive. Any second printing of Volume II should incorporate updated data.

The author hopes that the study of rural health and health care will inevitably point toward specific reforms. And so it is with all the data: it is time to focus on children, the quality of life in Alabama for them, and to begin with simple and identifiable needs.

May God grant the duly elected public office holders and State employees the wisdom to use this report to the benefit of all of our children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Data furnished in this report was gathered from several dozen sources. Much of it was gathered by agencies of government to fulfill legislative requirements.

The data regarding the status of workers relates to persons 16 years and over in the civilian non-institutional population.

A comparison of data from (for example) the Survey of Income and Education and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics will reveal differences. This is accounted for because of data within different reference periods, differences in the major purposes of the survey instruments/vehicles, and differences in survey methodology. Some data is gathered through a recurring monthly survey, and the quarterly average is calculated as the average of three monthly surveys. Some data is gathered within the framework of a one-time survey.

Our goal has been to gather the most accurate data available and to glean that which gives insight to the status of Alabama children and the families in which special needs obviously exist.

Concepts:

Marital Status - Persons 16 years and older in civilian noninstitutional population (1) never married; (2) married, spouse present; (3) married, spouse absent; (4) widowed; and (5) divorced.

Family:

A family is a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. This may include a "sub-family", that is, a related married couple or a parent-child group sharing the living quarters of the married couple. This is still a "primary" family.

Children:

Data on children refer to "own" children[1], adopted children, and stepchildren. Excluded are nieces, nephews, grandchildren.

Age:

Classification by last birthday.

---

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head.

Race:

Some data is divided into two groups: "White" and "non-White". Other data is divided into three groups: "White", "Black", and "Other" races.

Income:

Income is the total amount of money income received during the preceding calendar year from (1) earnings, (2) self-employment, (3) social security, (4) dividends, interests, rental income, etc., (5) public assistance, (6) unemployment compensation, employee pensions, veterans' pensions, (7) private pensions, annuities, alimony, and other periodic income.

Median:

Midway value in a distribution of figures.

Sums of distribution:

Percentage totals are always shown as 100 percent. Sums of individual items may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components.

Geographic Divisions:

East South Central consists of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Highlights of the Demographic Inventory

Examination of the socio-economic measures that have traditionally been employed as surrogate indicators of the (admittedly ill-defined) concept "quality of life", forces one to recognize that, by these standards at least, children in the South suffer by comparison with their peers in the remainder of the United States. This conclusion is evident whether one considers the total populations of children within and without the South, or the populations broken down into their major racial components.

The most obvious economic indicators of regional versus national child welfare can be considered to be the numbers and proportions of children living in families whose annual income is below the poverty cutoff. In 1975 about 20.8% of the 21 million Southern children lived in poverty stricken families, while only 13.4% of the children outside the South lived in comparable conditions. Or to consider the same data in a somewhat different perspective, while the South is home to 32.4% of the country's "related children in families", the region harbors 40.6% of the country's impoverished children. This discrepancy is highlighted if a more stringent poverty cutoff (at 75% of the specified level) is used. By this criterion 45% of the country's poor children would be southern.

In addition to data on the child population, information on families with (own and/or related) children is available which further emphasizes the quantifiable differences in the lives of children in the South and the rest of the U.S. which we must assume manifest themselves in turn in qualitative differences. For instance the poverty rates among Southern white and black families with related children under 18 are 10.5 and 33.6 respectively, while only 8.7% and 29.7% of like families in the remainder of the U.S. live below the line. Not suprisingly income levels exhibits regional differences as well: 1975 median incomes of white and black families in the South were determined by the 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE) to be $14,240 and $8,336 while the national medians (which are artificially lowered since they include the Southern families) are $15,216 and $8,891.

However it should be noted that while southern children shoulder a disproportionate share of the U.S. poverty burden, the S.I.E. data indicate that ten of the states in the region have experienced significant declines in the poverty rate among school aged children (5-17), though not among preschoolers, since the 1970 census. For the region* as a whole the poverty rate among all children dropped from 23.5 to 20.0 in this period.

---

*includes Delaware, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.

Other information on characteristics, which while often closely correlated with economic variables, also serve to round out the demographic profile in their own right have also been inventoried. Information on the educational level of family heads (drawn form the 1970 census) reveals that in the South 13.5% and 15.4% of white heads of "husband-wife" and "female" headed families respectively have less than an eighth grade education, while like families in the remainder of the U.S. only about 1.9% and 8.6% of family heads are poorly educated. Among black family heads as well, educational attainment is systematically higher for the rest of the U.S. as contrasted with the South.

While analysis of such variables as poverty rates and income levels is important, it must be remarked that regional differences in such matters as cost of living are not weighed in the poverty cutoffs. Hence a lower median income might be mitigated to some extent - by a concomittant lower cost of living in the South. However, other indicators such as housing quality, that can be assumed to be reasonably similar in its effect on the quality of life from one region to the next (cultural and climatic "adjustments" notwithstanding) can be noted. For instance, 13% of "white dwelling units" and 32.1% of "black dwelling units" in the South lacked some or all plumbing facilities at the time of the 1970 census, while the same lack was noted in 3.2% of the white units and 4.8% of the black units in the remainder of the U.S.

The differences that have been noted in this summary and others that are evident in the more detailed demographic inventory are, of course, subject to the customary statistical caveats since they are based on sample data. Proper analysis would require subjecting the differences to statistical evaluation to provide an indication of the extent to which the differences that are observed are "real" and not artifacts of sampling variability. Other problems result from the cross-tabulations by which the S.I.E. data has been published - lacking data on certain variables on children, one is forced to examine statistics on families with children - or in some instances on "families" and assume that inferences can be drawn that will accurately clarify the comparitive status of children in the South and the U.S.

Given all of the above qualifications, it still appears evident that Southern children suffer by comparison to the remainder of the country and it is fair to ask if the South is getting short shrift in the allocation of federally disbursed monies that are directed towards socio-economic programs aimed at benefiting poor children and their families.

STATE OF ALABAMA

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Inventory

I. Demographic Characteristics/Risk Indicators (1970 Data)

A. Child Population	3,444,165
1. Number and percent of total population (Children Under 18)	1,338,079
2. (Percent of total)	36.0%
B. Family Population	
1. Number of Families and percent (by variables as above)	874,659*
2. Composition	
a. two parents (Husband & Wife Families)	736,418
b. single parent (Families with Female Head)	108,995
c. Working mothers (Female, 16 & over)	38.1%
(Married Women, Husband present)	38.9%
d. two working parents (with own children under age 6)	32.3%
3. Average family size	3.62
4. Average number of children per family	2.27
5. Dependency Ratio	

(population under 18 years--1,238,679 plus those over 65 years--327,017: labor force ages (18-64) 1,209,444 - 18-64 (3,444,165 above figures)

C. Income of Families

1. Median Income	$11,785-1975	Male 14 & Over	-$7,420
		Female 14 & Over-	2,922
2. Mean Income	13,558-1975	Male 14 & Over	- 8,858
		Female 14 & Over-	4,167

3. Numbers and percent below poverty level

Total: 969,540 Families - 1975

12.9% or 125,142 below poverty

4. Unemployment - 7.9% July, 1979

D. Children living out of homes: number and percent

1. AFDC - foster care	1,472 - July, 1979
2. Other - foster care	2,878 - July, 1979
3. State training schools	361 - July, 1979
4. Group Homes	
a. In Group Homes Licensed by DPS and Dept. of Youth Services	223

E. Children Under Care of Public and Private Facilities

1. Child Care Facilities Licensed or Approved by State DPS (July 31, 1979)

	Number of Facilities:	Number of Children:
a. Child Care Institutions	25	706
b. Group Homes	17	97
c. Child Placing Agencies	12	208
d. Day Care Centers	827	29,684
e. Day Care Homes	2,655	5,960

2. Facilities Licensed or Operated by the Department of Youth Services (July 31, 1979)

	Number of Facilities:	Number of Children:
a. Attention Homes	12	58
b. Group Homes	19	126
c. Group Interaction Centers	8	75
d. Detention Facilities	6	150
e. State Training Schools	3	361
f. Diagnostic and Evaluation Center	1	33

II. Federal Resources

A. AFDC/AFDC - Foster Care/ AFDC - Unemployment father

1. Total Budget and caseload	$79,770,000
a. number of families	59,700
b. number of recipients	175,900
c. number of children	127,670
d. total payment amount	$79,770,000
1. federal share dollars/ percent	57,897,066 - 72.58%
2. state-local share dollars/percent	21,872,934 - 27.42%
3. average payment/family	$ 111.00 - AFDC
4. average payment/ recipient	37.79

2. Characteristics - recipient children and families July, 1979

   a. families by race - White - 18.8%, Blacks - 80.5% (American Indian - 0.5%, Others 0.2%.

3. Program characteristics

   a. AFDC - Foster Care/Number of children — 1,472 - July 1979

   b. AFDC - Foster Care/ expenditures ($ or % total) — $2,380,800

			Data Available? Yes	Data Available? No
4. Children Out of Homes				
a. Non AFDC Foster Care	2,878	7-79	X	
b. State Training School	361	7-79		
c. Group Homes	223	7-79		
5. Day Care	11,739	7-79	X	
6. AFDC	59,855	7-79		

B. Child Welfare Title IVb

1. Total Budget/Caseload

   a. total budget — $5,650,941

      1. federal share, dollars, percent of total — 1,172,618/ 20.75%

      2. state/local share, dollars, percent of total — 4,478,323/ 79.25%

   b. foster care budget, dollars, percent total — 3,157,414/ 55.87%

      1. number of children — 2,240

2. average monthly payment	117.50
c. protective services budget, dollars, percent of total	$ 243,703/ 4.3%
d. adoption	
1. budget in dollars, percent of total	$ 700,909/ 14.4%
C. Title XX - Social Services	
1. State Title XX Budget/Caseload	$66,000,000
a. dollars/percent federal	49,500,000 - 75%
b. dollars/percent state-local	16,500,000 - 25%
c. dollars/percent of total for "child" services	40,591,078 - 69.93%
D. Food Stamps	
1. Total annual benefit	103,678,961.49
2. Average value of benefits per recipient	28.35 Free
3. Estimated number families, (Households)/Children eligible	87,504
4. Average number of recipients per month	304,762
E. Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Title V - Social Security Act Crippled Children Service (CCS)	
1. Total Budget	$6,572,488
a. Federal	4,810,188 - 73.2%
State & Local (cannot separate)	1,762,300 - 26.8%
b. Project funds	3,099,801 - 47.2%

c.	No. Served	60,000 (approx.)
d.	Average expenditures	109.54

2. Program components, dollars, percent of total to:

a.	Family Planning	90,000 - 1.5%
b.	Maternity Services	2,308,282 - 35.1%
c.	Child Health	1,991,863 - 30.3%
d.	Immunization	1,615,343 - 24.6%
e.	Intensive Infant Care	200,000 - 3.0%
f.	Dental Health	200,000 - 3.0%
g.	Crippled Children	167,000 - 2.5%

SUMMARY DATA ON EDUCATION

Items of Interest

Inventory

I. Education

1. Enrollment number and percent in public/non-public schools

1977-78	Public		Private		Total	
a. kindergarten	17,520	78%	4,919	22%	22,439	100%
b. elementary	382,037	93%	29,298	7%	411,335	100%
c. secondary	391,014	94%	24,548	6%	415,562	100%

2. Progress in school: percent of students enrolled below model grade. The only source of this information is age-grade progress table on Attendance Reports in local school systems.

3. Suspension/expulsion systems, number and percent. Number and percent of students suspended/expelled are determined at the local school level, not at the state level. There might be a question of violation of students' rights if information on suspensions was collected by the State Department of Education. At one time, a school leaver survey, which included many reasons for students leaving school, was conducted at the state level, but this survey was discontinued in 1975.

   Local school systems have been requested by the Office of Civil rights (Federal) to supply information regarding suspensions/expulsions by race and reason. The address and telephone number of the Atlanta Office for the Office of Civil RIghts are:

   Office of Civil Rights
   Department of Health, Education and Welfare
   101 Marietta Tower
   Atlanta, Georgia 30323
   404/ 221-2951, Director O.C.R.

4. Standardized achievement tests; percent of students scoring below national norms: Reading 36% Mathematics 30%
   Language 34% Spelling 38%

5. Special education status, number and percent of total enrollment. 74,600 9.6%

6. Competency tests N/A

7. Percent of high school students to post-secondary education (including college) 54%

8. Parental education - number and percent:

   a. less than 8th grade

   b. less than 12th grade

   c. high school graduate

   This information is available for adults who are 16 years old and older and out of school. There is no way to determine the number of parents.

9. Attrition rates

	Number of drop outs
a. junior high school	4,168
b. high school	10,251

II. School Nutrition Programs

1. Total Budget

Total Budget	Fed. Funds handled by SDE	$67,815,798
	St. funds to LEA's	3,873,323
	St. funds for Adm.	94,220
		$71,783,341

   a. federal expenditure dollars, percent of total = 84%

   b. number and percent of eligible students enrolled
      1. preschool Approx. 50% of public schools have a Breakfast Program.

      2. primary All children in public schools have access to Lunch Program

      3. junior high 78% of the average daily attendance participates in school lunch program.

      4. high school

III. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) & Education of Handicap

This information is being furnished Southern Growth Policies Board by the U.S. Office of Education.

1. Total budget
    a. federal expenditure: dollars, percent of total
    b. state expenditures: dollars, percent of total
    c. local expenditure: dollars, percent of total

2. Federal, state local expenditures: ESEA
    a. Title I - Special needs
        1. disadvantaged
        2. handicapped in institutions
        3. juvenile correction

MANDATORY SCHOOL AGE: 7-16 years

STANDARDIZED ACHIEVEMENT TESTS:

What tests, if any, are administered on a statewide basis and at what grade level? The Califronia Achievement Test, 1st through 12th grades.

What percent score below the national norm? Areas: Reading: 36%; Mathematics 30%; Language 34%; Spelling 38%.

RETENTION IN GRADE

Number and percent of Kindergarten and 1st grade children not promoted. (These figures are not tabulated at the State Level.)

COMPETENCY TESTING

We are piloting "competency testing" at this time.

POST SECONDARY TRAINING:

(What percent of high school graduates continue in Vocational)
Training.)
) Combined
(What percent of high school graduates enter college:) 54%

DROP OUT RATES:

Junior High School -	1977-78	4,168
High School	1977-78	10,251

Table D-1

POPULATION ESTIMATE BY COUNTY FOR 1979

Source: Alabama State Data Center for
Business and Economic Research

COUNTIES	AGE			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24
Autauga	2,741	2,990	3,054	5,746
Baldwin	5,644	5,969	6,519	13,304
Barbour	1,963	2,150	2,518	4,607
Bibb	1,244	1,291	1,491	2,917
Blount	2,378	2,948	3,325	6,224
Bullock	954	1,043	1,082	1,921
Butler	1,642	1,621	1,737	3,776
Calhoun	7,744	8,014	9,374	23,104
Chambers	2,905	3,130	3,300	6,011
Cherokee	1,395	1,464	1,569	3,467
Chilton	2,113	2,402	2,804	5,077
Choctaw	1,489	1,473	1,675	3,090
Clarke	2,536	2,423	2,590	5,178
Clay	1,059	1,151	1,184	2,269
Cleburne	918	1,028	951	1,898
Coffee	3,239	3,078	3,177	6,043
Colbert	3,727	3,782	4,382	8,564
Conecuh	1,330	1,391	1,591	2,782
Coosa	1,066	1,056	960	1,929
Covington	2,474	2,521	2,890	6,103
Crenshaw	1,095	1,194	1,228	2,537
Cullman	4,274	4,734	5,183	10,718
Dale	5,552	3,794	3,271	10,309
Dallas	5,143	5,418	5,606	12,111
DeKalb	3,544	4,087	4,765	8,733
Elmore	3,543	3,649	4,229	8,889
Escambia	2,772	3,203	3,578	6,713
Etowah	7,011	7,424	7,824	14,964
Fayette	1,193	1,287	1,557	2,775
Franklin	1,921	1,918	2,182	4,938
Geneva	1,831	1,829	2,074	4,219
Greene	856	847	954	2,170
Hale	1,195	1,204	1,369	3,103
Henry	1,116	1,281	1,410	2,634
Houston	6,307	7,016	7,073	13,906
Jackson	3,988	4,249	4,523	9,203
Jefferson	44,464	46,225	49,898	111,040
Lamar	1,313	1,385	1,477	2,636
Lauderdale	5,388	5,472	6,628	14,828
Lawrence	2,465	2,518	2,723	4,980
Lee	5,253	4,731	5,522	21,956
Limestone	3,549	3,296	3,965	8,220
Lowndes	1,350	1,296	1,367	3,197
Macon	1,827	2,033	2,060	5,351
Madison	14,451	12,735	15,402	37,345
Marengo	1,890	1,941	2,335	4,440
Marion	2,083	2,231	2,652	5,090
Marshall	4,028	4,468	5,150	10,730
Mobile	26,581	27,706	30,138	66,400
Monroe	1,850	1,939	2,144	3,848
Montgomery	14,642	15,112	16,305	36,930
Morgan	6,899	6,736	7,862	15,575
Perry	1,147	1,290	1,220	2,448
Pickens	1,630	1,656	1,897	4,105
Pike	1,984	1,928	2,278	6,339
Randolph	1,501	1,542	1,561	3,161
Russell	3,804	3,594	4,154	9,082
Saint Clair	3,056	3,603	3,831	6,561
Shelby	4,411	5,385	5,198	11,505
Sumter	1,400	1,385	1,394	3,222
Talledega	5,767	5,931	6,404	12,276
Tallapoosa	2,623	2,836	3,201	6,007
Tuscaloosa	8,342	8,891	8,755	27,607
Walker	4,751	5,488	6,192	13,287
Washington	1,720	1,624	1,797	3,437
Wilcox	1,412	1,410	1,452	2,693
Wins[illegible]	1,603	1,888	1,934	3,522
Tota[illegible]	283,086	292,334	319,895	699,750

Table D-2

POPULATION ESTIMATES
BY COUNTY, RACE, AND SEX FOR ALABAMA
JULY 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL			WHITE			NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,828,200	1,854,423	1,973,777	2,865,016	1,403,386	1,461,636	963,184	451,041	512,138
AUTAUGA	30,100	14,874	15,226	23,161	11,599	11,562	6,939	3,275	3,664
BALDWIN	78,200	39,149	39,051	65,935	33,372	32,564	12,265	5,777	6,487
BARBOUR	25,500	11,806	13,694	14,654	6,986	7,668	10,846	4,820	6,027
BIBB	15,200	7,546	7,654	11,435	5,680	5,755	3,765	1,866	1,898
BLOUNT	35,200	17,831	17,369	34,515	17,484	17,032	685	348	337
BULLOCK	11,400	5,419	5,981	3,695	1,862	1,832	7,705	3,557	4,149
BUTLER	21,600	10,271	11,329	13,238	6,469	6,769	8,362	3,803	4,560
CALHOUN	118,700	55,312	63,388	98,544	46,373	52,170	20,156	8,938	11,218
CHAMBERS	37,900	18,236	19,664	24,511	11,851	12,660	13,389	6,385	7,004
CHEROKEE	18,800	9,436	9,364	17,101	8,561	8,541	1,699	875	824
CHILTON	30,900	15,015	15,885	26,985	13,144	13,842	3,915	1,871	2,044
CHOCTAW	17,600	8,531	9,069	10,240	5,034	5,206	7,360	3,497	3,863
CLARKE	27,800	13,815	13,985	16,144	8,003	8,141	11,656	5,812	5,844
CLAY	14,200	6,851	7,349	11,917	5,335	6,082	2,283	1,017	1,266
CLEBURNE	12,300	6,070	6,230	11,519	5,602	5,917	781	468	313
COFFEE	36,400	17,202	19,198	30,343	14,337	16,005	6,057	2,865	3,192
COLBERT	50,600	23,925	26,675	42,269	20,228	22,041	8,331	3,697	4,633
CONECUH	16,000	7,734	8,266	8,626	4,210	4,416	[illegible],374	3,526	3,850
COOSA	11,700	5,758	5,942	7,965	3,717	4,249	3,735	2,041	1,693
COVINGTON	36,100	16,784	19,316	30,654	14,531	16,122	5,446	2,253	3,193
CRENSHAW	14,600	6,911	7,689	10,441	4,952	5,489	4,159	1,959	2,200
CULLMAN	62,200	30,987	31,213	61,375	30,502	30,873	825	485	340
DALE	49,500	24,085	25,415	41,752	20,256	21,496	7,748	3,829	3,920
DALLAS	55,800	26,574	29,226	28,212	13,786	14,426	27,588	12,789	14,800
DEKALB	52,700	25,330	27,370	51,259	24,677	26,582	1,441	654	787
ELMORE	42,800	21,430	21,370	31,561	16,019	15,542	11,239	5,411	5,828
ESCAMBIA	36,100	18,432	17,668	24,986	12,555	12,431	11,114	5,878	5,237
ETOWAH	100,300	48,392	51,908	86,801	42,051	44,750	13,499	6,341	7,159
FAYETTE	17,000	8,060	8,940	14,309	6,876	7,433	2,691	1,184	1,507
FRANKLIN	27,900	13,700	14,200	26,559	13,083	13,476	1,341	617	724
GENEVA	25,000	12,318	12,682	21,357	10,624	10,733	3,643	1,694	1,949
GREENE	10,200	4,744	5,456	2,497	1,246	1,251	7,703	3,498	4,205
HALE	15,300	7,432	7,868	5,985	2,934	3,051	9,315	4,498	4,817
HENRY	16,200	7,444	8,756	10,254	4,695	5,559	5,946	2,749	3,197
HOUSTON	74,700	36,110	38,590	58,647	28,653	29,993	16,053	7,456	8,597
JACKSON	52,500	25,525	26,975	50,022	24,422	25,600	2,478	1,103	1,375
JEFFERSON	657,900	310,313	347,587	446,601	214,437	232,165	211,299	95,876	115,422
LAMAR	16,000	7,753	8,247	13,922	6,734	7,188	2,078	1,018	1,059
LAUDERDALE	78,400	38,216	40,184	70,444	34,563	35,881	7,956	3,654	4,302
LAWRENCE	30,400	15,068	15,332	24,870	12,559	12,311	5,530	2,509	3,021
LEE	72,500	36,235	36,265	55,307	28,273	27,034	17,193	7,961	9,232
LIMESTONE	44,700	22,368	22,332.	38,560	19,469	19,092	6,140	2,899	3,240
LOWNDES	13,900	6,870	7,030	3,818	2,003	1,815	10,082	4,867	5,215
MACON	26,700	13,844	12,856	5,402	3,179	2,223	21,298	10,665	10,634
MADISON	190,500	91,287	99,213	155,318	75,470	79,849	35,182	15,817	19,364
MARENGO	23,500	11,239	12,261	10,552	5,062	5,490	12,948	6,177	6,771
MARION	27,500	13,448	14,052	27,133	13,205	13,928	367	243	124
MARSHALL	63,200	30,836	32,364	61,965	30,166	31,799	1,235	669	565
MOBILE	372,600	185,632	186,968	254,609	128,902	125,707	117,991	56,730	61,261
MONROE	23,000	11,384	11,616	12,104	6,020	6,085	10,896	5,364	5,531
MONTGOMERY	193,900	91,811	102,089	126,442	60,159	66,283	67,458	31,652	35,806
MORGAN	89,000	43,367	45,633	80,997	39,707	41,290	8,003	3,660	4,342
PERRY	13,300	6,189	7,111	4,911	2,372	2,540	8,389	3,818	4,571
PICKENS	22,400	10,723	11,677	13,709	6,708	7,001	8,691	4,015	4,675
PIKE	27,300	12,942	14,358	18,542	8,654	9,889	8,758	4,289	4,469
RANDOLPH	19,000	9,126	9,874	14,389	6,869	7,521	4,611	2,257	2,354
RUSSELL	47,000	21,967	25,033	26,773	12,801	13,972	20,227	9,166	11,061
ST. CLAIR	39,000	18,498	20,502	34,340	16,454	17,886	4,660	2,043	2,616
SHELBY	64,400	32,074	32,326	56,600	28,292	28,307	7,800	3,782	4,018
SUMTER	15,900	7,745	8,155	5,355	2,779	2,576	10,545	4,967	5,579
TALLADEGA	70,200	34,097	36,103	47,237	23,013	24,224	22,963	11,084	11,879
TALLAPOOSA	36,600	17,945	18,655	25,615	12,649	12,966	10,985	5,296	5,689
TUSCALOOSA	127,500	63,060	64,440	97,349	49,057	48,292	30,151	14,003	16,148
WALKER	68,600	34,313	34,287	63,762	31,989	31,774	4,838	2,325	2,513
WASHINGTON	18,700	9,470	9,230	12,885	6,624	6,262	5,815	2,846	2,968
WILCOX	14,300	6,893	7,407	4,781	2,362	2,418	9,519	4,531	4,988
WINSTON	21,300	10,671	10,629	21,256	10,646	10,609	44	24	20

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Table D-3

POPULATION OF ALABAMA
AND THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)*
1960, 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978

State and SMSA	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978^{p}	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1978
ALABAMA	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,615,000	3,653,000	3,691,000	3,742,000	+ 5.4	+ 8.6
Anniston	95,878	103,092	106,800	112,300	112,400	116,700	+ 7.5	+ 13.2
Calhoun County	95,878	103,092	106,800	112,300	112,400	116,700	+ 7.5	+ 13.2
Birmingham	746,595	767,230	792,300	798,800	807,800	818,200	+ 2.8	+ 6.6
Jefferson County	634,864	644,991	647,000	650,200	652,100	657,200	+ 1.6	+ 1.9
St. Clair County	25,388	27,956	33,300	34,200	35,800	36,700	+ 10.1	+ 31.3
Shelby County	32,132	38,037	47,900	49,800	54,200	58,000	+ 18.4	+ 52.5
Walker County	54,211	56,246	64,100	64,600	65,600	66,300	+ 3.8	+ 17.9
Columbus, Georgia (Alabama Portion)	46,351	45,394	46,400	46,700	46,900	46,600	- 2.1	+ 2.7
Russell County	46,351	45,394	46,400	46,700	46,900	46,600	- 2.1	+ 2.7
Florence	108,128	117,743	123,200	123,800	125,600	127,100	+ 8.9	+ 7.9
Colbert County	46,506	49,632	50,000	49,500	50,300	50,000	+ 6.7	+ 0.7
Lauderdale County	61,622	68,111	73,200	74,300	75,400	77,100	+ 10.5	+ 13.2
Gadsden	96,980	94,144	95,600	96,000	96,900	98,600	- 2.9	+ 4.7
Etowah County	96,980	94,144	95,600	96,000	96,900	98,600	- 2.9	+ 4.7
Huntsville	201,879	282,450	286,200	287,900	290,700	292,700	+ 39.9	+ 3.6
Limestone County	36,513	41,699	43,300	43,500	43,500	43,800	+ 14.2	+ 5.0
Madison County	117,348	186,540	184,000	185,000	186,700	187,200	+ 59.0	+ 0.4
Marshall County	48,018	54,211	58,900	59,400	60,500	61,700	+ 12.9	+ 13.8
Mobile	363,389	376,690	402,700	414,000	425,000	435,300	+ 3.7	+ 15.6
Baldwin County	49,088	59,382	67,500	69,600	71,800	73,900	+ 21.0	+ 24.4
Mobile County	314,301	317,308	335,300	344,300	353,200	361,500	+ 1.0	+ 13.9

Table D-3 (Continued)

POPULATION OF ALABAMA (Continued)
AND THE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)*
1960, 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977, and 1978

State and SMSA	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978^p	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1978
Montgomery	218,473	225,911	249,200	252,100	254,300	258,200	+ 3.4	+ 14.3
Autauga County	18,739	24,460	28,600	28,600	28,900	29,200	+ 30.5	+ 19.4
Elmore County	30,524	33,535	39,800	39,800	40,700	41,400	+ 9.9	+ 23.5
Montgomery County	169,210	167,790	180,700	183,700	184,600	187,700	- 0.8	+ 11.9
Tuscaloosa	109,047	116,029	122,400	123,800	123,800	126,300	+ 6.4	+ 8.9
Tuscaloosa County	109,047	116,029	122,400	123,800	123,800	126,300	+ 6.4	+ 8.9

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*In October 1963, the Bureau of the Census added Limestone, Baldwin, and Elmore Counties to the respective SMSAs of Huntsville, Mobile, and Montgomery; in March 1967, Shelby and Walker Counties were added to the Birmingham SMSA; and in December 1971, the Office of Management and Budget established the Florence SMSA, consisting of Colbert and Lauderdale Counties. In 1973, the Anniston SMSA, consisting of Calhoun County, was established; St. Clair County was added to the Birmingham SMSA; Marshall County was added to the Huntsville SMSA; and Autauga County was added to the Montgomery SMSA. The population figures shown here reflect the current SMSA delineations and thus do not agree with the published figures in the census reports for all years.

^{p}Provisional estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population 1960-1970, and Current Population Reports, Series P-26, Nos. 76-1, 77-1 and 78-1.

Table D-3 (Continued)

TOTAL POPULATION IN ALABAMA COUNTIES
1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978

State and County	1950	1960	1970	1973	1976	1977	1978^{p}	Percent Change 1960–1970	Percent Change 1970–1978
ALABAMA	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,165	3,615,000	3,653,000	3,691,000	3,742,000	+ 5.4	+ 8.6
Autauga	18,186	18,739	24,460	28,600	28,600	28,900	29,200	+ 30.5	+ 19.4
Baldwin	40,997	49,088	59,382	67,500	69,600	71,800	73,900	+ 21.0	+ 24.4
Barbour	28,892	24,700	22,543	24,800	25,500	25,100	25,100	- 8.7	+ 11.3
Bibb	17,987	14,357	13,812	14,400	14,300	14,700	14,700	- 3.8	+ 6.4
Blount	28,975	25,449	26,853	31,500	32,100	33,100	33,600	+ 5.5	+ 25.1
Bullock	16,054	13,462	11,824	11,500	11,600	11,600	11,700	- 12.2	- 1.0
Butler	29,228	24,560	22,007	21,600	21,900	21,500	21,700	- 10.4	- 1.4
Calhoun	79,539	95,878	103,092	106,800	112,300	112,400	116,700	+ 7.5	+ 13.2
Chambers	39,528	37,828	36,356	36,700	36,900	37,200	37,600	- 3.9	+ 3.4
Cherokee	17,634	16,303	15,606	17,700	18,100	17,900	18,100	- 4.3	+ 16.0
Chilton	26,922	25,693	25,180	27,900	28,200	28,400	29,100	- 2.0	+ 15.6
Choctaw	19,152	17,870	16,589	17,300	17,500	17,400	17,000	- 7.2	+ 2.5
Clarke	26,548	25,738	26,724	27,200	27,600	28,000	28,000	+ 3.8	+ 4.8
Clay	13,929	12,400	12,636	13,200	13,400	13,300	13,900	+ 1.9	+ 10.0
Cleburne	11,904	10,911	10,996	11,700	11,700	11,800	11,900	+ 0.8	+ 8.2
Coffee	30,720	30,583	34,872	35,600	35,900	36,100	35,800	+ 14.0	+ 2.7
Colbert	39,561	46,506	49,632	50,000	49,500	50,300	50,000	+ 6.7	+ 0.7
Conecuh	21,776	17,762	15,645	15,800	15,500	15,400	15,900	- 11.9	+ 1.6
Coosa	11,766	10,726	10,662	11,200	10,900	11,100	11,300	- 0.6	+ 6.0
Covington	40,373	35,631	34,079	35,300	35,100	35,100	35,100	- 4.4	+ 3.0
Crenshaw	18,981	14,909	13,188	14,000	14,100	14,100	14,200	- 11.5	+ 7.7
Cullman	49,046	45,572	52,445	57,500	58,900	59,500	60,200	+ 15.1	+ 14.8
Dale	20,828	31,066	52,938	45,300	43,900	43,700	46,200	+ 70.4	- 12.7
Dallas	56,270	56,667	55,296	56,800	56,200	56,000	53,100	- 2.4	- 4.0
DeKalb	45,048	41,417	41,981	48,300	49,100	49,600	50,600	+ 1.4	+ 20.5
Elmore	31,649	30,524	33,535	39,800	39,800	40,700	41,400	+ 9.9	+ 23.5
Escambia	31,443	33,511	34,906	37,100	36,200	35,900	35,700	+ 4.2	+ 2.3
Etowah	93,892	96,980	94,144	95,600	96,000	96,900	98,600	- 2.9	+ 4.7
Fayette	19,388	16,148	16,252	16,700	16,600	16,600	16,800	+ 0.6	+ 3.4
[illegible]anklin	25,705	21,988	23,933	26,200	26,500	26,900	26,900	+ 8.8	+ 12.4

Table D-3 (Continued)

TOTAL POPULATION IN ALABAMA COUNTIES (Continued)
1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978

State and County	1950	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978^{P}	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1978
Geneva	25,899	22,310	21,924	23,500	23,600	23,800	24,200	- 1.7	+ 10.4
Greene	16,482	13,600	10,650	10,400	10,600	10,400	10,500	- 21.7	- 1.4
Hale	20,832	19,537	15,888	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,400	- 18.7	- 3.1
Henry	18,674	15,286	13,254	14,600	15,000	15,200	15,500	- 13.3	+ 16.9
Houston	46,522	50,718	56,574	68,700	69,500	70,100	71,500	+ 11.5	+ 26.4
Jackson	38,998	36,681	39,202	46,200	47,000	48,500	49,800	+ 6.9	+ 27.0
Jefferson	558,928	634,864	644,991	647,000	650,200	652,100	657,200	+ 1.6	+ 1.9
Lamar	16,441	14,271	14,335	15,600	15,600	15,500	15,600	+ 0.4	+ 8.8
Lauderdale	54,179	61,622	68,111	73,200	74,300	75,400	77,100	+ 10.5	+ 13.2
Lawrence	27,128	24,501	27,281	28,100	28,600	28,900	29,500	+ 11.3	+ 8.1
Lee	45,073	49,754	61,268	68,100	68,700	69,400	70,600	+ 23.1	+ 15.2
Limestone	35,766	36,513	41,699	43,300	43,500	43,500	43,800	+ 14.2	+ 5.0
Lowndes	18,018	15,417	12,897	13,300	13,300	13,600	13,800	- 16.3	+ 7.0
Macon	30,561	26,717	24,841	26,000	26,300	26,700	26,800	- 7.0	+ 7.9
Madison	72,903	117,348	186,540	184,000	185,000	186,700	187,200	+ 59.0	+ 0.4
Marengo	29,494	27,098	23,819	23,500	23,700	23,800	23,700	- 12.1	- 0.5
Marion	27,264	21,837	23,788	26,900	26,600	26,900	26,900	+ 8.9	+ 13.1
Marshall	45,090	48,018	54,211	58,900	59,400	60,500	61,700	+ 12.9	+ 13.8
Mobile	231,105	314,301	317,308	335,300	344,300	353,200	361,500	+ 1.0	+ 13.9
Monroe	25,732	22,372	20,883	21,400	21,700	22,100	22,900	- 6.7	+ 9.7
Montgomery	138,965	169,210	167,790	180,700	183,700	184,600	187,700	- 0.8	+ 11.9
Morgan	52,924	60,454	77,306	83,500	83,900	84,700	85,800	+ 27.9	+ 11.0
Perry	20,439	17,358	15,388	13,900	13,600	13,300	13,600	- 11.3	- 11.6
Pickens	24,349	21,862	20,326	21,200	21,100	21,300	21,800	- 7.1	+ 7.3
Pike	30,608	25,987	25,038	26,300	26,300	26,200	26,900	- 3.7	+ 7.4
Randolph	22,513	19,477	18,331	18,600	18,700	18,700	18,900	- 5.9	+ 3.1
Russell	40,364	46,351	45,394	46,400	46,700	46,900	46,600	- 2.1	+ 2.7
St. Clair	26,687	25,388	27,956	33,300	34,200	35,800	36,700	+ 10.1	+ 31.3
Shelby	30,362	32,132	38,037	47,900	49,800	54,200	58,000	+ 18.4	+ 52.5
Sumter	23,610	20,041	16,974	16,500	16,600	16,600	16,800	- 15.3	- 1.0
Talladega	63,639	65,495	65,280	66,700	67,400	68,500	69,200	- 0.3	+ 6.0
Tallapoosa	35,074	35,007	33,840	35,300	35,600	35,900	36,200	- 3.3	+ 7.0

Table D-3 (Continued)

TOTAL POPULATION IN ALABAMA COUNTIES (Continued)
1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978

State and County	1950	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978^p	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1978
Tuscaloosa	94,092	109,047	116,029	122,400	123,800	123,800	126,300	+ 6.4	+ 8.9
Walker	63,769	54,211	56,246	64,100	64,600	65,600	66,300	+ 3.8	+ 17.9
Washington	15,612	15,372	16,241	17,100	16,900	17,000	17,700	+ 5.7	+ 9.0
Wilcox	23,476	18,739	16,303	14,800	14,800	14,700	14,500	- 13.0	- 11.1
Winston	18,250	14,858	16,654	19,400	19,700	20,100	19,800	+ 12.1	+ 18.9

*In 1970, the Alabama Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and their composition were as follows: Birmingham (Jefferson, Shelby, and Walker Counties); Gadsden (Etowah County); Huntsville (Madison and Limestone Counties); Mobile (Mobile and Baldwin Counties); Montgomery (Montgomery and Elmore Counties); and Tuscaloosa (Tuscaloosa County). Additionally, the Columbus, Georgia SMSA included Russell County. In 1971, the Office of Management and Budget established the Florence SMSA, consisting of Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, and in 1973, the Anniston SMSA, consisting of Calhoun County. Also in 1973, several existing SMSAs were expanded: Birmingham, to include St. Clair County; Huntsville, to include Marshall County; and Montgomery, to include Autauga County.

[p] Provisional estimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950-1970, and Current Population Reports, Series P-26, Nos. 76-1, 77-1 and 78-1.

Table D-4

Distribution of the Total Population: 1970

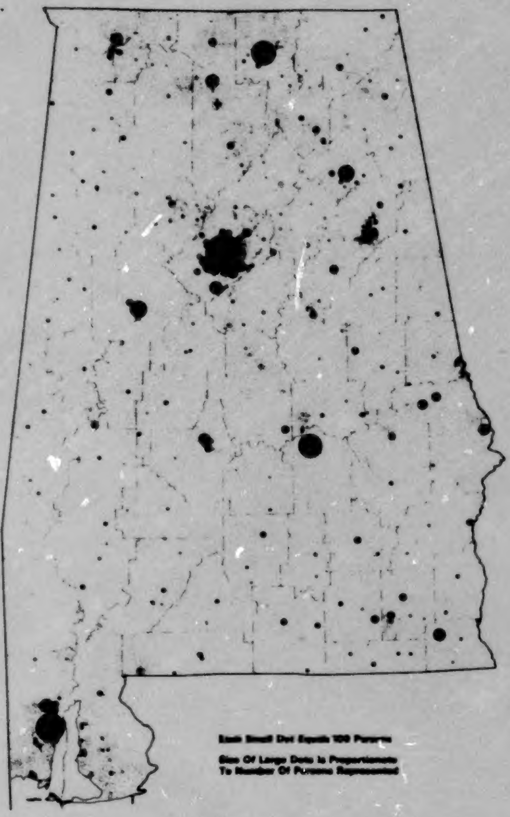
Each Small Dot Equals 100 Persons
Size Of Large Dots Is Proportionate To Number Of Persons Represented

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Table D-5

Population Projections

	1970 (x1,000)	1980 (x1,000)	1990 (x1,000)	2000 (x1,000)	% Change 1970-1990
AUTAUGA	24.5	30.6	39.3	46.0	60
BALDWIN	59.4	76.0	90.3	100.0	52
BARBOUR	22.5	25.2	27.1	28.0	20
BIBB	13.8	14.3	14.8	15.1	7
BLOUNT	26.9	34.6	41.3	44.0	54
BULLOCK	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	- 6
BUTLER	22.0	21.2	19.7	18.7	-10
CALHOUN	103.1	114.5	123.5	129.9	20
CHAMBERS	36.4	36.5	36.9	37.0	1
CHEROKEE	15.6	18.8	20.7	21.5	33
CHILTON	25.2	29.6	33.5	34.5	33
CHOCTAW	16.6	17.3	17.7	18.0	7
CHARKE	26.7	27.8	30.0	31.3	12
CLAY	12.6	13.3	13.8	14.2	10
CLEBURNE	11.0	11.8	12.8	13.4	16
COFFEE	34.9	36.0	37.4	38.1	7
COLBERT	49.5	50.0	54.0	60.0	8
CONECUH	15.6	15.4	15.3	14.9	- 2
COOSA	10.7	11.2	11.5	11.9	7
COVINGTON	34.1	36.0	34.0	34.0	- 1
CRENSHAW	13.2	14.3	14.8	15.0	12
CULLMAN	52.4	61.2	71.8	75.7	37
DALE	52.9	40.5	42.3	43.9	-20
DALLAS	55.3	56.3	54.6	53.7	- 1
DEKALB	42.0	51.3	57.1	59.6	36
ELMORE	33.5	42.4	52.2	55.9	56
ESCAMBIA	34.9	36.8	39.4	40.2	13
ETOWAH	94.1	96.0	98.0	102.0	4
FAYETTE	16.3	16.4	16.7	17.0	2
FRANKLIN	23.9	28.0	32.0	37.7	34
GENEVA	21.9	24.2	25.1	25.5	15
GREENE	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	- 8
HALE	15.9	15.0	14.3	13.9	-10
HENRY	13.3	15.8	16.7	17.6	26
HOUSTON	56.6	73.0	83.7	92.0	48
JACKSON	39.2	51.7	59.0	64.0	51
JEFFERSON*	645.0	662.5	687.5	703.3	7
LAMAR	14.3	15.9	16.6	17.0	16
LAUDERDALE	68.1	76.9	87.2	96.2	28
LAWRENCE	27.3	29.6	32.0	33.2	17
LEE	61.3	73.0	89.1	99.0	45
LIMESTONE	41.7	44.4	50.5	54.1	21
LOWNDES	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.2	7
MACON	24.8	27.0	28.1	29.5	13
MADISON	186.5	195.0	221.4	239.2	19
MARENGO	23.8	23.2	22.1	21.5	- 7
MARION	23.8	28.1	31.5	33.0	32
MARSHALL	54.2	63.2	73.8	78.4	36
MOBILE	317.3	365.3	403.5	420.0	27
MONROE	20.9	22.7	23.1	23.4	11
MONTGOMERY	167.8	190.0	211.8	220.0	26
MORGAN	77.3	87.0	102.4	112.2	45
PERRY	15.4	13.3	13.2	13.0	-16
PICKENS	20.3	21.7	22.6	22.9	11
PIKE	25.0	26.7	28.5	29.3	17
RANDOLPH	18.3	18.8	19.0	19.0	4
RUSSELL	45.4	46.4	46.7	46.9	3
ST. CLAIR*	28.0	36.0	43.5	47.1	55
SHELBY*	38.0	59.2	75.0	84.9	123
SUMTER	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.4	- 7
TALLADEGA	65.3	69.1	71.3	72.3	9
TALLAPOOSA	33.8	36.5	38.4	39.0	14
TUSCALOOSA*	116.0	130.0	148.0	157.3	28
WALKER*	56.2	68.0	80.0	95.6	42
WASHINGTON	16.2	17.3	18.7	19.5	15
WILCOX	16.3	13.8	11.8	10.7	-18
WINSTON	16.7	21.2	24.6	26.8	47
ALABAMA	3,444.2	3,767.3	4,123.6	4,333.0	20

Source: *Standard (BEA-EPA) Population Projections: Alabama Counties.* Office of State Planning and Federal Programs, 3734 Atlanta Highway, Montgomery, Alabama. (205) 832-6400

Table D-6

CHILDREN AS PERCENT TOTAL POPULATION IN ALABAMA, 1970 AND 1978

1970: Children 0-4		1970: Children 5-17		1978: Children 0-4		1978: Children 5-17	
Number (1000s)	Percent of Total Pop.	Number (1000s)	Percent of Total Pop.	Number (1000s)	Percent of Total Pop.	Number (1000s)	Percent of Total Pop.
301	8.7%	933	27.1%	283	7.6%	857	22.9%

Table D-7

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL ALABAMA FAMILIES - 1975
(in 1000s)

Total Number of Families	White		Black		Spanish Origin		Inside SMSA's		Outside SMSAs	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
970	753	77.6	214	22.1	1	.3	542	55.9	428	44.1

Table D-8

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT 1975
(000's)

	Total related children	Living with one or two parents	Living with relative not parent	% not with Parents but other relatives
U.S.	64,610	61,369	3,241	5
South[1]	19,295	17,785	1,510	7.8
Non South[1]	45,315	43,584	1,731	3.8
Alabama	1,135	1,041	94	8.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, _Current Population Reports_, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, Table 3 pg. 23, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

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Table D-9

Urban/Rural Distribution

	1970			1960	
				Urban	
	Urban #	Rural #	Urban %	#	%
AUTAUGA	13,116	11,344	53.6	8,616	35.3
BALDWIN	15,815	43,567	26.6	12,944	28.4
BARBOUR	9,102	13,441	40.4	8,357	33.8
BIBB	0	13,812	0	0	0
BLOUNT	4,390	22,463	16.3	4,136	16.3
BULLOCK	4,324	7,500	36.6	3,704	27.5
BUTLER	8,033	13,974	36.5	6,894	28.1
CALHOUN	66,130	36,962	64.1	53,217	55.5
CHAMBERS	15,892	20,464	43.7	15,914	42.1
CHEROKEE	0	15,606	0	0	0
CHILTON	5,868	19,312	23.3	5,683	22.1
CHOCTAW	0	16,589	0	0	0
CLARKE	9,726	16,998	36.4	8,141	31.6
CLAY	0	12,636	0	0	0
CLEBURNE	2,872	8,124	26.1	0	0
COFFEE	20,225	14,647	58.0	15,731	51.4
COLBERT	28,850	20,782	58.1	26,568	57.1
CONECUH	3,924	11,721	25.1	3,703	20.8
COOSA	0	10,662	0	0	0
COVINGTON	19,286	14,793	56.6	18,809	52.8
CRENSHAW	0	13,188	0	0	0
CULLMAN	12,601	39,844	24.0	10,883	23.9
DALE	32,979	19,959	62.3	9,534	30.7
DALLAS	27,379	27,917	49.5	28,385	50.1
DEKALB	8,436	33,546	20.1	7,029	17.0
ELMORE	7,190	26,345	21.4	6,843	22.4
ESCAMBIA	15,040	19,866	43.1	16,993	50.7
ETOWAH	67,888	26,276	72.1	68,970	71.1
FAYETTE	4,707	11,545	29.0	4,227	26.2
FRANKLIN	7,814	16,119	32.6	6,628	30.1
GENEVA	7,046	14,878	32.1	3,840	17.2
GREENE	2,806	7,845	26.3	2,784	20.5
HALE	3,371	12,517	21.2	3,081	15.8
HENRY	5,541	7,713	41.8	5,174	33.8
HOUSTON	36,733	19,841	64.9	31,440	62.0
JACKSON	12,232	26,970	31.2	9,366	25.5
JEFFERSON	570,402	74,589	88.4	537,240	84.6
LAMAR	0	14,335	0	0	0
LAUDERDALE	34,031	34,080	50.0	31,649	51.4
LAWRENCE	0	27,281	0	0	0
LEE	41,794	19,474	68.2	31,938	64.2
LIMESTONE	14,360	27,339	34.4	9,330	25.6
LOWNDES	0	12,897	0	0	0
MACON	11,028	13,813	44.4	3,561	13.3
MADISON	148,565	39,975	78.8	74,970	63.9
MARENGO	10,348	13,471	43.4	9,893	38.5
MARION	6,241	17,547	26.2	2,907	13.3
MARSHALL	26,304	27,907	48.5	22,459	46.8
MOBILE	260,480	56,828	82.1	270,711	86.1
MONROE	4,846	16,037	23.2	3,632	16.2
MONTGOMERY	138,983	28,807	82.8	142,893	84.4
MORGAN	45,399	31,907	58.7	34,217	58.6
PERRY	4,289	11,099	27.9	3,807	21.9
PICKENS	2,851	17,475	14.0	3,194	14.6
PIKE	14,191	10,847	56.7	12,757	48.1
RANDOLPH	5,251	13,080	28.6	5,288	27.1
RUSSELL	25,281	20,113	55.7	27,630	59.6
ST CLAIR	5,646	22,310	20.2	4,488	17.7
SHELBY	6,398	31,639	16.8	2,778	8.6
SUMTER	3,044	13,930	17.9	2,832	14.6
TALLADEGA	34,748	30,532	53.2	35,483	54.2
TALLAPOOSA	16,610	17,230	49.1	17,843	51.0
TUSCALOOSA	85,875	30,154	74.0	76,815	70.4
WALKER	13,548	42,698	24.1	13,983	25.8
WASHINGTON	0	16,241	0	0	0
WILCOX	0	16,303	0	0	0
WINSTON	4,134	12,520	24.8	3,740	25.2
ALABAMA	2,011,941	1,432,224	58.4	1,791,721	54.8

The urban population consists of all persons living in places (incorporated or unincorporated) of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Source: ***Number of Inhabitants: 1970, 1960***, U. S. Census of Population, Bureau of the Census, Contact: State Planning Division, Alabama Development Office, State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, (205) 832-6400.

Table D-10

Non-White Population

	1970		1977	
	Number	As % of Total	Number	As % of Total
AUTAUGA	6,949	28.4	7,022	24.2
BALDWIN	10,732	18.1	11,797	17.0
BARBOUR	10,409	46.[illegible]	10,749	43.3
BIBB	3,859	27.9	3,852	26.0
BLOUNT	648	2.4	651	2.1
BULLOCK	7,967	67.4	7,731	67.2
BUTLER	8,833	40.1	8,284	39.0
CALHOUN	17,906	17.4	19,138	17.0
CHAMBERS	12,661	34.8	13,125	35.2
CHEROKEE	1,407	9.0	1,620	9.2
CHILTON	3,418	13.6	3,678	13.0
CHOCTAW	7,313	44.1	7,836	43.0
CLARKE	11,716	43.8	11,916	43.0
CLAY	2,058	16.3	2,126	16.1
CLEBURNE	650	5.9	716	6.1
COFFEE	6,019	17.3	6,088	17.0
COLBERT	8,527	17.2	8,450	17.0
CONECUH	6,991	44.7	7,040	46.0
COOSA	3,756	35.2	3,729	33.0
COVINGTON	5,064	14.9	5,321	15.2
CRENSHAW	3,802	28.8	4,087	29.0
CULLMAN	573	1.1	742	1.2
DALE	7,121	13.5	6,907	15.6
DALLAS	28,966	52.4	28,286	50.4
DEKALB	858	2.0	1,241	3.0
ELMORE	9,490	28.3	10,739	26.3
ESCAMBIA	11,158	32.0	11,290	31.2
ETOWAH	13,134	14.0	12,977	13.3
FAYETTE	2,263	13.9	2,488	15.1
FRANKLIN	1,206	5.0	1,315	5.0
GENEVA	2,894	13.2	3,370	14.1
GREENE	8,031	75.4	7,760	75.3
HALE	10,552	66.4	9,664	62.3
HENRY	5,347	40.3	5,768	38.0
HOUSTON	13,505	23.9	15,132	22.0
JACKSON	2,027	5.2	2,361	5.0
JEFFERSON	207,558	32.2	207,583	32.0
LAMAR	1,969	13.7	2,031	13.1
LAUDERDALE	7,245	10.6	7,863	10.3
LAWRENCE	5,120	18.8	5,261	18.1
LEE	17,159	28.0	17,362	25.0
LIMESTONE	7,171	17.2	6,439	15.0
LOWNDES	9,921	76.9	10,136	74.0
MACON	20,296	81.7	21,492	80.2
MADISON	28,736	15.4	32,721	17.5
MARENGO	13,179	55.3	13,063	55.1
MARION	682	2.9	538	2.0
MARSHALL	1,174	2.2	1,189	2.0
MOBILE	103,238	32.5	112,795	32.0
MONROE	9,569	45.8	10,384	47.0
MONTGOMERY	61,120	36.4	65,403	35.4
MORGAN	7,302	9.4	7,847	9.3
PERRY	9,066	58.9	8,567	62.5
PICKENS	8,472	41.7	8,373	40.7
PIKE	8,671	34.6	8,608	33.0
RANDOLPH	4,086	22.3	4,443	24.0
RUSSELL	20,795	45.8	20,600	44.0
ST CLAIR	3,913	14.0	4,530	13.0
SHELBY	6,469	17.0	7,201	14.0
SUMTER	11,250	66.3	10,621	60.0
TALLADEGA	20,100	30.8	22,040	32.0
TALLAPOOSA	9,375	27.7	10,483	29.4
TUSCALOOSA	28,138	24.3	29,718	24.0
WALKER	4,611	8.2	4,902	7.4
WASHINGTON	4,926	30.3	5,283	31.2
WILCOX	11,163	68.5	9,742	66.7
WINSTON	80	0.4	41	2
ALABAMA	910,334	26.4	939,667	25.4

Source: ***General Population Characteristics: 1970, 1977***, U.S. Census of Population, Bureau of the Census and Center for Business and Economic Research, University of Alabama. Contact: State Planning Division, Alabama Development Office, State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama 30130, (205) 832-6400.

Table D-11

Net Migration

	1960-70		1970-78	
	Number	As % of 1960 Pop	Number	As % of 1970 Pop
AUTAUGA	2,684	14.3	2,500	10.3
BALDWIN	3,894	7.9	8,900	15.0
BARBOUR	-4,934	-20.0	1,400	6.4
BIBB	-1,872	-13.7	200	1.6
BLOUNT	-652	-2.6	5,100	18.9
BULLOCK	-3,036	-22.6	-900	-7.4
BUTLER	-5,077	-20.7	-1,400	-6.3
CALHOUN	-5,596	-5.8	3,000	2.9
CHAMBERS	-5,365	-14.2	-800	-2.2
CHEROKEE	-2,110	-12.9	1,800	11.5
CHILTON	-2,341	-10.3	2,400	9.5
CHOCTAW	-3,473	-19.4	-300	-1.8
CLARKE	-3,035	-11.8	-800	-3.1
CLAY	-642	-5.2	300	2.0
CLEBURNE	-902	-6.3	300	2.8
COFFEE	-182	-0.6	-1,300	-3.7
COLBERT	-2,904	-6.2	-1,600	-3.2
CONECUH	-3,755	-21.1	-700	-4.4
COOSA	805	-7.5	100	0.8
COVINGTON	-4,450	-12.5	100	0.4
CRENSHAW	-2,451	-16.4	700	5.0
CULLMAN	2,383	-5.2	4,700	8.9
DALE	13,932	44.8	-15,000	-28.4
DALLAS	-10,621	-18.7	-4,600	-8.0
DEKALB	-3,109	-7.5	5,700	13.7
ELMORE	-812	-2.7	6,000	14.8
ESCAMBIA	-3,449	-10.3	-1,400	-3.9
ETOWAH	-11,994	-12.4	-1,300	-1.3
FAYETTE	-988	-6.1	-100	-0.8
FRANKLIN	-96	-0.4	2,000	8.5
GENEVA	-2,361	-10.6	1,100	5.1
GREENE	-4,638	-34.1	-700	-6.7
HALE	-6,309	-32.3	-1,100	-7.1
HENRY	-3,492	-22.8	1,300	3.6
HOUSTON	-477	-0.9	9,000	15.9
JACKSON	-1,284	-3.5	6,700	17.1
JEFFERSON	-50,641	-8.0	-18,500	-2.9
LAMAR	-808	-5.7	700	5.0
LAUDERDALE	-1,738	-2.8	4,100	6.0
LAWRENCE	-1,416	-5.8	-300	-1.0
LEE	3,522	7.1	3,700	6.0
LIMESTONE	-498	-1.4	-600	-1.4
LOWNDES	-5,180	-33.6	-500	-3.9
MACON	-4,054	-15.2	700	2.9
MADISON	38,241	32.6	-12,900	-6.9
MARENGO	-7,322	-27.0	-1,500	-6.3
MARION	-71	-0.3	2,100	8.7
MARSHALL	-73	-0.2	3,600	6.7
MOBILE	-46,21[illegible]	-14.7	11,800	3.7
MONROE	-4,805	-21.5	-300	-1.3
MONTGOMERY	-21,299	-12.6	6,800	4.1
MORGAN	6,943	11.5	2,100	2.8
PERRY	-3,881	-22.4	-2,800	-18.4
PICKENS	-4,141	-18.9	(z)	-0.2
PIKE	-3,922	-15.1	-100	-0.5
RANDOLPH	-2,650	-13.6	-400	-2.4
RUSSELL	-8,764	-18.9	-1,200	-2.6
ST CLAIR	15	0.1	6,100	21.8
SHELBY	1,838	5.7	13,100	34.3
SUMTER	-5,424	-27.1	-1,300	-7.7
TALLADEGA	-8,463	-12.9	-1,400	-2.1
TALLAPOOSA	-5,121	-14.6	400	1.1
TUSCALOOSA	-6,796	-6.2	400	0.4
WALKER	-3,378	-6.2	6,700	11.8
WASHINGTON	-1,551	-10.1	-300	-2.0
WILCOX	-5,009	-26.7	-2,800	-17.4
WINSTON	505	3.4	2,500	15.1
ALABAMA	-233,072	-7.1	50,000	1.5

(z) Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent.
(-) Indicates out-migration, no sign indicates in-migration.

Source "Components of Population Change by County: 1960 to 1970" Series 25, and "Estimates of the Population of Alabama Counties" Series P-26, No. 78-1, *Current Population Reports*, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Contact: State Planning Division, Alabama Development Office, State Capitol, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, (205) 832-6400.

Table D-12

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

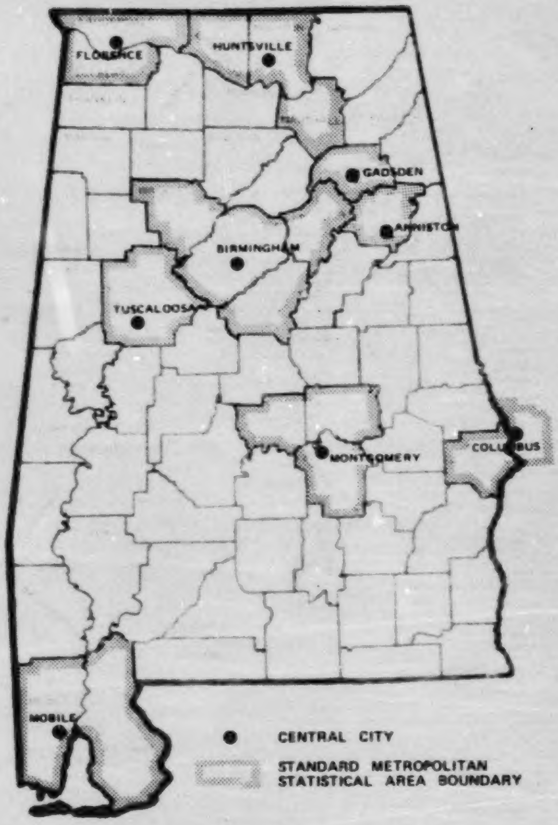

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Table D-13

Total and Per Capita Personal Income in Alabama Counties, 1965, 1970, and 1975

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Area	Total Personal Income: Amount (In millions of dollars)			Total Personal Income: Percent Increase	Per Capita Personal Income: Amount (In dollars)			Per Capita Personal Income: Percent Increase
	1965	1970	1975	1965-75	1965	1970	1975	1965-75
Alabama	6,835.4	10,174.7	16,798.6	145.8	1,905	2,948	4,648	131.2
Autauga	40.7	67.5	118.5	191.2	1,809	2,735	4,143	129.0
Baldwin	103.9	168.8	306.5	195.0	1,905	2,838	4,519	137.2
Barbour	33.4	57.6	91.3	173.4	1,327	2,549	3,650	175.1
Bibb	18.4	29.8	52.2	183.7	1,214	2,150	3,620	198.2
Blount	43.1	62.2	112.2	160.3	1,633	2,310	3,552	117.5
Bullock	14.4	24.2	40.8	183.3	1,057	2,043	3,633	243.7
Butler	30.6	48.2	76.6	150.3	1,288	2,187	3,538	174.7
Calhoun	200.3	313.8	528.4	163.8	2,059	3,038	4,965	141.1
Chambers	67.3	97.5	156.1	131.9	1,817	2,676	4,276	135.3
Cherokee	25.6	39.5	68.7	168.4	1,587	2,525	3,862	143.4
Chilton	37.0	57.9	102.3	176.5	1,485	2,295	3,664	146.7
Choctaw	22.5	31.7	52.4	132.9	1,194	1,909	3,063	156.5
Clarke	40.8	58.1	92.0	125.5	1,498	2,168	3,351	123.7
Clay	19.0	28.6	45.4	138.9	1,545	2,258	3,451	123.4
Cleburne	17.5	26.3	47.9	173.7	1,651	2,386	4,098	148.2
Coffee	59.9	105.5	162.3	171.0	1,934	3,018	4,657	140.8
Colbert	106.4	146.9	236.2	122.0	2,136	2,955	4,718	120.9
Conecuh	20.3	31.0	49.1	141.9	1,172	1,978	3,117	166.0
Coosa	14.7	22.3	37.8	157.1	1,350	2,088	3,408	152.4
Covington	62.4	92.4	142.5	128.4	1,715	2,705	4,077	137.7
Crenshaw	18.2	27.6	47.0	158.2	1,283	2,089	3,390	164.2
Cullman	83.7	134.0	247.9	196.9	1,693	2,550	4,287	153.2
Dale	93.0	201.9	190.2	104.5	2,846	3,807	4,264	49.8
Dallas	97.2	149.7	231.5	138.2	1,693	2,702	4,036	138.4
DeKalb	63.2	96.5	181.4	187.0	1,505	2,295	3,721	147.2
Elmore	52.4	82.3	152.2	190.5	1,570	2,449	3,894	148.0
Escambia	60.1	89.6	147.2	144.9	1,691	2,562	3,936	132.8
Etowah	189.9	271.0	430.3	127.8	2,035	2,873	4,511	121.7
Fayette	23.6	39.6	74.1	214.0	1,366	2,429	4,413	223.1
Franklin	36.8	58.0	100.2	172.3	1,558	2,418	3,810	144.5
Geneva	36.3	58.4	93.6	156.4	1,676	2,659	3,990	138.1
Greene	12.0	18.7	30.2	151.7	839	1,736	2,939	250.3
Hale	20.6	31.6	48.1	133.5	1,077	1,983	3,125	190.2
Henry	21.1	34.3	62.1	194.3	1,426	2,579	4,337	204.1
Houston	104.3	173.1	326.4	212.9	1,918	3,089	4,709	145.5
Jackson	62.0	103.6	192.5	210.5	1,616	2,638	4,156	157.2
Jefferson	1,669.8	2,342.1	3,861.3	131.2	2,626	3,624	5,976	127.6
Lamar	21.0	30.1	53.1	152.9	1,485	2,099	3,368	126.8
Lauderdale	127.8	197.2	325.7	154.9	1,906	2,890	4,432	132.5
Lawrence	35.2	63.8	106.7	203.1	1,298	2,333	3,860	197.4
Lee	92.8	159.5	272.6	193.8	1,678	2,598	3,961	136.1
Limestone	69.1	104.0	173.0	150.4	1,682	2,488	3,977	136.4
Lowndes	16.9	24.7	39.2	132.0	1,116	1,911	3,034	171.9
Macon	38.0	56.1	95.5	151.3	1,553	2,255	3,697	138.1
Madison	477.3	679.2	981.9	105.7	2,636	3,634	5,350	103.0
Marengo	35.4	52.1	79.0	121.2	1,273	2,181	3,370	164.7
Marion	34.9	59.7	97.1	178.2	1,488	2,507	3,562	139.4
Marshall	96.3	147.1	260.2	170.2	1,757	2,709	4,399	150.4
Mobile	714.6	952.6	1,592.0	122.8	2,106	2,996	4,770	126.5
Monroe	31.9	46.1	75.6	137.0	1,426	2,204	3,571	150.4
Montgomery	407.2	588.0	999.3	145.4	2,416	3,497	5,494	127.4
Morgan	156.6	262.2	418.3	167.1	2,134	3,385	5,034	135.9
Perry	19.2	30.2	62.9	121.4	1,081	1,956	3,214	197.3
Pickens	28.7	43.8	71.7	149.8	1,338	2,148	3,426	156.1
Pike	39.3	63.3	107.8	174.3	1,496	2,523	4,059	171.3
Randolph	29.1	42.6	71.6	146.0	1,551	2,321	3,878	150.0
Russell	67.3	101.1	171.0	154.1	1,390	2,223	3,720	167.6
St. Clair	41.4	70.6	129.2	212.1	1,580	2,520	3,882	145.7
Shelby	61.7	102.7	206.9	235.3	1,787	2,695	4,258	138.3
Sumter	20.6	32.5	57.9	181.1	1,093	1,913	3,655	234.4
Talladega	122.5	172.2	267.5	118.4	1,810	2,633	4,051	123.8
Tallapoosa	61.9	91.1	144.3	133.1	1,760	2,688	3,977	126.0
Tuscaloosa	207.3	327.8	577.1	178.4	1,752	2,820	4,658	165.9
Walker	83.8	141.6	272.0	224.6	1,458	2,512	4,108	187.2
Washington	25.0	33.7	54.8	119.2	1,589	2,073	3,216	102.4
Wilcox	26.5	30.8	48.3	82.3	1,443	1,887	3,378	134.1
Winston	24.5	44.5	71.0	189.8	1,605	2,668	3,669	128.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Special tabulations

Note: Data published in Alabama Business by Center for Business and Economic Research, Graduate School of Business, University of Alabama

Table D-14

Personal & Per Capita Income

	1978			1970	
	Total (x$1 Mil.)	Per Capita $	Per Capita % of State	Per Capita $	Per Capita % of State
AUTAUGA	167.8	5,753	91	2,781	94
BALDWIN	453.3	6,136	97	2,864	97
BARBOUR	128.2	5,104	81	2,493	85
BIBB	78.8	5,380	85	2,162	73
BLOUNT	162.7	4,846	77	2,332	79
BULLOCK	58.7	5,021	79	2,090	71
BUTLER	104.6	4,822	76	2,186	74
CALHOUN	683.6	5,860	93	3,054	103
CHAMBERS	218.1	5,803	92	2,680	91
CHEROKEE	93.0	5,144	81	2,617	89
CHILTON	142.5	4,896	77	2,300	78
CHOCTAW	77.1	4,549	72	1,830	62
CLARKE	143.3	5,121	81	2,157	73
CLAY	66.4	4,796	76	2,206	75
CLEBURNE	58.8	4,950	78	2,586	88
COFFEE	236.2	6,596	104	2,997	101
COLBERT	335.7	6,710	106	2,911	99
CONECUH	73.3	4,602	73	1,974	67
COOSA	54.2	4,806	76	2,135	72
COVINGTON	200.3	5,698	90	2,675	91
CRENSHAW	65.3	4,584	72	2,053	70
CULLMAN	349.3	5,802	92	2,514	85
DALE	220.7	4,775	75	3,784	128
DALLAS	275.1	5,177	82	2,675	90
DEKALB	259.3	5,128	81	2,427	82
ELMORE	228.2	5,515	87	2,446	83
ESCAMBIA	205.1	5,741	91	2,452	83
ETOWAH	632.3	6,415	101	2,943	99
FAYETTE	100.2	5,972	94	2,449	83
FRANKLIN	147.8	5,487	87	2,491	85
GENEVA	132.2	5,462	86	2,600	88
GREENE	42.0	4,019	64	1,734	58
HALE	66.0	4,278	68	1,967	67
HENRY	83.9	5,407	85	2,520	86
HOUSTON	459.6	6,432	102	3,020	102
JACKSON	306.5	6,150	97	2,721	92
JEFFERSON	5,270.8	8,020	127	3,649	123
LAMAR	92.6	5,950	94	2,205	75
LAUDERDALE	502.0	6,515	103	2,847	97
LAWRENCE	137.2	4,643	73	2,310	78
LEE	412.3	5,842	92	2,687	91
LIMESTONE	236.0	5,387	85	2,469	84
LOWNDES	61.2	4,448	70	1,905	65
MACON	116.4	4,346	69	2,269	77
MADISON	1,377.6	7,361	116	3,584	121
MARENGO	117.1	4,932	78	2,194	74
MARION	147.6	5,478	87	2,426	82
MARSHALL	367.6	5,956	94	2,678	91
MOBILE	2,299.0	6,361	101	2,956	100
MONROE	125.9	5,492	87	2,251	76
MONTGOMERY	1,384.9	7,379	117	3,471	117
MORGAN	545.4	6,354	100	3,344	113
PERRY	62.2	4,589	73	1,948	66
PICKENS	105.3	4,835	76	2,153	73
PIKE	148.7	5,526	87	2,499	85
RANDOLPH	101.9	5,389	85	2,387	81
RUSSELL	244.4	5,244	83	2,308	78
ST. CLAIR	199.2	5,432	86	2,524	86
SHELBY	348.0	5,998	95	2,690	91
SUMTER	76.7	4,570	72	1,891	64
TALLADEGA	384.4	5,553	88	2,644	90
TALLAPOOSA	209.7	5,785	91	2,687	91
TUSCALOOSA	789.5	6,250	99	2,827	96
WALKER	432.8	6,525	103	2,498	85
WASHINGTON	77.7	4,381	69	2,088	71
WILCOX	63.2	4,346	69	1,833	64
WINSTON	120.6	6,077	96	2,637	89
ALABAMA	23,668.1	6,325	100	2,947	100

Source: *Personal Income by Major Sources 1970-78*, Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Table D-15

Personal Income By Place of Residence: 1978

(x$1,000,000)	Income By Place of Work	Less: Social Insurance Payments	Plus: Residence Adjustment	Plus: Property Income	Plus: Transfer Payments	Equals: Income by Place of Residence
AUTAUGA	83.4	4.9	48.6	13.1	26.6	167.8
BALDWIN	214.1	11.8	103.7	74.7	72.9	453.3
BARBOUR	87.8	4.6	8.5	14.9	21.5	128.2
BIBB	36.8	2.2	22.8	7.5	14.9	78.8
BLOUNT	77.8	3.7	52.9	11.9	23.8	162.7
BULLOCK	42.5	1.8	.3	6.0	11.5	58.7
BUTLER	73.4	4.2	2.3	11.9	21.1	104.6
CALHOUN	605.1	33.9	-67.5	63.7	116.3	683.6
CHAMBERS	168.0	10.0	10.8	17.5	31.8	218.1
CHEROKEE	49.3	2.4	22.9	9.3	13.9	93.0
CHILTON	58.2	3.8	48.7	11.9	27.3	142.5
CHOCTAW	67.2	3.8	-9.0	8.1	14.7	77.1
CLARKE	92.8	5.3	13.3	16.9	25.7	143.3
CLAY	37.6	2.0	12.5	6.5	11.9	66.4
CLEBURNE	27.1	1.5	18.6	5.1	9.5	58.9
COFFEE	140.9	6.5	43.0	21.6	37.2	236.2
COLBERT	439.4	24.3	-161.2	33.3	48.4	335.7
CONECUH	45.8	2.5	8.7	5.5	15.8	73.3
COOSA	22.1	1.3	19.7	4.3	9.4	54.2
COVINGTON	141.6	7.9	1.3	23.1	42.1	200.3
CRENSHAW	34.4	1.9	12.4	6.1	14.3	65.3
CULLMAN	21.4	10.5	58.8	26.4	53.2	349.3
DALE	256.9	14.0	-77.3	17.6	37.5	220.7
DALLAS	206.7	12.4	-7.1	32.6	56.2	275.1
DEKALB	155.3	8.4	50.6	20.4	41.3	259.3
ELMORE	80.6	4.7	91.3	20.8	40.2	228.2
ESCAMBIA	138.6	7.9	13.7	23.1	37.6	205.1
ETOWAH	493.5	28.0	4.9	64.7	97.3	632.3
FAYETTE	75.4	4.1	3.7	9.2	15.9	100.2
FRANKLIN	82.6	4.8	27.3	14.4	28.3	147.8
GENEVA	66.0	3.4	32.9	12.8	24.0	132.2
GREENE	25.7	1.4	3.1	4.6	10.1	42.0
HALE	32.6	1.7	12.5	7.1	15.4	66.0
HENRY	50.5	2.4	11.2	10.0	14.6	83.9
HOUSTON	399.9	22.3	-29.3	52.1	59.1	459.6
JACKSON	299.1	15.8	-36.0	21.1	38.1	306.5
JEFFERSON	4,648.8	263.7	-409.7	607.4	688.0	5,270.8
LAMAR	55.0	3.2	17.9	8.0	14.9	92.6
LAUDERDALE	249.5	14.6	145.1	55.4	66.6	502.0
LAWRENCE	91.9	5.0	18.5	9.2	22.6	137.2
LEE	329.0	17.4	4.8	42.6	53.2	412.3
LIMESTONE	135.0	7.[illegible]	53.6	21.1	33.3	236.0
LOWNDES	40.2	1.4	5.7	5.4	11.2	61.2
MACON	76.6	4.6	5.8	8.5	30.2	116.4
MADISON	1,249.4	72.0	-121.2	142.7	178.7	1,377.6
MARENGO	79.4	4.3	8.4	12.7	20.9	117.1
MARION	116.9	6.7	-.2	11.6	26.0	147.6
MARSHALL	235.0	12.9	50.7	34.1	60.9	367.6
MOBILE	1,805.2	103.5	22.2	254.0	321.1	2,299.0
MONROE	107.7	6.0	-6.0	10.7	19.5	125.9
MONTGOMERY	1,234.6	68.1	-185.9	174.3	210.9	1,384.9
MORGAN	508.5	29.5	-60.8	52.9	74.3	545.4
PERRY	36.1	1.6	7.9	6.1	13.7	62.2
PICKENS	62.1	3.4	16.9	9.7	19.9	105.3
PIKE	104.2	5.3	5.6	16.3	27.8	148.7
RANDOLPH	59.5	3.5	15.2	9.6	21.1	101.9
RUSSELL	115.5	6.8	74.2	17.1	44.4	244.4
ST. CLAIR	80.2	4.6	77.4	16.3	29.9	199.2
SHELBY	205.0	11.5	87.7	26.2	40.6	348.0
SUMTER	57.7	2.9	-2.0	6.3	17.6	76.7
TALLADEGA	274.7	15.7	22.2	33.4	69.9	384.4
TALLAPOOSA	172.8	9.9	-9.6	20.6	35.7	209.7
TUSCALOOSA	631.1	33.9	-13.7	87.3	118.7	789.5
WALKER	245.3	13.8	87.2	34.0	80.1	432.8
WASHINGTON	77.0	4.3	-14.8	6.7	13.0	77.7
WILCOX	55.2	3.0	-10.6	7.2	14.4	63.2
WINSTON	98.6	4.9	-1.1	9.8	18.2	120.6
ALABAMA	18,366.5	1,027.5	286.3	2,466.5	3,576.4	23,668.1

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Source: *Personal Income by Major Source: 1970-78*, Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

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Table D-16

Personal Income By Place of Work:[1] 1978

	Income by Place of Work (x$1,000,000)				
	Farm	Nonfarm			Total
		Private		Government	
		Total	Mfg.		
AUTAUGA	5	70.5	32.4	10.4	83.4
BALDWIN	16.5	182.4	43.1	31.2	214.1
BARBOUR	9.8	62.6	30.5	14.6	87.8
BIBB	.8	27.7	13.6	7.1	35.8
BLOUNT	7.9	46.7	15.6	20.4	77.8
BULLOCK	13.0	20.8	9.3	7.6	42.5
BUTLER	4.9	58.4	29.6	9.6	73.4
CALHOUN	7.5	311.6	127.0	285.0	605.1
CHAMBERS	3.9	151.1	107.8	12.5	168.0
CHEROKEE	8.9	28.7	12.1	10.7	49.3
CHILTON	4.1	41.2	13.8	12.2	58.2
CHOCTAW	2.8	55.9	42.3	8.3	67.2
CLARKE	2.8	73.0	36.5	16.8	92.6
CLAY	4.4	26.2	15.8	6.5	37.6
CLEBURNE	3.0	17.6	10.8	6.3	27.1
COFFEE	27.4	92.5	44.9	20.0	140.9
COLBERT	3.6	341.0	231.0	93.9	439.4
CONECUH	4.9	32.0	11.1	8.5	46.8
COOSA	2.1	15.1	3.0	.8	22.1
COVINGTON	10.0	112.2	43.0	18.6	141.6
CRENSHAW	3.3	22.8	11.5	7.3	34.4
CULLMAN	43.2	148.0	65.0	26.4	21.4
DALE	5.9	95.7	49.5	154.9	256.9
DALLAS	10.2	167.7	64.7	28.6	206.7
DEKALB	13.0	119.0	61.6	20.6	155.3
ELMORE	3.3	56.0	13.1	21.1	80.6
ESCAMBIA	3.8	112.1	46.6	21.8	138.6
ETOWAH	5.7	434.8	238.7	52.2	493.5
FAYETTE	2.8	62.6	31.0	9.7	75.4
FRANKLIN	2.7	65.4	32.1	13.9	82.6
GENEVA	12.2	42.5	15.8	10.2	66.0
GREENE	3.3	14.2	4.0	7.5	25.7
HALE	6.0	17.2	5.5	7.9	32.6
HENRY	9.9	32.0	16.4	7.3	50.5
HOUSTON	12.1	342.9	77.1	43.5	399.9
JACKSON	16.0	17.2	98.7	127.6	299.1
JEFFERSON	13.6	15.8	1,084.6	586.3	4,648.8
LAMAR	3.2	3.5	29.3	7.2	56.0
LAUDERDALE	11.0	12.1	46.6	46.1	249.5
LAWRENCE	6.4	8.7	32.0	2.5	91.9
LEE	1.7	219.8	115.4	106.5	329.0
LIMESTONE	10.7	97.4	12.0	2.1	135.0
LOWNDES	16.6	14.2	5.6	8.1	40.2
MACON	.4	37.2	2.8	37.7	76.6
MADISON	22.5	779.7	302.2	443.3	1,249.4
MARENGO	5.4	58.5	25.1	13.8	79.4
MARION	8.6	98.0	64.0	14.7	118.9
MARSHALL	22.8	185.8	91.8	30.0	235.0
MOBILE	116.1	1,544.9	456.0	235.7	1,805.2
MONROE	7.3	89.5	37.4	10.3	107.7
MONTGOMERY	10.7	851.3	150.6	369.4	1,234.6
MORGAN	7.9	416.8	215.4	82.7	508.5
PERRY	10.5	16.7	2.6	.8	36.1
PICKENS	6.7	44.9	21.6	9.3	62.1
PIKE	9.4	63.9	22.8	29.9	104.2
RANDOLPH	4.3	44.3	19.9	10.5	59.5
RUSSELL	3.5	86.3	34.3	25.0	115.5
ST. CLAIR	6.3	60.5	28.3	12.6	80.2
SHELBY	1.9	173.7	12.5	28.4	206.0
SUMTER	9.0	35.4	6.3	12.6	57.7
TALLADEGA	6.7	225.0	132.7	42.4	274.7
TALLAPOOSA	7.8	144.1	94.2	20.5	172.8
TUSCALOOSA	1.5	427.8	148.4	201.0	631.1
WALKER	.1	215.4	31.2	29.0	245.3
WASHINGTON	3.6	66.4	44.1	6.8	77.0
WILCOX	4.3	40.9	29.5	9.4	55.2
WINSTON	9.6	76.1	49.0	12.4	98.6
ALABAMA	537.8	14,099.4	5,153.7	3,651.3	18,366.5

[1] Income shown in county where job located, not where worker lives.

D - Withheld to avoid disclosure. (-) - Loss

Source: *Personal Income by Major Source: 1970-78*, Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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Table D-17

Median Family Income

	Median Income[1]		Percent of Families[2] with income less than	
	1970 $	1960 $	Poverty 1970	$3,000 1960
AUTAUGA	7,530	3,170	19.6	48.2
BALDWIN	7,338	3,835	17.9	39.0
BARBOUR	5,133	2,174	35.9	62.1
BIBB	5,569	2,753	29.8	54.4
BLOUNT	6,170	3,076	22.2	48.9
BULLOCK	3,737	1,567	46.7	69.4
BUTLER	5,331	2,392	31.1	58.1
CALHOUN	7,401	4,413	16.6	30.1
CHAMBERS	7,106	4,033	19.9	37.6
CHEROKEE	6,137	3,062	21.1	48.1
CHILTON	5,691	2,853	24.8	52.6
CHOCTAW	5,319	2,397	35.4	59.9
CLARKE	5,900	2,766	29.8	54.1
CLAY	5,756	2,774	28.8	54.0
CLEBURNE	6,448	2,856	22.3	52.4
COFFEE	6,776	3,032	19.9	49.6
COLBERT	7,735	4,700	18.7	31.4
CONECUH	4,729	2,124	35.5	63.3
COOSA	6,238	2,923	23.6	51.5
COVINGTON	5,930	3,166	24.5	47.8
CRENSHAW	4,527	1,914	38.3	69.5
CULLMAN	6,207	2,772	21.3	54.1
DALE	7,401	3,833	14.8	40.3
DALLAS	5,828	2,846	31.5	52.0
DEKALB	5,316	2,565	29.4	57.0
ELMORE	6,891	3,273	21.9	48.4
ESCAMBIA	6,321	3,398	25.1	46.1
ETOWAH	7,645	4,387	17.4	31.8
FAYETTE	5,501	2,673	24.6	54.7
FRANKLIN	6,049	2,904	23.5	51.4
GENEVA	5,787	2,521	25.4	58.1
GREENE	3,034	1,404	53.6	74.0
HALE	3,852	1,703	44.7	69.9
HENRY	5,139	2,084	31.6	63.8
HOUSTON	7,376	3,344	19.9	45.8
JACKSON	6,372	2,773	22.1	53.4
JEFFERSON	8,562	5,103	14.5	25.8
LAMAR	5,247	2,922	34.4	51.4
LAUDERDALE	7,608	4,347	18.8	35.5
LAWRENCE	6,083	2,376	27.3	58.3
LEE	7,593	3,974	17.9	38.2
LIMESTONE	6,820	2,988	21.7	50.2
LOWNDES	3,823	1,387	50.5	72.1
MACON	5,058	2,428	37.4	56.9
MADISON	10,439	5,426	11.6	27.1
MARENGO	4,309	2,227	20.2	60.6
MARION	5,964	2,562	22.5	56.8
MARSHALL	6,596	3,389	20.8	44.8
MOBILE	7,811	5,132	18.7	25.4
MONROE	5,442	2,481	34.3	57.9
MONTGOMERY	8,220	4,777	18.7	31.1
MORGAN	8,360	4,289	16.2	35.9
PERRY	4,258	1,675	41.1	68.2
PICKENS	5,293	2,548	32.5	56.6
PIKE	5,644	2,342	29.8	60.1
RANDOLPH	5,800	2,819	27.4	52.7
RUSSELL	5,996	3,325	28.2	45.3
ST. CLAIR	6,461	3,496	21.8	42.6
SHELBY	7,156	3,706	18.7	41.4
SUMTER	3,938	1,564	44.9	72.3
TALLADEGA	7,071	3,832	20.8	38.6
TALLAPOOSA	6,591	3,747	20.3	40.0
TUSCALOOSA	7,435	4,274	19.9	35.7
WALKER	6,317	3,502	23.6	44.0
WASHINGTON	6,041	2,907	31.5	51.7
WILCOX	3,917	1,550	46.4	74.1
WINSTON	6,268	2,817	22.7	53.8
ALABAMA	7,266	3,937	20.7	39.1

[1] The median is the midpoint. Example - in Jackson County 1970, half the families had an income less than $6,372 and half had an income greater than $6,372.

[2] The 1970 poverty level varied by size of family, head of household and urban-rural residence. In the Sixties, $3,000 was extensively used as the poverty level.

Source: *General Social & Economic Characteristics*, U. S. Census of Population, 1960, 1970, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233

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Table D-18

Median Incomes in Alabama by Sex for 1975

Industry

	Median Income	
	Women	Men
TOTAL	4,194	8,281
Agriculture, For., & Fisheries	N/A	2,739
Manufacturing	4,926	8,395
Durable Goods	6,155	8,139
Nondurable Goods	4,610	8,833
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	N/A	10,411
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,270	7,079
Service Industries	4,517	9,980
All Other Industries	N/A	6,973

Table D-19

Occupation

	Median Income	
	Women	Men
TOTAL	$4,194	$ 8,281
White-Collar Workers	5,420	11,770
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	7,326	12,837
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm	6,221	13,838
Sales Workers	1,818	10,038
Clerical & Kindred Workers	5,547	7,538
Blue Collar Workers	4,136	7,268
Operatives, Incl.-Transport	4,106	7,163
Crafts and Kindred	—	9,484
Service Wrokers	1,844	4,067

Source: Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States, Bureau of the Census; Detailed Characteristics, Alabama, (1970) Bureau of the Census.

Table D-20

MEDIAN INCOME DATA BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD OR OLDER IN ALABAMA, 1975

	Female Median Income	Male Median Income
TOTAL	2,922	7,420
Educational Attainment		
25 years and over	3,297	8,890
Elementary: Total	1,852	4,731
8 years	2,243	8,161
High School: Total	3,959	9,664
4 years	4,915	10,799
College: Total	6,688	13,653
4 years or more	8,191	14,853

Source: Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States, Bureau of the Census; Detailed Characteristics, Alabama, (1970) Bureau of the Census.

Table D-21

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL ALABAMA FAMILIES - 1975

White Below Poverty Level		White Median Income	White Mean Income	Black Below Poverty Level		Black Median Income	Black Mean Income
Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
61	8.0	13,061	14,848	65	30.3	7,639	9,037

Table D-22

ALABAMA FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 - 1975
(in 1000s)

Total Number Families With Children Under 18	Average Number Children per Family	Average Number Children in Families Below Poverty Level	Number Families Below Poverty	Number Below 75% Poverty Level	Median Income	Mean Income
558	2.03	2.63	81	53	12,373	13,956

Table D-23

RELATED CHILDREN IN ALABAMA LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL: 1975
(Number in Thousands)

Total Number of Children		Number in Poverty		Poverty Rate	
Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17
276	859	73	136	26.5	15.9

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Table D-24

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, FOR ALABAMA: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, AGE, OCCUPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	UNDER $2,000	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME: VALUE (DOLS.)	MEDIAN INCOME: STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME: VALUE (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME: STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
ALABAMA																
FAMILIES																
TOTAL	970	32	85	84	96	99	98	132	151	99	87	6	11 785	267	13 558	300
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	542	15	34	38	54	51	52	72	93	66	64	6	13 097	418	15 306	468
IN CENTRAL CITIES	276	9	18	13	33	18	27	34	50	32	36	3	13 651	618	15 376	561
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	267	6	17	20	21	33	24	37	44	34	27	3	12 695	441	15 235	754
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	428	17	51	51	42	47	47	60	57	32	23	-	10 262	409	11 346	308
TENURE[1]																
OWNER OCCUPIED	726	11	46	55	61	67	69	104	134	92	81	5	13 328	328	15 173	369
RENTER OCCUPIED	214	19	36	23	31	27	29	23	15	6	5	1	7 963	429	8 770	361
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	753	14	52	53	64	77	74	110	131	89	82	6	13 061	295	14 848	340
BLACK	214	18	34	31	30	20	24	21	20	9	5	-	7 639	359	9 037	382
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF FAMILY																
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	799	9	52	55	74	83	83	118	141	93	85	6	12 918	272	14 834	341
WIFE IN PAID LABOR FORCE	375	1	7	13	28	33	36	61	77	61	57	1	15 504	463	17 215	527
WIFE NOT IN PD.LAB. FORCE	424	8	45	42	46	51	48	57	64	31	28	4	10 846	367	12 727	425
MALE HEAD, NO WIFE PRESENT	25	3	4	1	4	2	3	4	2	1	1	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	146	20	30	28	18	13	12	10	8	6	1	-	5 662	330	7 314	423
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS	64	7	7	5	8	12	11	6	7	1	-	-	9 179	583	8 707	931
25 TO 34 YEARS	216	5	9	13	26	20	26	34	52	20	11	-	12 649	447	13 084	379
35 TO 44 YEARS	185	5	11	7	12	14	24	34	25	27	26	1	13 761	593	15 454	572
45 TO 54 YEARS	192	4	7	12	11	21	17	27	38	27	27	-	14 668	590	15 946	562
55 TO 64 YEARS	173	7	17	17	19	16	16	22	20	18	17	4	11 253	749	15 001	1 177
65 YEARS AND OVER	140	4	35	32	21	16	4	9	7	6	6	1	5 991	516	8 960	622
SIZE OF FAMILY																
2 PERSONS	366	18	54	49	47	32	34	43	42	23	21	4	9 155	500	11 682	595
3 PERSONS	222	4	17	18	20	28	24	32	38	24	17	-	12 038	521	13 346	463
4 PERSONS	177	6	6	7	12	13	13	28	40	26	26	1	15 372	582	16 400	630
5 PERSONS	117	3	3	4	10	12	15	22	21	15	12	1	13 398	482	15 206	761
6 PERSONS OR MORE	87	2	5	7	7	14	14	8	9	11	11	-	11 259	584	13 998	878
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.41	(B)	2.80	2.98	3.16	3.61	3.62	3.43	3.54	3.79	3.76	(B)	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD																
NO RELATED CHILDREN	411	11	50	48	50	38	32	54	53	39	32	4	10 467	451	13 019	549
WITH RELATED CHILDREN	558	21	35	37	47	61	66	78	98	60	55	1	12 373	297	13 956	327
CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	460	15	29	33	38	46	55	65	73	53	52	1	12 563	356	14 381	376
1 CHILD	232	7	17	14	18	25	25	32	41	25	26	1	12 793	588	14 575	554
2 CHILDREN	162	6	11	11	13	11	17	22	33	20	17	-	12 970	614	14 494	603
3 CHILDREN	99	5	2	7	8	15	12	17	19	9	5	-	12 062	675	12 884	625
4 CHILDREN OR MORE	66	3	5	5	8	10	12	6	5	6	7	-	10 395	566	12 055	749
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN	2.03	(B)	(B)	(B)	2.14	2.22	2.23	1.95	1.87	1.93	1.86	(B)	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF EARNERS[3]																
NO EARNERS	128	21	43	26	17	6	3	6	3	2	1	-	3 971	214	5 296	336
1 EARNER	337	9	34	42	44	44	44	42	43	18	13	2	9 726	302	11 076	395
2 EARNERS	391	2	7	14	30	35	44	72	85	56	43	3	14 591	383	16 371	517
3 EARNERS OR MORE	103	-	1	1	3	13	5	11	16	23	28	1	20 052	425	20 944	937
MEAN NUMBER OF EARNERS	1.56	(B)	0.60	0.92	1.22	1.64	1.57	1.73	1.84	2.18	2.36	(B)	...	...	...	...
OCCUPATION																
EMPLOYED	720	9	29	44	60	74	82	116	134	86	80	5	13 397	292	15 305	356
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	271	4	3	12	12	17	22	35	57	45	59	5	17 103	537	19 734	785
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	375	3	17	18	39	51	53	73	65	40	17	-	12 251	316	13 071	280
SERVICE WORKERS	55	2	8	12	7	4	4	8	9	1	1	-	7 903	846	9 671	723
FARM WORKERS	19	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[4]																
WORKED	765	9	33	49	70	81	86	120	137	92	82	6	13 188	279	15 172	349
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	712	6	22	39	62	70	84	116	135	92	80	5	13 691	275	15 700	365
50 TO 52 WEEKS	548	3	6	24	35	45	60	96	116	84	73	4	15 134	334	17 045	427
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	53	3	11	10	8	10	2	4	2	-	2	1	6 847	915	8 067	849
DID NOT WORK	194	23	52	35	26	17	11	11	10	7	3	-	4 956	360	7 043	363
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
25 YEARS AND OVER	906	26	78	80	88	87	88	126	143	98	87	6	12 148	280	13 900	318
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	265	17	53	41	35	35	21	30	25	10	3	-	7 515	404	8 740	310
8 YEARS	59	1	10	10	5	7	9	8	8	2	1	-	9 550	829	10 065	655
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	430	11	23	32	45	39	53	73	71	43	37	3	12 458	357	13 848	370
4 YEARS	272	5	10	18	20	22	31	49	51	34	30	2	13 661	376	15 115	450
COLLEGE: TOTAL	211	2	2	6	8	13	13	23	48	45	47	3	18 433	789	20 509	928
4 YEARS OR MORE	116	2	1	3	3	4	7	11	27	26	31	2	20 173	847	22 183	1 477

[1] EXCLUDES OCCUPIERS WHO PAID NO CASH RENT. [2] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[3] EXCLUDES ALL MEMBERS WHO ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES. [4] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.

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Table D-24 (cont.)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, FOR ALABAMA: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, AGE, OCCUPATION, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	UNDER $2,000	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 TO $49,999	$50,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME		MEAN INCOME	
													VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
ALABAMA--CON.																
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																
TOTAL	275	67	87	46	24	17	12	13	7	2	1	1	3 157	356	5 067	451
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS .	157	27	45	33	14	11	10	10	5	2	1	-	4 350	390	5 626	432
IN CENTRAL CITIES	87	8	23	21	8	7	8	5	4	1	1	-	5 183	453	6 459	624
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES. .	71	19	22	12	6	4	2	6	1	1	-	-	2 880	546	4 605	557
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS.	118	40	41	13	10	6	2	3	2	-	-	1	2 599	184	4 321	876
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	197	42	55	35	22	15	9	11	6	2	1	1	4 078	420	5 733	603
BLACK	76	25	32	11	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	2 498	177	3 267	367
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SEX																
MALE.	99	14	23	18	11	11	6	11	4	2	1	-	5 564	495	6 739	605
FEMALE.	176	53	64	28	13	6	6	2	3	-	-	1	2 703	199	4 123	604
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS.	19	8	7	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	41	3	5	9	8	4	5	6	1	-	-	-	6 897	348	7 193	683
35 TO 54 YEARS.	47	7	7	9	4	6	3	6	3	2	1	-	6 163	1 550	7 946	1 103
55 TO 64 YEARS.	53	18	18	8	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2 545	240	3 581	459
65 YEARS AND OVER	115	34	51	18	3	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	2 597	150	3 965	877
EARNER STATUS[3]																
EARNERS	139	14	27	33	21	13	10	12	6	2	1	1	5 721	430	7 322	811
NONEARNERS.	134	52	60	13	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	2 296	126	2 686	217
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[4]																
WORKED.	136	14	26	32	21	13	10	12	6	2	1	-	5 759	459	6 853	470
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS.	109	3	20	27	19	12	9	11	6	2	1	-	6 515	565	7 654	531
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS .	72	-	6	17	17	8	8	8	6	2	1	-	7 520	651	8 865	701
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS.	27	11	6	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
DID NOT WORK.	137	53	61	14	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	2 312	126	3 256	735

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[3] EXCLUDES ALL MEMBERS WHO ARE IN THE ARMED FORCES.
[4] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.

Table D-25

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR ALABAMA: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME														
		TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME		MEAN INCOME	
													VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
ALABAMA																
MALE																
TOTAL	1 308	1 173	186	163	145	122	131	108	133	105	43	38	7 420	388	8 858	273
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS .	754	662	89	75	77	65	71	63	86	73	33	31	8 686	398	10 091	421
IN CENTRAL CITIES	395	350	49	42	44	33	31	37	44	32	19	18	8 344	643	9 840	537
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES. .	359	312	39	32	33	33	40	26	41	41	13	13	9 006	494	10 372	659
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS.	554	512	97	89	68	56	60	44	47	32	10	8	6 077	365	7 263	289
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	971	896	118	105	92	91	99	95	118	98	41	38	8 918	344	9 961	337
BLACK	332	279	67	58	51	31	31	12	15	6	1	-	4 496	423	5 226	274
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILY RELATIONSHIP																
IN FAMILIES	1 209	1 074	172	140	127	111	120	102	122	101	41	38	7 713	387	9 054	291
HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	799	796	44	80	87	95	105	96	113	98	41	37	9 746	243	10 991	269
MALE HEAD, NO WIFE PRESENT	25	23	4	3	6	3	2	1	2	2	-	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER RELATIVE.	386	256	125	58	35	13	13	5	7	1	-	-	2 084	214	3 144	226
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	99	99	14	23	18	11	11	6	11	4	2	1	5 564	518	6 739	626

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

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Table D-25 (cont.)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR ALABAMA: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME														
		TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME		MEAN INCOME	
													VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	VALUE (DOLS.)	STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
ALABAMA--CON.																
MALE--CONTINUED																
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS	358	233	112	39	27	21	17	12	5	-	-	-	2 128	249	3 473	251
25 TO 34 YEARS	270	266	12	25	29	38	37	38	46	35	3	4	9 464	590	9 710	352
35 TO 44 YEARS	179	175	4	11	11	18	30	20	31	23	17	9	11 129	769	12 410	612
45 TO 54 YEARS	192	192	14	12	20	17	24	21	30	31	10	12	10 691	667	11 698	621
55 TO 64 YEARS	168	166	14	26	30	18	16	13	15	14	11	9	7 356	845	10 886	1 225
65 YEARS AND OVER	142	142	30	50	27	10	6	4	6	2	1	4	3 617	297	5 502	598
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
25 YEARS AND OVER	950	940	73	124	117	101	114	96	126	105	43	38	8 890	293	10 192	316
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	292	286	46	75	58	32	33	15	15	10	1	-	4 731	325	5 681	269
8 YEARS	56	54	4	10	7	6	13	8	4	2	1	-	8 161	1 194	7 645	654
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	426	422	19	41	43	52	64	58	65	48	16	14	9 664	408	10 456	368
4 YEARS	270	268	8	22	19	25	40	41	52	36	13	11	10 799	408	11 964	460
COLLEGE: TOTAL	233	233	8	8	16	16	17	23	48	48	25	24	13 653	717	15 191	676
4 YEARS OR MORE	130	130	5	3	6	5	7	15	26	29	15	19	14 853	680	16 946	1 333
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[1]																
TOTAL	1 295	1 161	185	163	145	120	127	105	132	104	43	37	7 328	382	8 818	274
WORKED	949	948	117	83	110	110	120	101	128	102	40	37	8 894	277	9 951	316
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	838	838	62	57	94	105	117	101	126	101	39	36	9 700	289	10 823	336
40 WEEKS OR MORE	685	685	8	23	74	90	107	97	118	97	37	35	10 754	271	12 130	348
50 TO 52 WEEKS	598	598	8	14	60	74	88	86	110	91	36	33	11 170	345	12 574	405
39 WEEKS OR LESS	153	153	53	35	20	15	11	4	8	4	2	1	3 257	434	4 975	610
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	111	110	56	26	16	5	3	-	2	1	1	1	1 970	380	3 329	564
40 WEEKS OR MORE	51	51	14	17	9	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	3 330	561	5 013	1 197
50 TO 52 WEEKS	39	39	11	15	5	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	3 184	512	5 168	1 382
39 WEEKS OR LESS	60	60	41	9	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1 082	204	1 897	330
PART-YEAR WORKERS	312	311	99	54	46	33	31	15	17	11	4	3	4 114	402	5 505	389
MAIN REASONS FOR PART-YEAR WORK:																
LOOKING FOR WORK	124	124	15	24	20	21	18	9	8	6	1	2	6 217	535	7 279	740
ILL OR DISABLED	31	31	4	7	10	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
GOING TO SCHOOL	89	89	67	12	4	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	981	159	1 819	307
ALL OTHER REASONS	68	68	14	11	12	8	10	4	6	5	1	-	5 754	740	6 585	642
DID NOT WORK	346	212	68	80	35	10	6	5	4	1	3	-	2 729	210	3 758	245
MAIN REASON NOT WORKING:																
ILL OR DISABLED	89	81	28	32	12	2	4	1	-	-	2	-	2 566	264	3 581	443
GOING TO SCHOOL	130	25	16	5	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETIRED	92	91	18	37	17	8	[illegible]	2	4	1	1	-	3 277	440	4 363	404
ALL OTHER REASONS	35	15	5	6	3	-	[illegible]	1	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[1] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	949	948	147	94	101	116	109	108	120	89	36	29	8 281	289	9 090	283
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS	312	312	26	13	19	31	27	50	48	44	29	25	11 770	477	13 097	645
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	104	104	4	4	7	10	7	14	17	23	11	6	12 837	951	13 471	1 093
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	107	107	4	5	4	5	6	20	17	19	15	13	13 838	973	15 250	1 096
SALES WORKERS	58	58	12	2	4	7	5	9	8	4	3	4	10 038	946	11 954	1 84[illegible]
CLERICAL & KIND. WORKERS	43	43	7	3	4	9	4	7	5	4	-	-	7 538	1 280	7 894	746
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	543	542	88	64	70	76	77	56	65	38	5	3	7 288	350	7 474	244
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	226	226	20	18	16	28	41	31	41	28	2	1	9 484	453	9 318	371
OPERATIVES, INCL TRANSPORT	189	189	20	22	32	35	30	19	19	8	2	2	7 163	444	7 544	382
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	128	128	48	25	22	13	6	7	4	2	1	-	3 029	552	4 118	356
SERVICE WORKERS	68	68	22	12	11	7	8	2	7	-	-	-	4 067	1 088	4 864	547
FARM WORKERS	26	26	10	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[1] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	949	948	147	94	101	116	109	108	120	89	36	29	8 281	289	9 090	283
AGR., FORESTRY & FISHERIES	38	38	17	7	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	2 739	1 098	5 027	1 155
MANUFACTURING	284	284	24	27	40	40	40	38	42	26	4	3	8 395	336	8 940	427
DURABLE GOODS	172	172	16	15	27	25	26	17	23	19	2	1	8 139	457	8 836	593
NONDURABLE GOODS	112	112	8	11	13	15	14	22	19	7	2	1	8 833	891	9 099	965
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & OTHER PUB. UTIL	67	67	7	2	7	8	6	12	10	10	3	2	10 411	618	10 505	849
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	162	161	31	19	19	21	17	17	12	11	7	8	7 079	694	8 800	807
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	267	267	46	20	20	26	23	28	46	29	18	13	9 980	619	10 411	626
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	130	130	23	19	14	16	23	11	9	11	3	2	6 973	850	7 530	552
FEMALE																
TOTAL	1 448	1 036	392	222	166	118	62	36	22	13	1	4	2 922	184	4 167	179
TYPE OF RESIDENCE																
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	814	579	198	120	100	67	39	26	17	9	1	2	3 465	263	4 478	224
IN CENTRAL CITIES	423	306	97	63	61	33	19	18	9	6	1	-	3 776	313	4 530	239
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	391	273	101	57	39	34	20	8	7	3	1	2	3 132	363	4 419	393
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	634	457	194	102	67	51	23	10	5	4	-	2	2 460	180	3 773	288

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[1] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIAN PERSONS.

Table D-25 (cont.)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975, BY SEX, FOR ALABAMA: SIE-Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER AS OF SPRING 1976. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL	WITH INCOME														
		TOTAL	$1 TO $1,999 OR LOSS	$2,000 TO $3,999	$4,000 TO $5,999	$6,000 TO $7,999	$8,000 TO $9,999	$10,000 TO $11,999	$12,000 TO $14,999	$15,000 TO $19,999	$20,000 TO $24,999	$25,000 AND OVER	MEDIAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEDIAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME VALUE (DOLS.)	MEAN INCOME STANDARD ERROR (DOLS.)
ALABAMA--CON.																
FEMALE--CONTINUED																
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN																
WHITE	1 082	768	268	152	128	101	55	29	20	11	1	3	3 335	229	4 500	225
BLACK	362	246	123	69	37	17	7	7	2	2	-	1	2 181	163	3 207	245
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILY RELATIONSHIP																
IN FAMILIES	1 272	865	344	158	138	105	56	30	19	11	1	3	3 059	224	4 153	173
WIFE IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	799	539	198	81	97	78	44	18	13	7	1	2	3 793	285	4 516	235
FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT.	146	143	42	38	26	12	8	9	4	3	-	1	3 274	489	4 713	430
OTHER RELATIVE.	327	183	109	39	15	15	4	4	2	1	-	-	1 678	201	2 499	238
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	176	171	48	69	28	12	6	6	2	3	-	1	2 690	195	4 239	639
AGE																
14 TO 24 YEARS.	365	208	118	32	31	20	3	3	1	1	-	-	1 594	217	2 613	207
25 TO 34 YEARS.	261	186	47	33	45	29	14	10	5	2	-	1	4 742	393	4 992	312
35 TO 44 YEARS.	191	135	28	20	25	26	21	7	3	3	1	1	5 607	433	5 763	413
45 TO 54 YEARS.	225	158	38	30	34	22	14	9	8	2	-	1	4 511	320	5 493	589
55 TO 64 YEARS.	177	134	60	30	14	13	4	5	3	3	-	-	2 333	328	3 679	381
65 YEARS AND OVER	228	216	100	77	18	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	2 094	99	3 280	533
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT																
25 YEARS AND OVER . .	1 082	829	274	190	136	98	59	38	21	13	1	4	3 297	191	4 556	215
ELEMENTARY: TOTAL	280	222	123	71	15	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	1 852	100	2 209	174
8 YEARS	74	55	23	20	7	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2 243	200	2 926	336
HIGH SCHOOL: TOTAL	600	439	125	96	94	62	27	14	11	8	1	1	3 959	254	4 601	211
4 YEARS	377	280	51	52	64	48	25	12	9	7	-	1	4 915	298	5 340	288
COLLEGE: TOTAL	202	168	26	23	27	26	31	19	9	5	1	2	6 488	575	7 545	821
4 YEARS OR MORE	99	67	11	11	9	11	22	10	8	3	1	1	8 191	760	9 001	1 484
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[2]																
TOTAL	1 448	1 036	352	222	166	118	62	36	22	13	1	4	2 922	184	4 167	179
WORKED.	683	678	176	115	151	108	56	33	21	13	1	3	4 607	184	5 129	209
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS	511	509	69	76	137	104	54	32	20	13	1	3	5 584	190	6 119	252
40 WEEKS OR MORE. . .	349	346	7	34	107	93	42	29	18	12	1	3	6 437	181	7 347	324
50 TO 52 WEEKS. . .	298	296	5	27	87	80	38	27	17	12	1	2	6 572	191	7 515	352
39 WEEKS OR LESS. . .	163	163	62	41	30	11	12	3	2	1	-	-	2 600	348	3 507	763
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS	172	169	107	40	14	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	1 414	179	2 153	217
40 WEEKS OR MORE. . .	73	71	30	24	8	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	2 429	365	3 110	405
50 TO 52 WEEKS. . .	55	53	23	20	7	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2 356	409	2 991	459
39 WEEKS OR LESS. . .	99	98	77	13	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	878	99	1 462	184
PART-YEAR WORKERS	331	330	148	69	57	28	18	5	4	1	-	1	2 401	271	3 334	216
MAIN REASONS FOR PART-YEAR WORK:																
LOOKING FOR WORK. . .	84	84	23	19	24	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	3 991	474	3 874	281
ILL OR DISABLED . . .	24	24	3	10	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
GOING TO SCHOOL . . .	55	55	38	9	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1 021	194	1 824	335
KEEPING HOUSE	148	148	76	28	20	9	7	4	2	1	-	1	1 883	405	3 230	391
ALL OTHER REASONS . .	20	20	8	2	5	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
DID NOT WORK.	764	358	216	107	15	9	6	3	1	1	-	1	1 742	73	2 341	305
MAIN REASON NOT WORKING:																
ILL OR DISABLED	112	92	54	32	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 816	126	1 978	158
GOING TO SCHOOL	156	29	25	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
KEEPING HOUSE	362	129	90	30	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1 517	128	2 301	797
RETIRED	96	90	34	37	6	6	4	2	1	1	-	-	2 269	133	3 275	328
ALL OTHER REASONS . . .	38	18	13	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[2] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	683	678	209	115	141	103	50	34	16	6	1	2	4 194	193	4 615	195
WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS. . . .	379	375	88	49	71	69	44	31	15	6	1	2	5 420	305	5 716	308
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	97	97	21	7	12	13	21	14	7	1	-	1	7 326	826	8 699	524
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM . .	41	40	5	5	10	4	6	4	4	1	-	1	6 221	1 259	8 370	2 000
SALES WORKERS	47	47	26	8	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1 818	340	2 513	361
CLERICAL & KIND. WORKERS.	195	192	36	30	41	49	14	13	4	4	1	-	5 547	304	5 446	289
BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS	153	153	43	31	45	28	3	2	1	-	1	-	4 136	311	4 053	251
OPERATIVES, INCL TRANSPORT	133	133	36	28	40	23	2	2	1	-	1	-	4 106	319	4 078	273
SERVICE WORKERS[3].	146	146	76	34	25	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	1 844	349	2 465	22.
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS.	15	15	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . .	48	48	32	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 123	308	1 752	278
FARM WORKERS.	4	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
INDUSTRY GROUP OF LONGEST JOB[2] (TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS)																
TOTAL	683	678	209	115	141	103	50	34	16	6	1	2	4 194	193	4 615	195
AGR., FORESTRY & FISHERIES.	8	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING	157	157	30	26	49	36	7	5	3	-	1	-	4 926	285	4 927	268
DURABLE GOODS	38	38	4	4	9	13	4	1	1	-	1	-	6 155	575	6 091	683
NONDURABLE GOODS.	119	119	25	22	40	23	3	4	2	-	-	-	4 610	301	4 553	267
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & OTHER PUB. UTIL	20	20	1	1	2	8	2	2	1	2	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.	160	157	75	33	31	9	7	1	1	1	-	1	2 270	393	3 258	552
SERVICE INDUSTRIES.	333	332	100	51	57	49	33	26	10	4	1	1	4 517	336	4 056	250
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	6	6	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

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[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.
[2] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIAN PERSONS.
[3] INCLUDES OTHER SERVICE WORKERS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

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Table D-26.

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SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVELS IN 1975, FOR ALABAMA: SIE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL							
			NUMBER		POVERTY RATE		NUMBER				PERCENT			
	NUMBER	STANDARD ERROR	TOTAL	STANDARD ERROR	PERCENT POOR	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT
ALABAMA														
PERSONS														
TOTAL	3 585	—	587	40	16.4	1.1	354	872	1 124	1 569	9.9	24.3	31.4	43.8
FAMILY STATUS														
IN FAMILIES	3 310	28	459	34	13.9	1.1	288	731	970	1 378	8.7	22.1	29.3	41.6
HEAD	970	23	125	9	12.9	0.9	74	197	262	371	7.6	20.3	27.0	38.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	140	10	26	4	18.3	2.8	9	46	63	80	6.4	32.5	44.9	56.8
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 135	23	209	23	18.4	2.0	144	324	430	589	12.7	28.5	37.9	51.9
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YRS.	859	5	136	15	15.9	1.8	92	225	305	433	10.7	26.2	35.5	50.4
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 205	41	124	16	10.3	1.3	70	211	278	418	5.8	17.5	23.1	34.7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	275	17	126	12	46.7	3.2	66	141	154	191	24.1	51.2	56.1	69.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	115	11	69	9	60.2	4.9	31	76	85	98	26.7	65.8	73.9	85.0
TOTAL	646	42	277	29	42.9	3.5	193	344	402	468	29.9	53.3	62.3	72.5
IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	470	37	180	24	38.3	4.1	141	238	286	330	30.0	50.6	60.9	70.1
HEAD	146	10	49	6	33.7	3.3	38	67	85	99	26.0	45.6	57.9	67.8
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	196	19	98	16	50.1	6.1	81	125	145	160	41.4	63.8	73.8	81.7
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YRS.	145	16	58	11	40.4	5.9	45	82	97	113	31.0	56.5	67.2	77.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	128	16	32	8	25.4	5.5	22	46	56	71	17.6	36.1	44.2	55.4
FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	176	14	97	10	55.3	4.0	52	106	116	139	29.6	60.3	66.2	78.9
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN														
WHITE	2 613	48	256	28	9.8	1.1	121	414	577	886	4.6	15.9	22.1	33.9
BLACK	960	48	331	31	34.5	2.8	233	458	542	707	24.3	47.7	56.5	73.6
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	6	5	1	2	(B)	(B)	-	1	4	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
AGE														
UNDER 14 YEARS	829	27	166	21	20.0	2.4	113	247	331	446	13.6	29.8	39.9	53.8
14 TO 24 YEARS	723	25	106	14	14.6	1.9	78	166	211	303	10.8	23.0	29.1	41.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	532	23	51	10	9.5	1.8	28	83	117	188	5.3	15.5	22.1	35.3
35 TO 54 YEARS	787	25	75	12	9.6	1.5	45	118	152	240	5.8	15.0	19.3	30.5
55 TO 59 YEARS	177	14	30	8	16.8	4.0	23	43	48	66	12.8	24.4	27.3	[illegible]
60 TO 64 YEARS	168	14	43	9	25.4	4.8	19	57	68	84	11.3	33.9	40.8	[illegible]
65 YEARS AND OVER	370	—	117	10	31.6	2.7	48	158	196	242	13.1	42.8	53.2	[illegible]
TYPE OF RESIDENCE														
NONFARM	3 452	20	573	40	16.6	1.2	351	852	1 093	1 532	10.2	24.7	31.7	44.4
FARM	133	21	14	7	10.4	4.8	3	20	31	37	2.4	15.2	23.4	28.0
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 038	54	258	28	12.7	1.3	170	400	534	774	8.4	19.6	26.2	38.0
IN CENTRAL CITIES	1 032	49	118	19	11.4	1.8	74	190	233	372	7.2	18.4	22.5	36.0
IN POVERTY AREAS	313	31	75	16	23.8	4.4	46	122	134	194	14.5	39.1	42.9	61.9
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 006	49	140	21	13.9	2.0	96	210	302	402	9.5	20.9	30.0	40.0
IN POVERTY AREAS	515	38	106	18	20.6	3.2	75	165	214	267	14.7	32.1	41.6	51.9
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 547	54	329	31	21.3	1.9	184	472	590	796	11.9	30.5	38.1	51.4
IN POVERTY AREAS	1 256	52	301	30	23.9	2.2	168	424	523	674	13.4	33.7	41.6	53.7
FAMILIES														
TOTAL	970	23	125	9	12.9	0.9	74	197	262	371	7.6	20.3	27.0	38.3
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN														
WHITE	753	21	61	7	8.0	0.8	28	106	150	230	3.8	14.0	19.9	30.5
BLACK	214	12	65	7	30.3	2.7	46	91	111	140	21.4	42.6	51.8	65.7
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]	1	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	-	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SIZE OF FAMILY														
2 PERSONS	366	15	51	6	14.0	1.5	27	81	107	140	7.3	22.1	29.2	38.3
3 PERSONS	222	12	23	4	10.5	1.7	14	32	44	67	6.1	14.6	19.7	30.2
4 PERSONS	177	11	18	4	10.0	1.9	11	25	33	49	6.4	14.2	18.4	27.4
5 PERSONS	117	9	12	3	9.9	2.3	8	23	32	55	6.8	19.8	27.2	47.2
6 PERSONS	48	6	9	3	18.2	4.7	5	14	22	29	9.6	29.7	45.5	58.8
7 PERSONS OR MORE	39	5	13	3	32.7	6.4	10	20	25	30	24.8	52.0	65.0	78.2
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.42	...	3.70	...	...	...	3.95	3.74	3.72	3.72	...	...	...	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD														
NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YRS.	411	16	44	6	10.7	1.3	21	73	97	136	5.0	17.7	23.6	33.1
WITH REL. CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	554	18	81	8	14.6	1.3	53	124	165	235	9.6	22.2	29.5	42.1
1 CHILD	232	13	24	4	10.2	1.7	14	38	43	66	6.3	16.6	18.7	28.6
2 CHILDREN	162	11	22	4	13.4	2.3	16	35	45	62	9.8	21.6	28.0	38.2
3 CHILDREN	98	8	17	3	16.9	3.2	10	25	36	56	9.7	25.0	36.1	57.0
4 CHILDREN	37	5	9	3	(B)	(B)	4	13	20	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 CHILDREN OR MORE	29	5	10	3	(B)	(B)	9	17	21	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN	2.04	...	2.63	...	...	...	2.79	2.65	2.64	2.52	...	...	...	...
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
25 YEARS AND OVER	904	22	111	9	12.3	0.9	62	180	240	342	6.8	19.9	26.5	37.7
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	206	12	55	6	26.9	2.6	28	86	99	129	13.7	41.7	48.2	62.8
8 YEARS	59	6	9	2	14.4	3.9	7	14	21	28	12.4	22.9	35.3	47.0
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	158	10	23	4	14.8	2.4	13	40	54	72	8.2	25.3	34.3	45.9
4 YEARS	272	13	20	4	7.2	1.3	11	33	52	88	4.0	12.3	19.1	32.5
COLLEGE: 1 YEAR OR MORE	211	12	4	2	2.1	0.8	2	8	14	24	1.1	3.6	6.4	11.3
PERCENT NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	46.8	...	78.5	...	...	...	78.6	77.3	72.6	67.2	...	...	...	...

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[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table D-26 (cont.)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVELS IN 1975, FOR ALABAMA: SIE—Con.

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF SPRING 1976. RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND WORK EXPERIENCE CHARACTERISTICS ARE SHOWN FOR HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND HEAD IN OTHER FAMILIES. SEE NOTE IN TEXT. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE TEXT)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL		BELOW CURRENT POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL							
			NUMBER		POVERTY RATE		NUMBER				PERCENT			
	NUMBER	STANDARD ERROR	TOTAL	STANDARD ERROR	PERCENT POOR	STANDARD ERROR	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT
ALABAMA--CON.														
FAMILIES--CONTINUED														
WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975[1]														
WORKED	765	21	56	6	7.4	0.8	30	101	149	235	3.9	13.3	19.5	30.7
50 TO 52 WEEKS	572	19	24	4	4.1	0.7	10	50	79	136	1.7	8.7	13.8	23.8
FULL TIME	549	18	18	4	3.3	0.6	6	41	68	121	1.1	7.5	12.4	22.2
49 WEEKS OR LESS	192	11	33	5	17.1	2.3	20	52	71	99	10.6	26.8	36.7	51.9
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT:														
NO WEEKS	86	8	14	3	16.4	3.4	8	24	31	47	8.8	27.3	36.3	54.2
1 TO 14 WEEKS	68	7	7	2	10.7	3.2	4	11	17	27	6.3	15.9	24.8	39.3
15 WEEKS OR MORE	38	5	11	3	30.5	6.4	9	17	22	25	22.7	45.6	59.1	66.8
MEAN NO. WEEKS UNEMPLOYED	14.5	...	(B)	...	...	...	(B)	(B)	19.3	17.7	...	...	...	...
DID NOT WORK	194	12	69	7	35.4	2.9	44	93	110	132	22.7	47.9	56.8	68.3
MAIN REASON DID NOT WORK:														
ILL OR DISABLED	68	7	29	[illegible]	42.7	5.1	19	34	39	47	27.4	50.0	58.0	68.9
KEEPING HOUSE	28	4	16	3	(B)	(B)	12	19	22	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
UNABLE TO FIND WORK	7	2	6	2	(B)	(B)	5	6	7	7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETIRED	84	8	16	3	19.1	3.6	6	32	39	50	7.5	38.2	46.9	59.6
ALL OTHER REASONS	7	2	2	1	(B)	(B)	2	2	3	5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1975														
MEAN INCOME ......DOLLARS	13 558	300	3 615	191	...	...	2 202	4 022	4 741	6 002	...	...	...	...
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT ..DOLLARS	...	...	1 944	126	...	...	1 659	2 256	2 784	4 078	...	...	...	...
WITH EARNINGS	842	22	68	7	8.0	0.8	37	124	177	274	4.4	14.7	21.0	32.5
WITH INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS[2]	717	20	93	8	12.9	[illegible]	57	147	186	261	8.0	20.5	26.0	36.5
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS[2]	453	17	85	8	18.7	1.6	53	132	162	216	11.6	29.0	35.7	47.6
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	240	13	44	6	18.5	2.1	20	79	99	128	8.5	32.9	41.1	53.1
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INC	59	6	27	4	45.4	5.5	11	38	42	50	17.7	63.8	71.4	83.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	49	6	34	5	69.2	[illegible]	28	42	45	47	57.4	86.2	91.9	94.8
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS[3]	238	13	17	4	7.3	[illegible]	9	32	46	79	4.0	13.6	19.4	33.2
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS ONLY	232	13	70	7	30.2	2.4	45	101	117	151	19.5	43.7	50.4	65.1
WITH OTHER UNEARNED INCOME	485	17	23	4	4.7	0.8	12	46	69	111	2.5	9.5	14.3	22.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS														
TOTAL	275	17	128	12	46.7	3.2	66	141	154	191	24.1	51.2	56.1	69.6
LIVING ALONE	221	15	101	11	45.8	3.6	50	111	123	151	22.7	50.2	55.8	68.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	103	11	60	8	58.2	5.2	26	66	74	86	25.4	64.0	71.9	83.8
LIVING WITH NONRELATIVES	54	8	27	6	50.1	7.3	16	30	31	40	29.6	55.2	57.5	74.5
IN HOUSEHOLDS	53	8	27	6	50.9	7.4	16	30	31	39	30.0	56.1	58.3	74.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS	1	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	-	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	176	14	97	10	55.3	4.0	52	106	116	139	29.6	60.3	66.2	78.9
LIVING ALONE	152	13	79	9	52.4	4.4	40	87	96	117	26.4	57.3	63.3	77.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	82	10	48	7	57.9	5.8	21	54	60	70	25.8	65.2	72.8	84.8
LIVING WITH NONRELATIVES	24	5	18	5	(B)	(B)	12	19	20	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
IN HOUSEHOLDS	23	5	18	5	(B)	(B)	12	19	20	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
IN GROUP QUARTERS	1	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	-	-	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1975														
MEAN INCOME ......DOLLARS	5 867	451	1 727	70	...	...	1 216	1 836	1 989	2 520	...	...	...	...
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT ..DOLLARS	...	...	925	71	...	...	779	1 483	1 992	2 814	...	...	...	...
WITH EARNINGS	140	12	31	6	22.0	3.8	15	37	42	68	10.4	26.2	29.6	48.6
WITH INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS[2]	210	15	107	11	51.1	3.7	52	119	131	156	24.7	56.5	62.6	74.4
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS[2]	177	14	95	10	55.6	4.1	42	106	118	137	24.7	61.9	68.8	79.9
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	128	12	75	9	58.8	4.7	29	82	93	109	23.0	64.4	72.8	85.3
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INC	42	7	38	7	91.4	4.7	14	40	41	41	32.7	95.6	98.4	98.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	9	3	7	3	(B)	(B)	4	7	8	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS[3]	45	7	16	4	35.0	7.6	5	21	22	26	11.1	45.7	49.9	58.2
WITH TRANSFER PAYMENTS ONLY	104	11	73	9	70.3	4.8	34	82	85	94	32.8	78.5	81.5	90.5
WITH OTHER UNEARNED INCOME	106	11	34	6	32.1	4.9	18	37	47	62	16.8	34.9	43.9	58.7
PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS														
TENURE														
TOTAL	1 209	24	236	13	19.5	1.0	130	318	396	537	10.8	26.3	32.8	44.4
OWNER OCCUPIED	844	22	107	9	12.7	1.0	54	162	217	309	6.4	19.1	25.7	36.5
MEAN VALUE[4] ....DOLLARS	24 718	...	11 624	...	...	...	(B)	12 622	14 783	15 962	...	...	...	...
RENTER OCCUPIED (CASH)	327	15	113	9	34.6	2.2	67	137	160	205	20.4	42.0	48.9	62.8
MEAN RENT[5] .....DOLLARS	80	...	43	...	...	...	43	47	51	54	...	...	...	...
OCCUPIER PAID NO CASH RENT	38	5	16	3	41.0	6.6	9	19	20	23	23.8	49.3	52.6	61.7
SUBSIDIZED HOUSING OF RENTERS														
TOTAL RENTERS	365	15	129	9	35.2	2.1	76	156	180	229	20.8	42.8	49.3	62.7
IN PUBLIC HOUSING	50	4	27	4	53.9	6.0	16	33	34	40	32.7	66.4	69.1	80.0
IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING	1	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	1	1	1	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NOT IN SUBS. OR PUB. HOUSING	311	14	101	8	32.6	2.3	59	121	143	186	19.0	38.9	45.9	59.7
NOT REPORTED	3	1	-	-	(B)	(B)	-	1	1	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

[1] RESTRICTED TO CIVILIANS.
[2] DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.
[3] INCLUDES UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, AND VETERANS' PAYMENTS.
[4] RESTRICTED TO PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS REPORTING ON VALUE OF OWNED HOME.
[5] RESTRICTED TO PRIMARY FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS REPORTING ON AMOUNT OF RENT PAID IN MONTH PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW.

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Table D-27

STANDARDS FOR ADC FAMILIES

Budget Size	Need Standard	Payment Standard At 61½	Annual Payment
1	96	59	708
2	144	89	1068
3	192	118	1416
4	240	148	1776
5	288	177	2124
6	336	207	2484
7	384	236	2832
8	432	266	3192
9	480	295	3540
10	528	325	3900
11	576	354	4248
12	624	384	4608
13	672	413	4956
14	720	443	5316
15	768	472	5664

For each additional child, add, $48 to the need standard. The payment standard is 61½ of the need standard or $576 annually.

Table D-28

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN RECEIVING AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
March 1977

Recipient Children by:	Number	Percent
1. Sex	130,337	100.0%
Male	67,011	51.4
Female	60,739	46.6
Unknown	2,179	1.7
Unborn	408	.3

Table D-28 (cont.)

2. Age (in years)	130,337	100.0%
Less than one	7,081	5.4
One	8,580	6.6
Two	8,855	6.8
Three	8,576	6.6
Four	8,170	6.3
Five	7,763	6.0
Six	6,264	4.8
Seven	6,676	5.1
Eight	6,672	5.1
Nine	6,539	5.0
Ten	6,675	5.1
Eleven	6,946	5.3
Twelve	5,997	4.6
Thirteen	6,670	5.1
Fourteen	6,129	4.7
Fifteen	6,948	5.3
Sixteen	5,176	4.0
Seventeen	3,946	3.0
Eighteen	2,043	1.6
Nineteen	1,227	1.0
Twenty	681	.5
Unknown	2,315	1.8
Unborn	408	.3

3. Reason for Eligibility	130,337	100.0%
Deprived of support or care of natural or adoptive parent or legally responsible stepparent:		
Father, who is:		
Deceased	4,635	3.5
Physically or mentally incapacitated	13,625	10.5
Absent from home		
In Armed Forces	272	.2
Divorced	11,435	8.8
Legally separated	2,317	1.8
Not legally separated (includes desertion)	21,516	16.5
Not married to mother	70,952	54.4
Absent for other reasons	3,136	2.4
Mother's, but not father's support or care	2,449	1.9

Table D-28 (cont.)

Recipient Children by (Cont'd):	Number	Percent
4. Whether in School	130,337	100.0%
No	51,205	39.3
Yes	77,227	59.3
Unknown	1,497	1.1
Unborn	408	.3
5. Current Employment Status	130,337	100.0%
Currently employed:		
Part time	544	.4
Not employed	127,752	98.0
Unknown	1,633	1.3
Unborn	408	.3
6. WIN Status	130,337	100.0%
Registered - mandatory	816	.6
Currently exempted because:		
Under age 16	108,271	83.1
Attending school full time	9,806	7.5
Ill	136	.1
Incapacitated	137	.1
WIN projects too far away	816	.6
No WIN project in area	7,360	5.7
Unknown	2,587	2.0
Unborn	408	.3
7. Current Residence of Mother	130,337	100.0%
Inapplicable; deceased	3,134	2.4
In the home	118,897	91.2
Neither in the home nor in an institution, but in:		
Same county	2,451	1.9
Different county, same state	1,496	1.2
Different state in United States	3,135	2.4
Whereabouts unknown	1,224	.9

Table D-28 (cont.)

Recipient Children by (Cont'd):	Number	Percent
8. Current Residence of Natural or Adoptive Father or Legally Responsible Stepfather	130,337	100.0%
Inapplicable; deceased	5,179	4.0
In the home	16,346	12.5
In a correctional institution	2,862	2.2
Neither in the home nor in an institution, but in:		
Same county	31,598	24.2
Different county, same State	5,445	4.2
Different State in United States	17,160	13.2
A foreign country	136	.1
Whereabouts unknown	51,611	39.6
9. Whether There is a Court Order or Other Obligation for Support of Child	130,337	100.0%
No	94,250	72.3
Yes:		
Court order	15,513	11.9
Other obligation	1,906	1.5
Deprivation not based on absent legal father	18,668	14.3
10. Whether Action Has Been Taken to Establish Paternity	130,337	100.0%
No	89,066	68.3
Yes:		
Paternity established	13,754	10.6
Paternity not established	8,849	6.8
Deprivation not based on absent legal father	18,668	14.3
11. Whether Action Has Been Taken to Locate Absent Parent	130,337	100.0%
No	60,041	46.1
Yes:		
Absent parent located	30,097	23.1
Absent parent not located	21,531	16.5
Deprivation not based on absent legal father	18,668	14.3
12. Whether Action Has Been Taken to Enforce Support Obligation	130,337	100.0%
No	87,160	66.9
Yes:		
Obligation enforced	10,346	7.9
Obligation not enforced	14,163	10.9
Deprivation not based on absent legal father	18,668	14.3

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Table D-29 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Non Recipient Children by:	Number	Percent
1. Sex	64,827	100.0%
Male	35,688	55.1
Female	28,591	44.1
Unknown	548	.8
2. Age (in years)	64,827	100.0%
Less than 6	16,474	25.4
6-11	12,666	19.5
12-17	17,436	26.9
18-20	6,128	9.5
Unknown	12,123	18.7
3. Reason Not Recipient	64,827	100.0%
Member of another assistance group:		
ADC	17,839	27.5
SSI	2,724	4.2
SSI State supplement only	136	.2
Other assistance	136	.2
Not deprived of parental support or care	27,918	43.1
Age 18-20 and not attending school	1,089	1.7
Application for child in process by agency	408	.6
Payee did not apply for ADC for the child	3,269	5.1
Other reason	7,083	10.9
Unknown	4,225	6.5
4. Relationship to Youngest Child in ADC Group	64,827	100.0%
Brother or sister (including half- or step-)	15,250	23.5
Other relative	47,671	73.5
Non-relative	1,090	1.7
Unknown	816	1.3

Table D-30

Public Assistance: FY 1978*

	Old Age Pensions (x$1,000)	Aid To Dependent Children (x$1,000)	Child Day Care (x$1,000)	Foster Care For Children (x$1,000)	Food Stamps (x$1,000)
AUTAUGA	61	692	100	31	877
BALDWIN	96	727	210	83	1,103
BARBOUR	104	806	37	15	1,065
BIBB	24	203	4	35	707
BLOUNT	103	263	5	45	617
BULLOCK	38	474	--	21	743
BUTLER	42	623	67	54	719
CALHOUN	395	1,861	271	279	2,31[illegible]
CHAMBERS	64	858	60	78	897
CHEROKEE	42	130	6	33	541
CHILTON	136	292	4	35	618
CHOCTAW	106	763	59	21	724
CLARKE	39	835	2	27	693
CLAY	73	142	3	13	271
CLEBURNE	44	95	10	17	203
COFFEE	143	484	34	25	600
COLBERT	158	658	33	56	668
CONECUH	107	527	24	15	912
COOSA	23	221	33	28	162
COVINGTON	188	558	94	46	1,103
CRENSHAW	109	394	15	29	399
CULLMAN	392	300	5	111	1,139
DALE	114	340	119	86	786
DALLAS	77	2,541	344	142	3,234
DEKALB	185	390	21	54	1,088
ELMORE	65	639	15	69	719
ESCAMBIA	53	820	125	89	1,474
ETOWAH	326	1,332	167	205	2,659
FAYETTE	82	146	---	12	327
FRANKLIN	127	341	10	54	496
GENEVA	256	431	14	56	660
GREENE	63	807	20	5	677
HALE	21	676	19	30	932
HENRY	139	467	39	20	571
HOUSTON	301	1,166	326	222	1,374
JACKSON	149	402	42	41	1,195
JEFFERSON	867	15,199	1,952	632	18,744
LAMAR	87	166	6	8	328
LAUDERDALE	69	814	58	163	1,542
LAWRENCE	166	659	41	71	960
LEE	112	955	88	98	955
LIMESTONE	90	597	5	143	1,277
LOWNDES	48	1,079	21	46	1,161
MACON	95	1,350	51	67	1,918
MADISON	312	2,308	112	375	4,875
MARENGO	34	1,104	154	17	1,303
MARION	129	243	8	39	688
MARSHALL	365	550	6	82	1,367
MOBILE	313	8,994	860	533	10,653
MONROE	46	573	---	20	946
MONTGOMERY	514	3,794	432	274	4,760
MORGAN	167	1,006	114	186	977
PERRY	39	829	163	19	1,227
PICKENS	151	946	45	61	929
PIKE	257	776	36	66	883
RANDOLPH	70	262	17	29	325
RUSSELL	63	670	1	32	835
ST CLAIR	81	492	2	33	851
SHELBY	136	562	3	82	797
SUMTER	144	870	47	33	824
TALLADEGA	270	2,082	190	141	2,221
TALLAPOOSA	156	752	98	51	617
TUSCALOOSA	251	2,727	556	308	3,585
WALKER	306	1,018	2	151	2,602
WASHINGTON	66	253		48	536
WILCOX	48	1,265	207	22	1,286
WINSTON	103	115	3	40	441
ALABAMA	9,967	75,418	7,617	6,329	103,679

*Sept 30 --- None Reported

Source: *Alabama Social Welfare, Annual Report, Issue, Jan.-Feb. 1979.* Department of Pensions and Security, Stae of Alabama, Administrative Building, Montgomery, Alabama 36130. (205) 832-3924

Table D-31

Federal Outlays: Fiscal 1978

(x$1,000)	Dept of Agriculture	Dept of Defense	H E W Total	H E W Social Sec	Veterans Admin
AUTAUGA	1,547	5,306	14,268	6,928	1,892
BALDWIN	3,031	5,907	43,605	23,618	5,375
BARBOUR	6,304	3,517	16,845	6,277	1,375
BIBB	2,406	693	11,902	4,501	786
BLOUNT	1,843	1,330	16,947	7,833	2,102
BULLOCK	1,974	143	9,763	3,136	632
BUTLER	3,265	5,964	17,216	6,454	1,295
CALHOUN	4,725	173,746	68,172	31,532	8,749
CHAMBERS	2,021	2,849	26,067	13,769	2,565
CHEROKEE	2,649	10,524	9,523	4,489	1,290
CHILTON	3,061	979	19,114	8,734	2,018
CHOCTAW	2,602	2,844	11,639	4,036	936
CLARKE	2,138	397	19,432	7,731	1,639
CLAY	1,030	651	9,356	4,099	1,001
CLEBURNE	1,454	537	6,879	3,001	801
COFFEE	8,332	4,328	21,437	8,849	2,912
COLBERT	4,300	8,829	33,259	25,089	4,194
CONECUH	2,844	2,262	12,876	4,426	1,076
COOSA	974	1,662	7,587	3,394	776
COVINGTON	4,222	2,866	30,376	13,996	2,666
CRENSHAW	1,981	614	11,544	4,201	857
CULLMAN	3,408	10,412	37,328	17,168	4,324
DALE	3,943	196,064	19,849	7,785	2,772
DALLAS	7,512	29,655	41,844	14,173	3,359
DEKALB	4,269	2,115	32,553	14,106	2,932
ELMORE	3,260	5,621	25,066	11,694	2,941
ESCAMBIA	3,793	1,329	25,329	10,985	2,984
ETOWAH	6,794	27,600	73,390	34,960	8,530
FAYETTE	1,409	955	12,209	5,172	1,199
FRANKLIN	1,801	585	21,062	9,344	1,888
GENEVA	4,001	1,433	17,204	7,469	1,750
GREENE	2,411	457	11,127	2,795	483
HALE	2,648	654	13,352	4,345	756
HENRY	2,072	1,170	10,786	4,858	777
HOUSTON	7,499	26,544	39,321	16,894	4,707
JACKSON	3,542	1,285	27,112	12,279	2,948
JEFFERSON	39,876	107,899	561,982	221,417	97,810
LAMAR	1,238	1,261	12,007	5,238	832
LAUDERDALE	3,615	6,695	46,823	22,093	5,864
LAWRENCE	4,217	490	15,621	6,183	1,758
LEE	12,439	20,190	35,532	14,153	4,786
LIMESTONE	6,801	5,968	22,468	9,008	3,166
LOWNDES	4,330	83,915	10,207	2,506	498
MACON	5,037	1,179	26,967	5,705	32,066
MADISON	15,093	380,630	83,863	34,033	17,882
MARENGO	3,119	2,717	18,415	5,989	1,172
MARION	1,580	6,833	19,458	8,521	1,748
MARSHALL	3,316	2,371	40,059	18,653	4,651
MOBILE	23,627	97,700	201,954	90,132	28,596
MONROE	3,309	553	15,165	5,848	1,233
MONTGOMERY	35,927	208,363	278,220	46,847	36,198
MORGAN	3,772	12,744	49,096	22,488	6,628
PERRY	2,746	491	11,655	3,565	826
PICKENS	2,594	13,193	16,361	5,730	1,391
PIKE	4,960	1,953	21,750	7,631	1,625
RANDOLPH	1,072	537	15,700	7,029	1,430
RUSSELL	2,526	1,179	29,686	13,122	3,092
ST CLAIR	2,452	1,564	19,143	9,025	2,282
SHELBY	2,086	1,627	26,348	12,138	3,109
SUMTER	2,553	2,104	15,383	4,168	915
TALLADEGA	6,051	6,067	51,396	23,746	4,941
TALLAPOOSA	2,430	1,450	27,590	13,121	2,667
TUSCALOOSA	8,309	23,941	81,395	32,366	31,436
WALKER	4,095	6,072	59,354	22,848	4,803
WASHINGTON	1,235	841	9,538	3,641	1,086
WILCOX	2,828	2,208	13,040	3,606	698
WINSTON	2,774	831	12,971	5,808	1,315
ALABAMA	340,374	1,546,211	2,674,478	1,044,600	393,787

See Notes for programs included in departments

Source: *Federal Outlays in Alabama*, Fiscal Year 1978, Community Services Administration, Federal Information Exchange, 7981 Eastern Avenue, Silver Springs, Maryland 20910. (301) 427-7596

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Food Assistance-Program Characteristics

a. Income Standards: See FSC-13, Table I attached
b. Number and Percent Participating Counties: 67; 100%
c. Number of Program Eligibility Offices: Full time offices: PA-68 and NA-70

Itinerant offices (part time service) 48 plus a mobile unit which visits numerous sites throuthout Jefferson County.

d. Maximum Annual Benefits for Food Stamps: $2,372 for a household of four in 1979. This amount is variable each year due to semiannual adjustments in allotments and standard deductions. (Please refer to FSC-13, Table 1, attached. In the third column entitled, "Thrifty Food Plan by Household Size effective 7-1-79", the maximum monthly allotment per household size is provided based on current allotment).

Household Size	Maximum Allowable Monthly Income Standards effective 7-1-79) (for all households including PA and SSI)	Thrifty Food Plan by Household Size effective 7-1-79
1	$ 306	$ 61
2	403	112
3	500	161
4	596	204
5	693	242
6	790	291
7	886	321
8	983	367
9	1,080	413
10	1,177	459

For convenience, the following pages give the coupon allotments by monthly net income for households up to eight (8) persons. For issuance to households of more than eight (8) persons, use the following steps:

1. Multiply the household's net monthly income by thirty percent (30%) and round by dropping all cents.

2. Subtract the result obtained in step 1 from the Thrifty Food Plan for the appropriate size household. The result is the coupon issuance.

TABLE D 32

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM: EXPENDITURES AND PARTICIPATION FY 78

	Total Bonus Coupons	Total Coupons FY 77-78	Bonus Coupons As % of Total Sept. '78	Participation No. of Persons for Sept. '78	Participation No. of Persons for Jan. '79	Estimated Participation Rate Jan '79 **
ALABAMA	$ 103,628,774	$ 154,547,945	67	294,411	353,649	.49
GEORGIA	137,587,210	203,612,391	68	390,201	436,989	.42
MISSISSIPPI	104,850,937	157,009,977	66	298,522	371,725	.56
NORTH CAROLINA	126,228,447	193,811,030	64	344,950	458,115	.45
SOUTH[1]	1,715,904,164	2,531,277,147	68	4,721,094	5,601,646	.48
UNITED STATES*	5,096,696,013	8,226,392,554	62	15,120,499	17,292,943	

*Including Puerto Rico, Virgin Island, Guam

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "Food Stamp Program Statistical Summary of Operations, "Monthly Reports, September 1978 and January 1979; and "Food Stamp Act of 1977; Performance Reporting System, "Federal Register, vol. 44, No. 70, p. 21548, April 10, 1979.

TABLE D 33
WIC: EXPENDITURES AND PARTICIPATION FY 78

	Total Funding FY 78	Average # Women Month	Average # Infants Month	Average # Children Month	Average Cost Per Person
ALABAMA	$ 8,703,522	4,850	7,483	13,736	$26.48
GEORGIA	13,411,870	9,887	13,187	17,920	25.23
MISSISSIPPI	8,559,048	5,715	8,663	17,128	22.26
NORTH CAROLINA	16,157,603	9,230	12,123	24,968	27.37
SOUTH[1]	152,273,746	91,465	126,386	233,745	28.10
UNITED STATES	405,001,079	240,061	307,989	632,745	28.58

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Program Reporting Staff, "Special Supplemental Food Program - WIC, FY 1978", processed document, August 27, 1979.

TABLE D 34
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN
FY 1978 (preliminary)

	Cumulative Cost (Meals x Rates)	Cumulative Federal Obligation
ALABAMA	$ 3,433,553	$3,138,686
GEORGIA	2,946,973	2,724,614
MISSISSIPPI	3,837,515	3,721,733
NORTH CAROLINA	3,242,101	N/A
SOUTH[1]	30,549,397	
UNITED STATES	97,755,510	68,827,091

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and NutritionService, Program Reporting Staff, "Summer Food Program for Children - FY 1978," (preliminary) processed document, June 22, 1979.

TABLE D 35

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM OCTOBER - JULY 1979

	State Administered Programs			FNS Regional Office Programs		
	Avg. No. Daily Lunches - Oct	Percent Free	Cumulative Federal Obligation in June $1000's	Avg. No. Daily Lunches - Oct.	% Free	Cumulative Federal Obliga June 1000's
ALABAMA	576,612	49.4	$ 13,500	9,759	18.1	228
GEORGIA	871,620	40.2	19,442	393	98.0	17
MISSISSIPPI	415,687	61.2	9,329	---	---	---
NORTH CAROLINA	888,664	42.3	20,809	---	---	---
SOUTH$_1$	8,874,640	40.3(median)	196,956	921,696	N/A	21,306
UNITED STATES	24,834,648	37.5	55,443			

*United States totals of state administered and FNS regional office administered programs.

Source: Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "National School Lunch Program FY 1979", processed document, 9/27/79.

TABLE D-36

HEAD START
FY79

	Federal Funds	Number Positions Funded (Full Year Program
ALABAMA	$ 14,232,070	8,645
GEORGIA	14,740,733	8,740
MISSISSIPPI	43,535,089	28,049
NORTH CAROLINA	14,438,965	9,128
SOUTH$_1$	207,685,704	134,718
UNITED STATES	599,552,482	346,539

Sources: Federal Register, Vol, 44, No. 103, September 19, 1979 and U.S. DHEW, Head Start Bureau, "FY 79 Headstart Funding Guidance to Regional Offices" (memorandum).

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TABLE D 37
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME: RECIPIENT CHILDREN BY AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR EACH STATE, DECEMBER 1977

	Under 5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 17	18 and Over
ALABAMA	10.1%	21.0%	32.0%	22.5%	14.4%
GEORGIA	10.8	22.7	31.7	20.6	14.1
MISSISSIPPI	9.4	21.3	33.1	22.4	13.8
NORTH CAROLINA	11.5	22.9	30.7	24.4	17.3
UNITED STATES	9.7%	21.8%	31.2%	21.3%	15.9%

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept of Health, Education and Welfare, Supplemental Security Income State and County Data Book, 1977.

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TABLE D 38
SOCIAL SECURITY DEPENDENTS AND SURVIVORS (TITLE II) RECIPIENTS _NDER AGE 18 AND PAYMENTS

	Recipients Under 18 Years	Amount of Monthly Benefit Payments
ALABAMA	89,110	$ 10,864,288
GEORGIA	113,402	14,070,930
MISSISSIPPI	70,096	7,162,320
NORTH CAROLINA	107,802	14,042,193
SOUTH[1]	1,322,771	165,763,000
UNITED STATES	3,496,422	482,838,391

Source: Social Security Administration, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, unpublished data.

TABLE D 39

NUMBER AND RATE (per 1,000 child population 10-17 years) OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURT 1975

	Total Cases	Rate	Official Disposition	Rate	Unofficial Disposition	Rate
ALABAMA	13,274	30.0	8,141	18.4	5,133	11.6
GEORGIA	39,196	59.1	19,299	29.1	19,897	30.0
MISSISSIPPI	10,677	27.6	5,924	15.3	4,753	12.3
SOUTH[1]	554,037		109,052		195,639	
UNITED STATES	1,317,000	39.9				

Note: Rates are based on the number of delinquency cases per 1000 U.S. child population, 10 through 17 years of age: Dashes indicate data is not available. South totals are for available data. United States totals are based on a 60-percent sample.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and Terrence A. Finnegan, Juvenile Court Statistics 1975, National Center for Juvenile Justice, Preliminary Draft, pp. 11, 31-48.

TABLE D 40

JUVENILES IN PRIVATE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES Midyear 1975

	Total	Adjudicated Delinquents	Persons in Need of Supervision	Pending
ALABAMA	67	27	0	4
GEORGIA	294	70	104	
MISSISSIPPI	119	59	0	
SOUTH[1]	5,006	1,506	528	4
UNITED STATES	27,290	9,809	4,316	529

Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Children in Custody, 1975, p. 32.

TABLE D 41
JUVENILES IN PUBLIC JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTION CENTERS
Midyear 1975

	Total 1975	Adjudicated Delinquents	Persons in Need of Supervision	Held Pending Court Decision
ALABAMA	478	372	0	67
GEORGIA	1,422	1,053	165	194
MISSISSIPPI	601	589	--	41
NORTH CAROLINA	996	951	13	32
SOUTH[1]	14,509	11,650	848	1,572
UNITED STATES	46,980	34,107	4,494	7,011

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Children in Custody,* 1975, p. 24; and, Puerto Rico data submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE D 42
JUVENILES UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION BY TYPE OF ADJUDICATION
September 1, 1979

	Total	Delinquency	Status
ALABAMA	5,059	3,541	1,518
GEORGIA	8,088	6,157	1,931
MISSISSIPPI	3,558	2,848	710
NORTH CAROLINA	6,232	3,951	2,281
SOUTH[1]	85,779	61,838	22,941
UNITED STATES	328,854	237,368	91,486

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, 1978, p. 36; and Puerto Rico data submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

HIGHLIGHTS MEDICAID - TITLE XIX

Summary Observations

FY1976 Data

The South has 42% of all poor children but only 21.9% of medicaid recipient children.

Nationally 92% of medicaid recipient children also get a cash AFDC payment. In the South 82% of medicaid children get cash payments.

The ratio of medicaid recipient children to poor children is 9:10 in the U.S. as a whole, but 2:4 in the South.

	U.S.	South
Poor children	10,882,000	4,656,000
Medicaid recip. child.	9,849,000	2,157,000
Medicaid children w/cash grants	9,129,000	1,778,000

In 1976 medicaid expenditures for children (under age 21) in the South totalled $462,249,000 or 17.8% of the regions total medicaid expenditures went to children.

EPSDT - FY1977

Screening rates compared favorably with U.S. averages

	U.S.	South
% eligible 21 screened	21%	30.2%
% eligible 6 years screened	15%	23.4%
Eligible 21 years	9,625,000	1,966,000
Screened 21 years	1,977,000	595,000
Eligible 6 years	5,430,000	1,050,000
Screened 6 years	837,000	246,000

Medicaid Funding - FY1976

Nationally, medicaid expenditures totalled $14.9 billion of which state expenditures accounted for $5.9 billion or 39.5%. In the South state expenditures totalled over $1 billion or 37% of the all medicaid expenditures of $2.6 billion.

Complete data available from "Medicaid State Tables." Office of Research Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE D-43

MEDICAID UNDUPLICATED YEARLY NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY AGE, FY 76

	Total All Ages	Children Under 21	All state Medicaid Recipients as % of National Total Recipients
ALABAMA	323,000	110,000	1.5
GEORGIA	516,000	240,000	2.4
MISSISSIPPI	287,000	128,000	1.4
NORTH CAROLINA	329,000	103,000	1.5
SOUTH[1]	4,741,000	1,947,000	22.3
UNITED STATES	21,197,000	10,421,000	100.0

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978 (revised)*, p. 70 Table 54.

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TABLE D-44

MEDICAID RECIPIENTS 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD BY TYPE OF MEDICAL SERVICES FY 76

	General Hospital	Physician	Dental	Other Practitioner	Out-Patient	Clinic	Lab/Rad.
ALABAMA	11,608	52,654	28,878	9,994	22,677	--	38,881
GEORGIA	13,598	88,764	42,719	10,809	51,678	--	1,899
MISSISSIPPI	9,700	77,972	23,930	11	26,483	--	2,804
NORTH CAROLINA	9,272	48,567	24,198	11,400	29,917	6,898	61
SOUTH[1]	158,183	961,247	352,006	194,710	453,864	54,065	227,867
UNITED STATES	606,536	4,283,091	1,993,040	865,163	2,138,125	369,362	1,275,397

[1] States and Territories excluding Arizona and Guam

TABLE D 44 (cont.)

MEDICAID RECIPIENTS 6 to 12 YEARS OLD
BY TYPE OF MEDICAL SERVICES FY 76

	Home Health	Drugs	Family Plan	Other
ALABAMA	15	7,055	7,055	331
GEORGIA	46	95,089	--	4,482
MISSISSIPPI	22	73,838	12,471	18,409
NORTH CAROLINA	101	22,591	4,614	1,068
SOUTH$_1$	761	744,659	76,631	128,904
UNITED STATES	5,951	3,582,376	333,036	613,456

Note: Dashes indicate that data was not reported to HCFA. South$_1$ and United States totals are for reporting states only.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Medicaid State Tables Fiscal Year 1976: Recipients, Payments and Services", Office of Research, 1979, pp. 86-88, Table 31.

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TABLE D-45

NUMBER OF MEDICAID RECIPIENTS WHO ALSO RECEIVE CASH BENEFITS: ALL AGES, UNDER 21, AND PERCENT UNDER 21 BY STATE, FY76

	All Ages	Under Age 21	Percent of Medicaid Recipients Under 21 who also receive AFDC
ALABAMA	311,017	111,045	86.1%
ARKANSAS	196,324	72,875	84.2
FLORIDA	364,375	152,073	84.0
GEORGIA	545,465	238,767	96.2
KENTUCKY	310,235	133,608	67.2
LOUISIANA	414,548	161,977	101.8
MISSISSIPPI	270,566	129,178	94.6
NORTH CAROLINA	280,378	92,634	71.0
OKLAHOMA	166,967	73,742	73.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	275,663	94,451	90.7
TENNESSEE	332,123	146,328	92.6
TEXAS	650,300	257,900	91.8
VIRGINIA	258,836	137,937	85.3
WEST VIRGINIA	184,774	75,856	91.8
PUERTO RICO	131,476	85,095	10.0
SOUTH [1]	4,561,571	1,778,371	82.4%
SOUTH [2]	4,693,047	1,863,466	
UNITED STATES	18,421,720	9,129,619	92.7%

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Medicaid State Tables Fiscal Year 1976: Recipients, Payments and Services", Office of Research, 1979, p.23, Table 8.

TABLE D-46

MEDICAID TOTAL MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS - FY 1977

	Total Benefits Millions	% of National Total
ALABAMA	$ 183	1.1
GEORGIA	319	2.0
MISSISSIPPI	127	.8
NORTH CAROLINA	271	1.7
SOUTH[1]	3,164	19.4
UNITED STATES	16,300	100.0

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978 (revised), p. 27, Table 8.
(Includes Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

TABLE D-47

MEDICAID AVERAGE PAYMENTS ON THE BASIS OF RECEIPT OF AFDC, FY 76

	Family-Average Payment	Adult - Average Payment	Children - Average Payment
ALABAMA	$ 670	$ 440	$ 120
GEORGIA	660	490	120
MISSISSIPPI	520	310	110
NORTH CAROLINA	570	460	100
UNITED STATES	1,080	580	240

Source: Same as above, p. 77, Table 61

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Table D 48

Department of Pensions and Security
1981 Budget Projection

	To Maintain			Proposed Title XX Reductions			Net Cost after reductions			Total Federal & Local Funds (includes XX)
	Total Cost	State Share	Title XX Share		State Funds	Title XX Funds	Total	State	Title XX	
Financial Assistance										
Adult Supplementation	12,817,113	12,817,113					12,817,113	12,817,113		
Aid to Dependent Children	83,173,596	23,854,187					83,173,596	23,854,187		
Special Assistance	2,181,620	9,120					2,181,620	9,120		
Total Financial Assistance	98,172,329	36,680,420					98,172,329	36,680,420		61,491,909
Social Services										
Child Day Care Vendor	9,063,978	2,265,995	6,797,983	1,268,889	317,222	951,667	7,795,089	1,948,773	5,846,316	
Adult Day Care Vendor	1,762,369	440,592	1,321,777	681,332	170,333	510,999	1,081,037	270,259	810,778	
Contracts-Child Day Care	8,358,212	985,065	6,268,659	1,055,568	143,568	912,000	7,302,644	841,497	5,356,659	
Contracts-Other	16,453,223	851,206	12,339,917	7,334,294	290,013	7,044,281	9,118,929	561,193	5,295,636	
WIN-Child Care	400,028	40,003					400,028	40,003		
WIN-DIR	200,000	200,000					200,000	200,000		
Adult F.C. Services Fees	93,960	93,960					93,960	93,960		
" " Special Ser. Fees	57,600	14,400	43,200	43,200	10,800	32,400	14,400	3,600	10,800	
ADC-FC	2,272,114	651,642					2,272,114	651,642		
ACFC-County	4,887,174	3,611,281	105,500				4,887,174	3,611,281	105,500	
" -State	64,500	64,500					64,500	64,500		
Special FC Service Fees	450,000	112,500	337,500	180,000	45,000	135,000	270,000	67,500	202,500	
Special Care Children	810,000	810,000					810,000	810,000		
Special Care Under 21	412,000	412,000					412,000	412,000		
Maternity Services	125,400	125,400					125,400	125,400		
ACFC Medical Care	565,000	565,000					565,000	565,000		
Children's Trust Fund	175,000						175,000			
AIR Services	500,000						500,000			
Total Services	46,650,558	11,243,544	27,214,536	10,563,283	976,936	9,586,347	36,087,275	10,266,608	17,628,189	25,820,667
Administration & Direct Services										
Personnel	56,370,559	22,508,764	17,987,845	2,001,976	758,064		54,368,583	21,750,700	17,987,845	
Employee Benefits	11,164,457	4,457,968	3,562,578	393,588	157,041		10,770,869	4,300,927	3,562,578	
Travel-in-State	1,650,000	668,745	504,900				1,650,000	668,745	504,900	
Travel-out-of-State	61,600	24,966	18,850				61,600	24,966	18,850	
Repairs and Maintenance	555,000	224,942	169,830				555,000	224,942	169,830	
Rentals and Leases	2,606,175	1,056,283	797,490				2,606,175	1,056,283	797,490	
Utilities & Communications	4,095,150	1,659,764	1,253,116				4,095,150	1,659,764	1,253,116	
Professional Services	2,678,000	1,085,393	819,468				2,678,000	1,085,393	819,468	
Supplies, Mat., & Opr. Exp.	1,695,000	638,676	647,321				1,695,000	638,676	647,321	
Transportation Equipment Opr.	16,500	6,687	5,049				16,500	6,687	5,049	
Grants and Benefits	950,000	58,909	26,772				950,000	58,909	26,772	
Other Equipment Purchases	421,300	230,957	85,566				421,300	230,957	85,566	
	82,263,741	32,622,054	25,878,785	2,395,564	915,105		79,868,177	31,706,949	25,878,785	48,161,228
Child Support Distribution	2,660,000									
Total Expenditures	229,746,628	80,546,018	53,093,321	12,958,847	1,892,041	9,586,347	214,127,781	78,653,977	43,506,974	135,473,804
Funds Available Continuing Revenues –								67,156,169		
General Fund								9,000,000		
DEFICIT								(2,497,808)		

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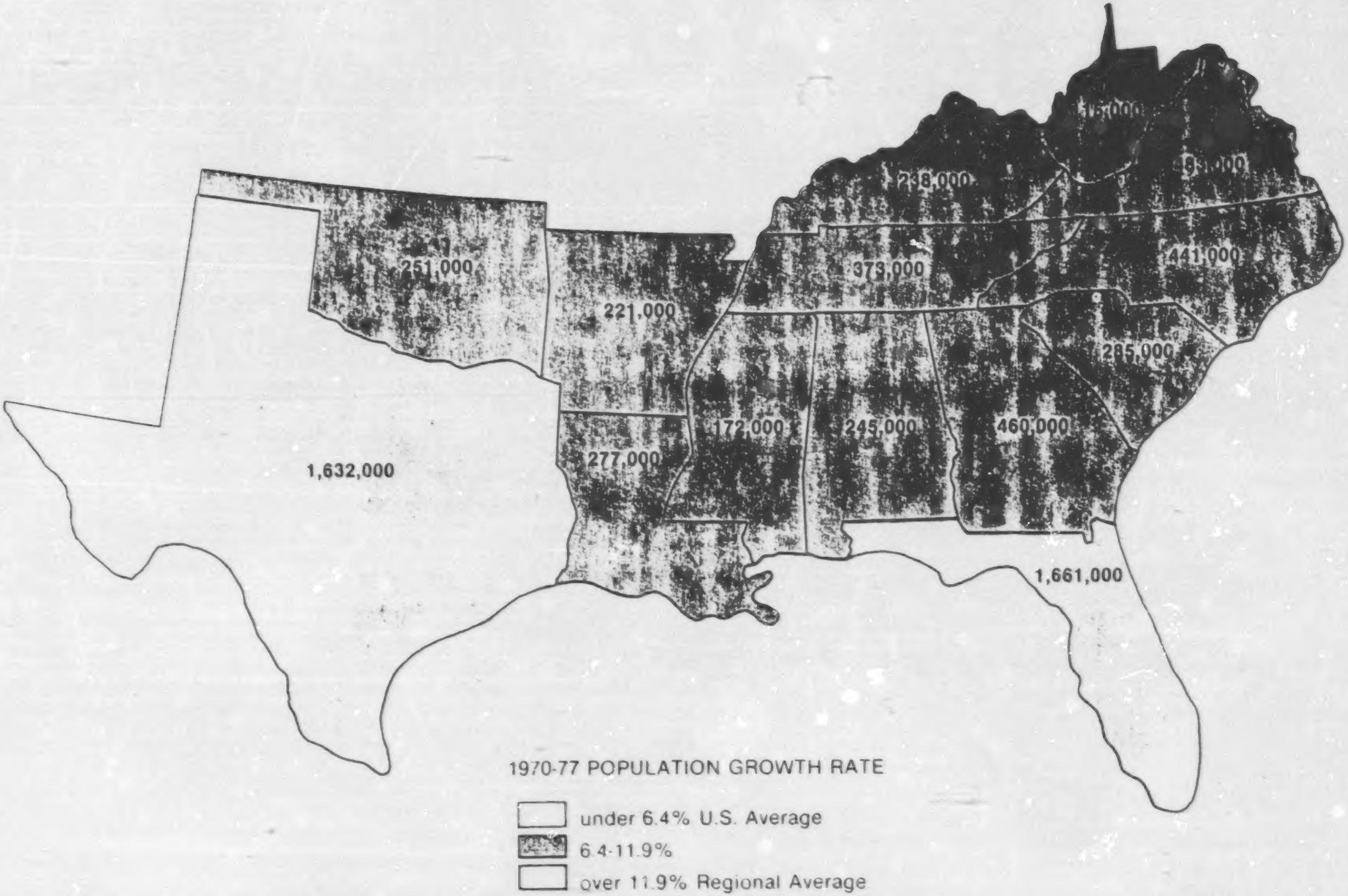
Statistical Data on Children in the United States

Much of the following information on the status of children is taken from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare publication number 78-30133 (OHDS). The current demographic data was provided by the Bureau of the Census.

It is well known that the birth rate in America has been declining steadily since the post World War II baby boom. Happily, there has been a steady decline in infant mortality rates over the last half century. Other trends are not so striking, and some have been reversed. We, in the South, are very conscious of the pattern of migration which took large numbers of our citizens to the larger, more industrialized centers. Recently, this trend has shifted, and there is increased migration back to the Sun Belt. Citizens in the south have been less eager to move from rural to urban areas, but in the nation as a whole, in 1976, less than one-third of the nation lived in non-metropolitan areas. In 1976, 76.4% of blacks as compared to 66.5% of whites, lived in metropolitan areas. When the population of the central cities is examined, blacks are even more over-represented, 56.0% as compared to 24.8% white. (U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Number 207; Population Profile of the U.S. 1976, GPO, 1977, Table 19). The decade of the 1970s saw a new trend--the decline of populations in metropolitan areas. In studying population change, one finds that the death and immigration rates of metropolitan areas have not changed much, and, therefore, the decline in growth rate is attributable to the falling birth rate. Infant mortality has declined in the Southland as a whole, and infant mortality in Alabama will be treated in some depth elsewhere in this manuscript. Infant mortality is an important determiner of overall mortality rates. Infant mortality rates for non-whites are still higher than for whites. Maternal mortality rates indicate a trend similar to infant mortality rates. The decade of the 1970s saw a substantial decrease in these rates.

Table D 49

1970-77 STATE POPULATION INCREASES



SOURCE: Southern Growth Policies Board

ble D 50

RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND BY REGION, 1970 AND 1978
(by thousands)

1970

REGION	RESIDENT POPULATION	UNDER 5 Years	5 to 17 Years	18 to 44 Years	65 Years & Over
U.S. Total	203,235	17,162	52,526	71,737	61,808
Northeast	49,050	3,993	12,043	16,924	16,088
North Central	56,577	4,839	15,012	19,522	17,202
South	62,798	5,391	16,458	22,428	18,519
West	34,809	2,938	9,011	12,861	9.998
			1978		
U.S. Total	218,059	15,361	48,015	86,783	67,899
Northeast	49,081	2,983	10,543	18,977	16,578
North Central	58,251	4,084	13,097	23,135	17,935
South	70,626	5,259	15,712	28,112	2[illegible],544
West	40,100	3,036	8,664	16,560	11,841

Table D 51

POPULATION SIZE: TOTAL, UNDER 5, AND UNDER 18, BY RACE FOR SOUTH AND U.S., 1975

	White	Black	Spanish	Total
Total Population, 1975				
South	50,162	11,382	3,487	62,623
U.S.	183,637	24,297	11,195	211,517
Population Under 18				
South	14,812	4,522	1,491	19,517
Percent	29.5	39.7	42.8	31.2
U.S.	54,419	9,485	4,905	65,619
Percent	29.6	39.0	43.8	30.6
Population Under 5				
South	3,556	1,111	417	4,721
Percent	7.1	9.8	12.0	7.5
U.S.	12,712	2,368	1,383	15,446
Percent	6.9	9.7	12.4	7.3
Dependency Ratio				
South	67.1	94.3	93.2	71.3
U.S.	67.7	86.7	89.0	69.7

Estimated population, excluding inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976". Table 1.

Table D-52

POPULATION UNDER 18, U.S., SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH
NUMBER AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1978
(000's)

	1970 <18	1978 <18	70-78 # change	70-78 % change
U.S.	69,689	63,376	-6,313	-9.058
U.S. & P.R.	70,863	64,742	-6,121	-8.63
South$_1$	20,047	19,440	-607	- 3.027
South$_2$	21,221	20,806	-415	-1.955
Non South$_2$	49,642	43,936	-5,706	-11.494
Alabama	1,234	1,140	-94	-7.617
Arkansas	655	653	-2	-0.305
Florida	2,110	2,211	+101	+4.786
Georgia	1,645	1,578	-67	-4.072
Kentucky	1,115	1,051	-64	-5.739
Louisiana	1,390	1,301	-89	-6.402
Mississippi	845	809	-36	-4.260
North Carolina	1,760	1,639	-121	-6.875
Oklahoma	837	823	-14	-1.672
South Carolina	956	918	-38	-3.974
Tennessee	1,327	1,268	-59	-4.446
Texas	4,002	4,042	+40	+9.995
Virginia	1,590	1,468	-122	-7.672
West Virginia	580	539	-41	-7.068
Puerto Rico	1,175	1,366	+191	+16.255

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978 and Series P-25 #[illegible]4, November 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE D 53 OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT
U.S. AND SOUTH, 1975
(000's)

	Total Own Children	2 Parents	Mother Only	Father Only
U.S.	61,369 100%	51,464 84%	9,072 15%	833 1%
South$_1$	17,785 100%	14,883 84%	2,627 15%	286 2%
Non-South$_1$	43,584 100%	36,581 84%	6,445 15%	547 1%
Alabama	1,041	863	161	17
Arkansas	604	521	74	9
Florida	2,141	1,717	376	48
Georgia	1,393	1,143	230	20
Kentucky	1,001	868	122	11
Louisiana	1,153	963	180	10
Mississippi	704	569	131	4
North Carolina	1,482	1,224	229	29
Oklahoma	756	654	96	6
South Carolina	782	657	111	14
Tennessee	1,155	950	194	11
Texas	3,702	3,115	518	69
Virginia	1,376	1,203	144	29
West Virginia	488	425	54	9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Table D-54

CHILD POPULATION U.S., SOUTH, NON-SOUTH
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION 1978

	% of Total Population <5 years	% of Total Population 5-17 years	% Total Population <18 years
U.S.	7.0	22.0	29
U.S. & Puerto Rico	7.1	22.1	29.2
South$_1$	7.6	22.5	30.1
South$_2$	7.7	22.6	30.3
Non South $_2$	6.8	21.9	28.7
Alabama	7.6	22.9	30.5
Arkansas	7.7	22.1	29.8
Florida	6.4	19.3	25.7
Georgia	7.8	23.2	31.0
Kentucky	7.6	22.4	30.0
Louisiana	8.4	24.4	32.8
Mississippi	8.9	24.8	33.7
North Carolina	7.2	22.2	29.4
Oklahoma	7.5	21.1	28.6
South Carolina	8.0	23.5	31.5
Tennessee	7.2	21.9	29.1
Texas	8.2	22.8	31.0
Virginia	6.7	21.8	28.5
West Virginia	7.5	21.5	29.0
Puerto Rico	11.3	29.8	41.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

Table D-55

RESIDENT POPULATION: NUMBER AND PERCENT UNDER 5 YEARS BY STATE, 1970 and 1978

	1970: Children 0-4		1978: Children 0-4	
	Number (000's)	Percent of Total Pop.	Number (000's)	Percent of Total pop.
United States$_1$	17,163	8.4	15,361	7.0
United States$_2$ & P.R.	17,481	8.5	15,736	7.1
Non-South$_2$	12,224	8.4	10,436	6.8
South$_1$	4,939	8.6	4,925	7.6
South$_2$	5,257	8.7	5,300	7.7
Alabama	301	8.7	283	7.6
Arkansas	158	8.2	169	7.7
Florida	501	7.4	549	6.4
Georgia	422	9.2	397	7.8
Kentucky	271	8.4	267	7.6
Louisiana	349	9.6	332	8.4
Mississippi	210	9.5	213	8.9
North Carolina	437	8.6	401	7.2
Oklahoma	197	7.7	215	7.5
South Carolina	236	9.1	233	8.0
Tennessee	325	8.3	312	7.2
Texas	1,001	8.9	1,071	8.2
Virginia	392	8.4	344	6.7
West Virginia	138	7.9	139	7.5
Puerto Rico	318	11.7	375	11.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE D 56

CHILD POPULATION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION U.S., SOUTH 1970

	% of Total Population <5 years	% of Total Population 5-17 years	% of Total Population < 18 years
U.S.	8.4	25.8	34.2
U.S. and Puerto Rico	8.45	25.9	34.4
South_1	8.6	26.2	34.8
South_2	8.7	26.4	35.1
Alabama	8.7	27.1	
Arkansas	8.2	25.9	
Florida	7.4	23.7	
Georgia	9.2	26.7	
Kentucky	8.4	26.2	
Louisiana	9.6	28.6	
Mississippi	9.5	28.6	
North Carolina	8.6	26.0	
Oklahoma	7.7	25.0	
South Carolina	9.1	27.8	
Tennessee	8.3	25.5	
Texas	8.9	26.8	
Virginia	8.4	25.8	
West Virginia	7.9	25.4	
Puerto Rico	11.7	31.6	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25 #734, November 1978.

TABLE D 57 NET MIGRATION OF 5-17 YEAR OLD POPULATION* April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1975 FOR SOUTHERN STATES

	Net Change from migration	% Change
South[1]	657,700**	4.3
Alabama	13,200	1.4
Arkansas	37,200	7.5
Florida	273,700	17.0
Georgia	29,400	2.4
Kentucky	24,300	2.9
Louisiana	-500	-0.1
Mississippi	11,300	1.8
North Carolina	41,600	3.1
Oklahoma	24,000	3.8
South Carolina	29,400	4.1
Tennessee	36,600	3.6
Texas	110,106	3.7
Virginia	39,900	3.3
West Virginia	9,500	2.2

* Excludes movement of armed forces members.

** 1970 5-17 population is 15,108,000 in the South

Source: Condition of Education 1979. National Center for Education Statistics. USDHEW

TABLE D 58 MEDIAN AGE OF ALL PERSONS, BY STATE, 1970

Alabama	27.0
Arkansas	29.1
Florida	32.3
Georgia	25.9
Kentucky	27.5
Louisiana	24.8
Mississippi	25.1
North Carolina	26.5
Oklahoma	29.4
South Carolina	24.8
Tennessee	28.1
Texas	26.4
Virginia	26.8
West Virginia	30.0
U.S.	28.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population.

TABLE D 59 POPULATION UNDER 18, U.S., SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH NUMBER AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1978 (000's)

	1970 <18	1978 <18	70-78 # change	70-78 % change
U.S.	69,689	63,376	-6,313	-9.058
U.S. & P.R.	70,863	64,742	-6,121	-8.63
South$_1$	20,047	19,440	-607	- 3.027
South$_2$	21,221	20,806	-415	-1.955
Non South$_2$	49,642	43,936	-5,706	-11.494
Alabama	1,234	1,140	-94	-7.617
Arkansas	655	653	-2	-0.305
Florida	2,110	2,211	+101	+4.786
Georgia	1,645	1,578	-67	-4.072
Kentucky	1,115	1,051	-64	-5.739
Louisiana	1,390	1,301	-89	-6.402
Mississippi	845	809	-36	-4.260
North Carolina	1,760	1,639	-121	-6.875
Oklahoma	837	823	-14	-1.672
South Carolina	956	918	-38	-3.974
Tennessee	1,327	1,268	-59	-4.446
Texas	4,002	4,042	+40	+9.995
Virginia	1,590	1,468	-122	-7.672
West Virginia	580	539	-41	-7.068
Puerto Rico	1,175	1,366	+191	+16.255

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978 and Series P-25 #734, November 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE D 60

POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION U.S. AND 14-STATE SOUTH 1960 to 1970

NAME	Population 1960 (000's)	Population 1970 (000's)	Change 1960-1970 (000's)	% Change 1960-1970	Annual % 1960-1970	Migration 1960-1970	Migration as % of Change
United States	179,323	203,302	23,979	13.3720	1.26295	3,070	12.80
Alabama	3,267	3,444	177	5.4178	0.52901	-233	-131.64
Arkansas	1,786	1,923	137	7.6708	0.74182	-71	-51.82
Florida	4,952	6,791	1,839	37.1365	3.20846	1,326	72.10
Georgia	3,943	4,588	645	16.3581	1.52656	51	7.91
Kentucky	3,038	3,221	183	6.0237	0.58664	-153	-83.61
Louisiana	3,257	3,645	388	11.9128	1.13186	-130	-33.51
Mississippi	2,178	2,217	39	1.7906	0.17764	-267	-684.62
North Carolina	4,556	5,084	528	11.5891	1.10257	-94	-17.80
Oklahoma	2,328	2,559	231	9.9227	0.95056	13	5.63
South Carolina	2,383	2,591	208	8.7285	0.84035	-149	-71.63
Tennessee	3,567	3,926	359	10.0645	0.96357	-45	-12.53
Virginia	3,967	4,651	684	17.2422	1.50344	141	20.61
West Virginia	1,860	1,744	-116	[illegible]2366	-0.64188	265	228.45
Texas	9,580	11,199	1,619	16.8998	1.57372	146	9.02
South (SGPB)	50,662	57,583	6,921	13.6611	1.28875	270	3.90

Source: Southern Growth Policies Board.

TABLE D 61 POPULATION GROWTH & MIGRATION U.S. & 14 STATE SOUTH 1970-1979

NAME	Population 1970	Population 1979	Change 1970-1979	% Change 1970-1979	Annual % 1970-1979	Migration 1970-1979	Migration as Percent of Change
United States	203,302	220,099	16,797	8.2621	0.88596	4,030	23.9924
Alabama	3,444	3,769	325	9.4367	1.00699	75	23.0769
Arkansas	1,923	2,180	257	13.3645	1.40352	136	52.9183
Georgia	4,588	5,117	529	11.5301	1.21987	128	24.1966
Kentucky	3,221	3,527	306	9.5002	1.01350	91	29.7386
Louisiana	3,645	4.018	373	10.2332	1.08841	34	9.1153
Mississippi	2,217	2,429	212	9.5625	1.01988	7	3.3019
North Carolina	5,084	5,606	522	10.2675	1.09191	151	28.9272
Oklahoma	2,559	2,892	333	13.0129	1.38852	177	53.1532
South Carolina	2,591	2,932	341	13.1609	1.38327	103	30.2053
Tennessee	3,926	4,380	454	11.5638	1.22328	202	44.4934
Virginia	4,651	5,197	546	11.7394	1.24096	230	42.1245
West Virginia	1,744	1,878	134	7.6835	0.82540	47	35.0746
Florida	6,791	8,860	2,069	30.4668	2.99908	1,848	89.3185
Texas	11,199	13,380	2,181	19.4750	1.99875	1,045	47.9138
South (SGPB)	57,583	66,165	8,582	14.9037	1.55558	4,274	49.8019

Source: Southern Growth Policies Board

Table D 62

POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS U.S. & SOUTH BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN 1975

	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic*
U.S.	15,446	12,712	2,368	366	1,383
	100%	82%	15%	2%	9%
South[1]	4,713	3,544	1,101	68	411
	100%	75%	23%	1%	8%
Non South[1]	10,733	9,168	1,267	300	972
	100%	85%	12%	3%	9%
Alabama	277	177	99	1	-
Arkansas	152	114	38	-	1
Florida	545	394	148	3	43
Georgia	388	259	128	1	3
Kentucky	261	237	21	3	1
Louisiana	308	198	107	3	6
Mississippi	197	107	87	3	2
North Carolina	366	236	112	18	-
Oklahoma	199	168	19	12	6
South Carolina	214	124	89	1	2
Tennessee	297	233	62	2	2
Texas	1,066	923	134	9	340
Virginia	329	260	57	12	5
West Virginia	114	114	-	-	-

* Hispanic can be any race

Source: U.S. Census P-20 #334 "Demographic Social & Economic Profile of States Spring 1976".

SGPB

TABLE D 63

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN
U.S. AND SOUTHERN STATES 1975
(000's)

	Total	% White	White	Black	Other	% Non white	Hispanic*	% Hispanic
U.S.	65,169	83.50	54,419	9,485	1,265	16.5	4,905	7.52
South$_1$	19,511	75.87	14,804	4,528	186	24.13	1,489	7.63
Non South$_1$	45,658	86.76	39,615	4,957	1,079	13.24	3,416	7.48
Alabama	1,147	67.39	773	370	4	32.61	3	0.2
Arkansas	653	77.33	505	148	--	22.67	6	0.9
Florida	2,326	75.58	1,758	542	26	24.42	219	9.41
Georgia	1,591	66.87	1,064	516	11	33.13	8	0.5
Kentucky	1,068	89.41	955	110	3	10.59	1	0.09
Louisiana	1,287	64.10	825	455	7	35.90	29	2.25
Mississippi	802	54.98	441	358	2	45.02	2	0.24
North Carolina	1,635	68.07	1,113	471	51	31.93	-	--
Oklahoma	806	86.84	700	64	37	13.16	20	2.48
South Carolina	915	58.79	538	374	3	41.21	2	0.21
Tennessee	1,264	79.27	1,002	260	2	20.73	6	0.47
Texas	4,015	85.65	3,439	559	17	14.35	1,167	29.06
Virginia	1,486	79.47	1,181	284	21	20.53	24	1.61
West Virginia	522	97.70	510	11	1	2.3	2	0.3

* Hispanic can be any race

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, Table 26.

TABLE D-64

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT 1975
(000's)

	Total related children	Living with one or two parents	Living with relative not parent	% not with Parents but other relatives
U.S.	64,610	61,369	3,241	5
South[1]	19,295	17,785	1,510	7.8
Non South[1]	45,315	43,584	1,731	3.8
Alabama	1,135	1,041	94	8.3
Arkansas	649	604	45	6.9
Florida	2,314	2,141	173	7.5
Georgia	1,582	1,393	189	11.9
Kentucky	1,055	1,001	54	5.4
Louisiana	1,268	1,153	110	8.7
Mississippi	793	704	89	12.6
North Carolina	1,609	1,482	127	7.9
Oklahoma	796	756	40	5.0
South Carolina	906	782	124	13.7
Tennessee	1,251	1,155	96	7.7
Texas	3,953	3,702	251	6.3
Virginia	1,467	1,376	91	6.2
West Virginia	516	488	28	5.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, Table 3 pg. 23, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

Table D 65

Distribution of Population Growth

Reflecting the dual impetus behind southern growth, economic expansion and the retirement/amenity attractions, population growth has been fairly evenly distributed between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Metropolitan counties contained 55 per cent of the 1970 total population. By 1976, these same metropolitan counties still accounted for some 55 per cent of the total population. However, during the 1970-76 interval, over 120 counties were reclassified as metropolitan when they were either added to an existing SMSA or included in the formation of a new SMSA. Using the 1976 classification, 63.8 per cent of southerners live in metropolitan areas and 36.2 per cent in non-metropolitan areas, and the metropolitan growth rate is generally higher. The development of the interstate highway system has contributed substantially to southern growth and the establishment of urban centers in the South. Proximity to interstate highways has been used to indicate the economic growth potential for both metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties.

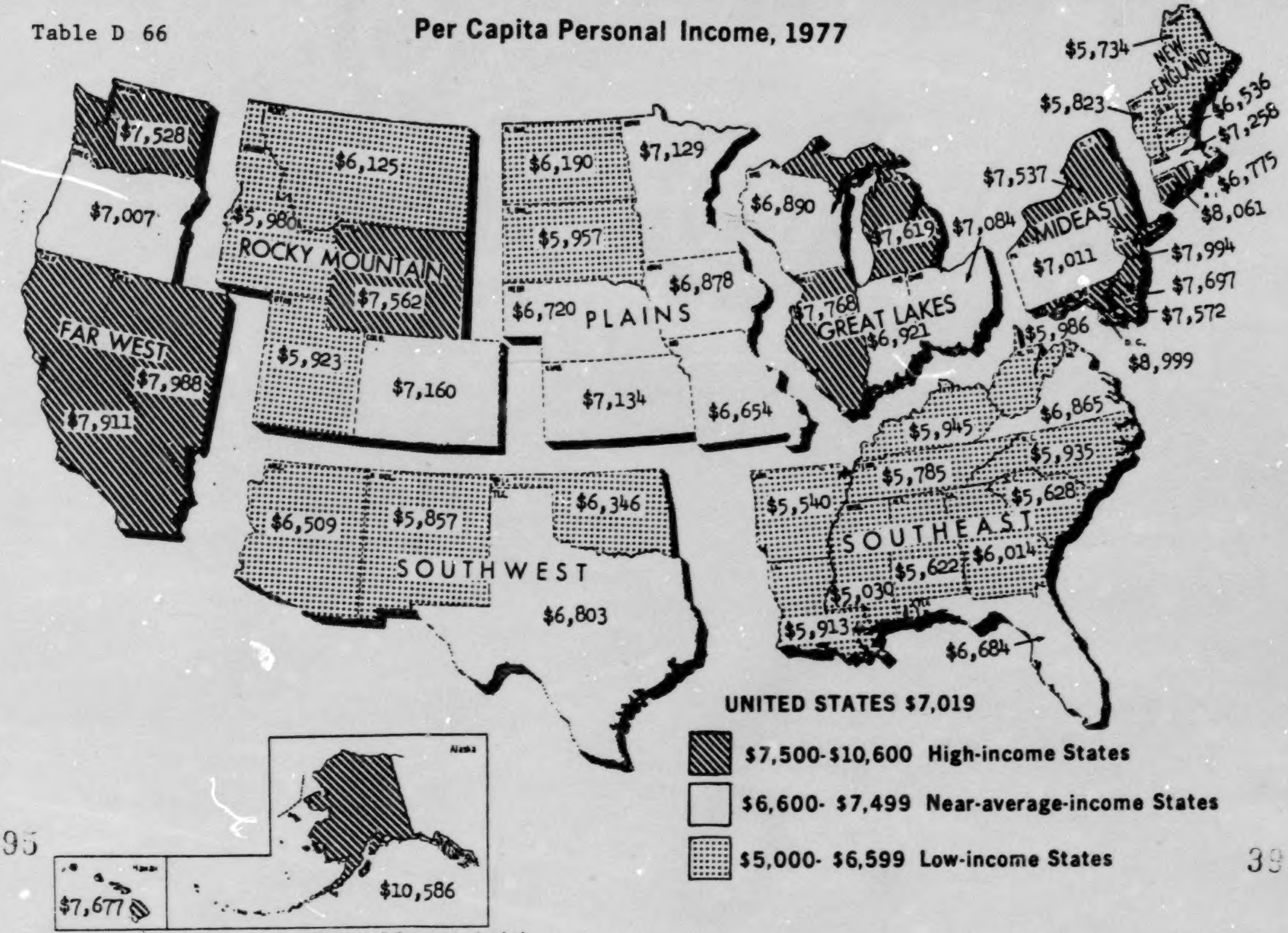
Metropolitan and Non Metropolitan Population Change Rates 1970-76

	Metropolitan	Non Metropolitan	State Total
ALABAMA	6.5%	6.3%	6.4%
ARKANSAS	10.3	9.3	9.7
FLORIDA	23.1	29.8	24.0
GEORGIA	8.9	7.6	8.3
KENTUCKY	3.3	9.2	6.4
LOUISIANA	7.4	2.2	5.4
MISSISSIPPI	14.8	3.4	6.2
NORTH CAROLINA	8.6	6.7	7.6
OKLAHOMA	8.2	7.9	8.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.4	7.7	9.9
TENNESSEE	6.5	8.9	7.3
TEXAS	13.1	6.0	11.5
VIRGINIA	7.3	9.9	8.2
WEST VIRGINIA	−0.4	7.4	4.4

Source: Southern Growth Policies Board

Table D 66

Per Capita Personal Income, 1977



UNITED STATES $7,019

▨ **$7,500-$10,600 High-income States**

□ **$6,600- $7,499 Near-average-income States**

░ **$5,000- $6,599 Low-income States**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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Table D 67

1977
PER CAPITA INCOME, RANKING OF THE STATES

RANK	STATE AND REGION	AMOUNT (DOLLARS)	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	DOLLAR DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE
	UNITED STATES	7,019	100	---
	STATES			
1	ALASKA	10,586	151	3,567
--	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8,999	128	1,980
2	CONNECTICUT	8,061	115	1,042
3	NEW JERSEY	7,994	114	975
4	NEVADA	7,988	114	969
5	CALIFORNIA	7,911	113	892
6	ILLINOIS	7,768	111	749
7	DELAWARE	7,697	110	678
8	HAWAII	7,677	109	658
9	MICHIGAN	7,619	109	600
10	MARYLAND	7,572	108	553
11	WYOMING	7,562	108	543
12	NEW YORK	7,537	107	518
13	WASHINGTON	7,528	107	509
14	MASSACHUSETTS	7,258	103	239
15	COLORADO	7,160	102	141
16	KANSAS	7,134	102	115
17	MINNESOTA	7,129	102	110
18	OHIO	7,084	101	65
19	PENNSYLVANIA	7,011	100	-8
20	OREGON	7,007	100	-12
21	INDIANA	6,921	99	-98
22	WISCONSIN	6,890	98	-129
23	IOWA	6,878	98	-141
24	VIRGINIA	6,865	98	-154
25	TEXAS	6,803	97	-216
26	RHODE ISLAND	6,775	97	-244
27	NEBRASKA	6,720	96	-299
28	FLORIDA	6,684	95	-335
29	MISSOURI	6,654	95	-365
30	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,536	93	-483
31	ARIZONA	6,509	93	-510
32	OKLAHOMA	6,3[illegible]6	90	-673
33	NORTH DAKOTA	6,190	88	-829
34	MONTANA	6,125	87	-894
35	GEORGIA	6,014	86	-1,005
36	WEST VIRGINIA	5,986	85	-1,033
37	IDAHO	5,980	85	-1,039
38	SOUTH DAKOTA	5,957	85	-1,062
39	KENTUCKY	5,945	85	-1,074
40	NORTH CAROLINA	5,935	85	-1,084
41	UTAH	5,923	84	-1,096
42	LOUISIANA	5,913	84	-1,106
43	NEW MEXICO	5,857	83	-1,162
44	VERMONT	5,823	83	-1,196
45	TENNESSEE	5,785	82	-1,234
46	MAINE	5,734	82	-1,285
47	SOUTH CAROLINA	5,628	80	-1,391
48	ALABAMA	5,622	80	-1,397
49	ARKANSAS	5,540	79	-1,479
50	MISSISSIPPI	5,0[illegible]0	72	-1,989

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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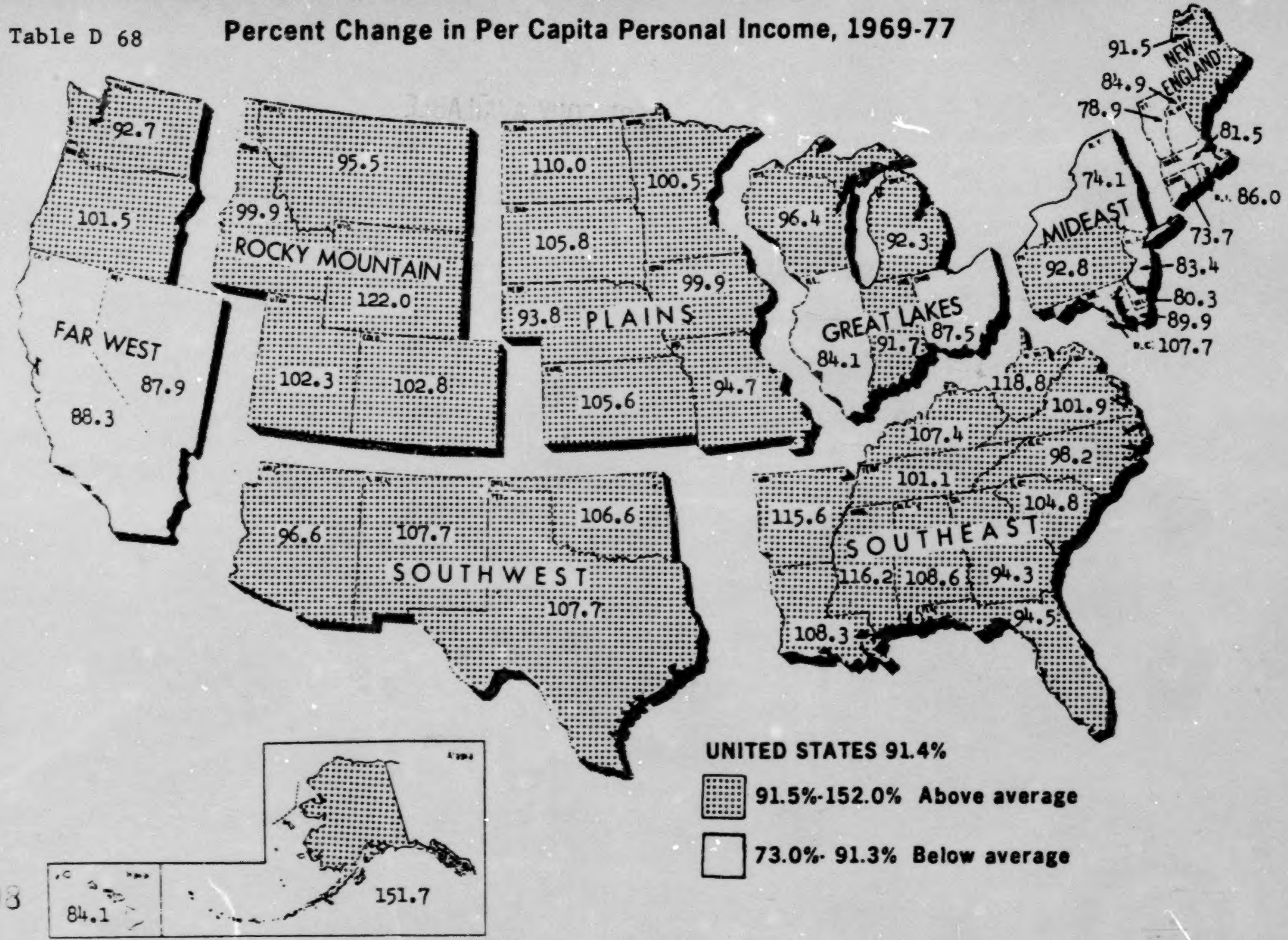
Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1969-77



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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Table D 69

Projected Income Growth

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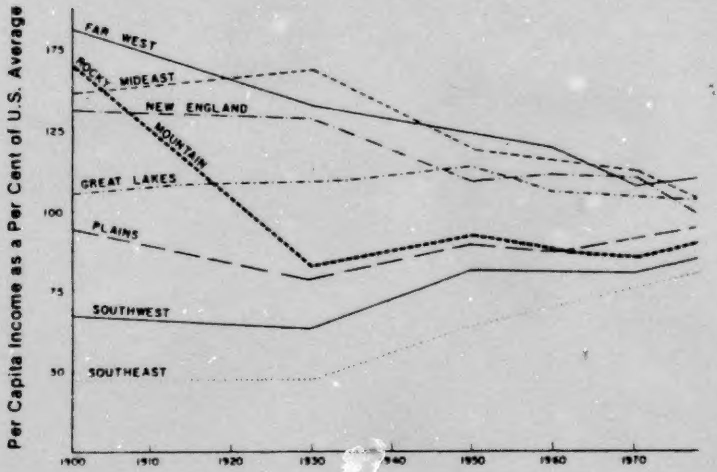
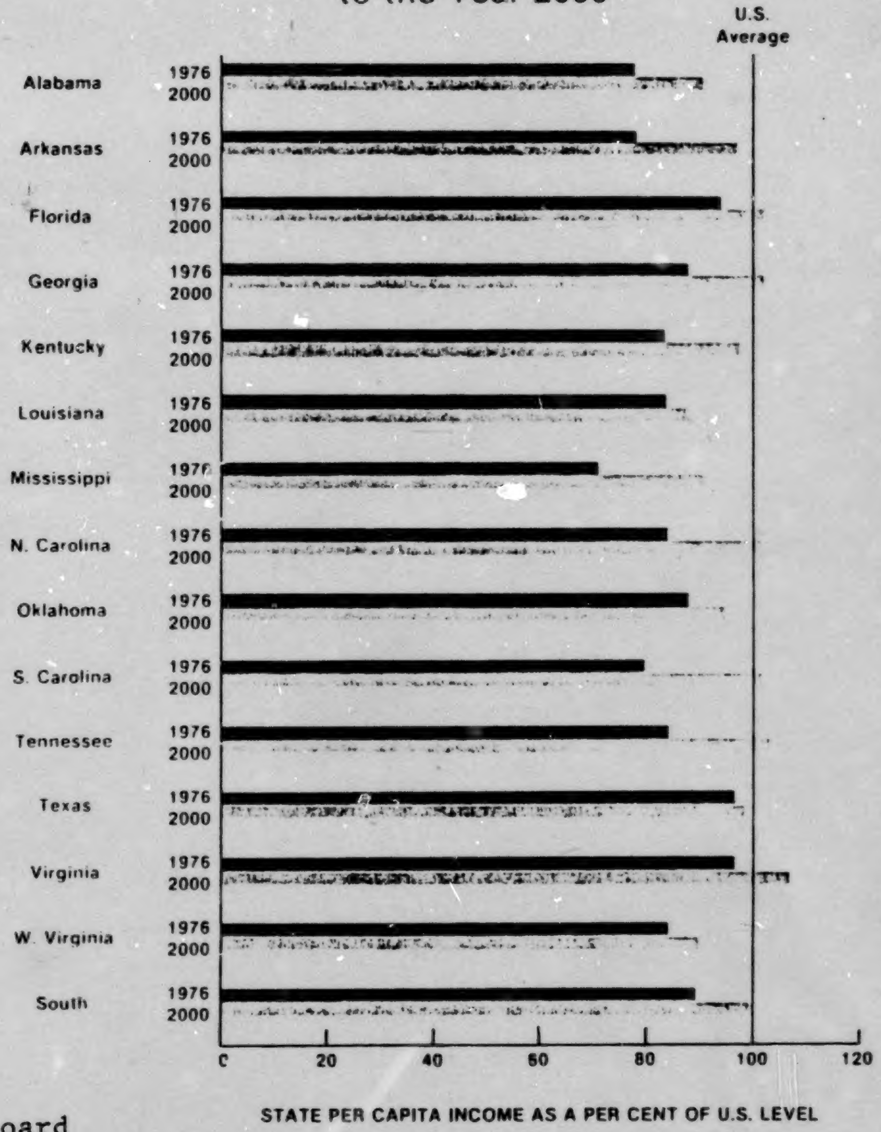
As the separate regional economies have taken on a more national character, regional incomes have been converging toward the national average. Although the southern states' per capita incomes remain below the U.S. average, it is projected that by the year 2000, they will have reached the national average.

REGIONAL PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOMES HAVE CONVERGED TOWARD THE NATIONAL AVERAGE



Projected Per Capita Income Growth to the Year 2000



SOURCE: Southern Growth Policies Board

Table D 70

FAMILY INCOME OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND AGED 5-17, BY STATE, 1975 (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	Total Number of Children		Number in Poverty		Poverty Rate	
	Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17
ALABAMA	276	859	73	136	26.5	15.9
SOUTH [1]	4,707	14,588	1,049	2,949	22.3	20.2
UNITED STATES	15,399	49,211	2,735	7,132	17.8	14.5

[1] Regional data based on the Southern Growth Policies Board member states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

Table D 71

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND AGED 5-17, BY STATE, 1969 (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	Total Number of Children		Number in Poverty		Poverty Rate	
	Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17	Under 5	5 - 17
ALABAMA	298	923	86	272	28.9	29.5
SOUTH [1]	4,882	14,913	1,187	3,645	24.3	24.4
UNITED STATES	16,983	51,869	2,696	7,700	15.9	14.8

[1] Regional data based on the Southern Growth Policies Board member states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

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Table D 72

POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL AND RACE, SOUTH AND U.S., 1975

		Below 75%		Below 125%		Below 150%		Below 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South:									
	White	553	6.8	1,253	15.4	1,713	21.1	2,751	33.9
	Black	466	23.3	864	43.3	1,058	53.0	1,368	68.5
	Spanish	93	17.1	191	34.9	243	44.5	330	60.3
	All	1,036	10.1	2,150	21.1	2,810	27.5	4,172	40.8
U.S.:									
	White	1,461	5.5	3,614	13.6	4,877	18.3	8,013	30.1
	Black	793	20.0	1,598	40.3	1,944	49.0	2,494	62.9
	Spanish	258	13.7	657	35.0	818	43.6	1,144	60.9
	All	2,316	7.4	5,342	17.2	6,983	22.4	10,728	34.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 112, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)", Table C.

Table D 73

POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS AND RELATED CHILDREN, BY RACE, UNDER 18 AND UNDER 6, SOUTH* AND U.S., 1969

	All	Black	All Child Under 18	Black Child Under 18	All Child Under 6	Black Child Under 6
South*	761,035	399,406	611,096	345,459	301,694	184,817
% in Poverty	41.2	60.8	50.6	67.5	61.5	72.6
U.S.	1,800,682	708,081	1,500,323	633,685	800,915	364,263
% in Poverty	32.5	53.1	43.3	59.6	56.6	66.5

*Includes Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D. C.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population, Chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics", Table 318.

Table D 74

RELATED CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, 1975
(000's)

	0-17 Years Total Below Poverty	Poverty Rate 0-17yrs	<5 yrs Below pov.	Poverty Rate <5 yrs.	5-17 Below pov.	Poverty Rate 5-17 yrs.
U.S.	9,897	15.3%	2,735	*17.8%	*7,132	14.5%
South[1]	4,005	20.75	1,048	22.8	2,958	20.27
Non South[1]	5,892	13.0	1,687	15.7	4,174	12.0
Alabama	*209	*18.4	73	26.5	*136	*15.9
Arkansas	*147	*22.7	41	26.9	*106	*21.4
Florida	*493	21.3	110	20.2	*383	21.6
Georgia	354	22.4	100	21.3	255	*31.9
Kentucky	*225	21.4	55	21.1	*170	21.4
Louisiana	*304	*23.9	84	27.2	*220	*22.9
Mississippi	*260	*32.8	66	33.4	*194	32.6
North Carolina	*294	*18.3	73	20.0	*221	*17.8
Oklahoma	*127	*16.0	40	20.2	* 87	*14.6
South Carolina	*217	*23.9	51	24.0	*166	*23.9
Tennessee	*256	*20.5	60	20.4	*196	*20.5
Texas	813	20.6	221	20.8	592	20.5
Virginia	*202	*13.8	*46	14.0	*156	*13.7
West Virginia	*104	*20.2	28	24.5	*76	*18.9

---

* Significant change at 95% confidence level from 1970 Census data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979.

Table D 75

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18: POVERTY LEVEL, MEDIAN, AND MEAN INCOMES BY STATE, 1975

	Total Number Families with Children under 18 (000's)	Median Income	Mean Income	Average Number Children Per Family	Average Number Children in Families Below Poverty Level	Number Families Below Poverty	Number Below 75% Poverty Level
SOUTH $_1$	9,421	N/A	14,519	2.05	2.78	1,461(15.5%)	964(10.2%)
SOUTH $_2$	9,779	N/A	14,369	2.12	2.89	1,540(15.7%)	984(10.1%)
UNITED STATES	31,111	14,469	15,184	2.09	2.66	3,824(12.3%)	2,316(7.4%)
ALABAMA	558	12,373	13,956	2.03	2.63	81	53
ARKANSAS	316	11,305	13,152	2.07	2.79	55	34
FLORIDA	1,166	12,745	14,583	1.98	2.73	187	136
GEORGIA	774	13,145	14,818	2.05	2.73	133	85
KENTUCKY	510	11,648	13,583	2.09	2.50	94	61
LOUISIANA	571	13,327	14,931	2.23	3.13	100	66
MISSISSIPPI	359	10,467	12,468	2.21	3.08	85	58
NORTH CAROLINA	861	12,796	14,149	1.88	2.45	122	75
OKLAHOMA	391	12,852	15,018	2.03	2.56	33	16
SOUTH CAROLINA	431	12,493	13,849	2.10	3.12	70	44
TENNESSEE	646	11,975	13,524	1.94	2.56	101	72
TEXAS	1,842	12,849	14,894	2.16	2.95	283	190
VIRGINIA	740	15,169	17,184	1.99	2.64	79	48
WEST VIRGINIA	256	12,299	13,785	2.02	2.82	38	26
PUERTO RICO	358	8,678	10,421	3.97	5.00	79	20

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 112, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States", 1976 Survey of Income and Education, 1979, "A" and "C" series tables. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

Table D 76

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN IN ALL FAMILIES BY POVERTY STATUS
SOUTH* AND U.S., 1975

Average Number of Related Children in:

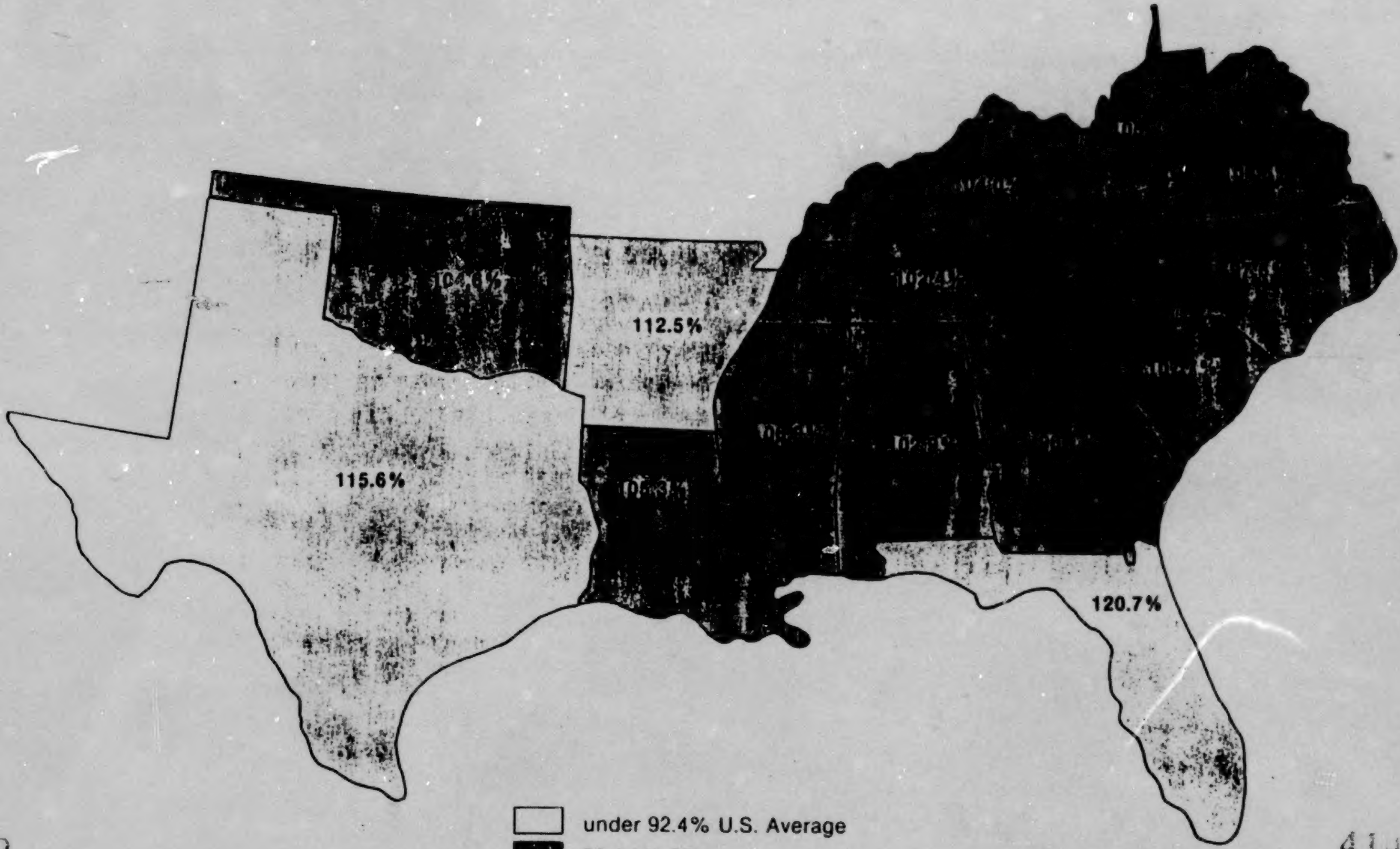
		All Families	Families in Poverty
South*			
	White	1.95	2.47
	Black	2.51	3.13
	Spanish	2.54	3.20
	All	2.06	2.77
U.S.			
	White	2.04	2.50
	Black	2.38	2.94
	Spanish	2.39	2.90
	All	2.09	2.66

*Includes Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 112, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)", 1978, pp.11-53, Tables 1 and 2.

Table D 77

1970-77 STATE PERSONAL INCOME GROWTH RATES



☐ under 92.4% U.S. Average
■ 92.4-111.0%
▨ over 111.0% Regional Average

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Table D 78

Per Capita Income Growth

Per capita income growth in the South has outpaced the national average in percentage terms during the 1970's. The regional average increase in per capita incomes for the South was 86 per cent from 1970 to 1977, considerably above the U.S. average increase of 70 per cent. However, income levels in the South remain below national levels. As of 1977, the regional per capita income for the South was 89.6 per cent of the national average.

Despite relatively high southern growth rates, the dollar gap between southern and national per capita incomes has widened in recent years. In dollar terms, the South's per capita income trailed the U.S. by about $800 in 1977. This is an increase in actual dollars from the early seventies when the per capita income gap was closer to $600.

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PER CAPITA INCOME: SOUTH AND U.S., 1970-77

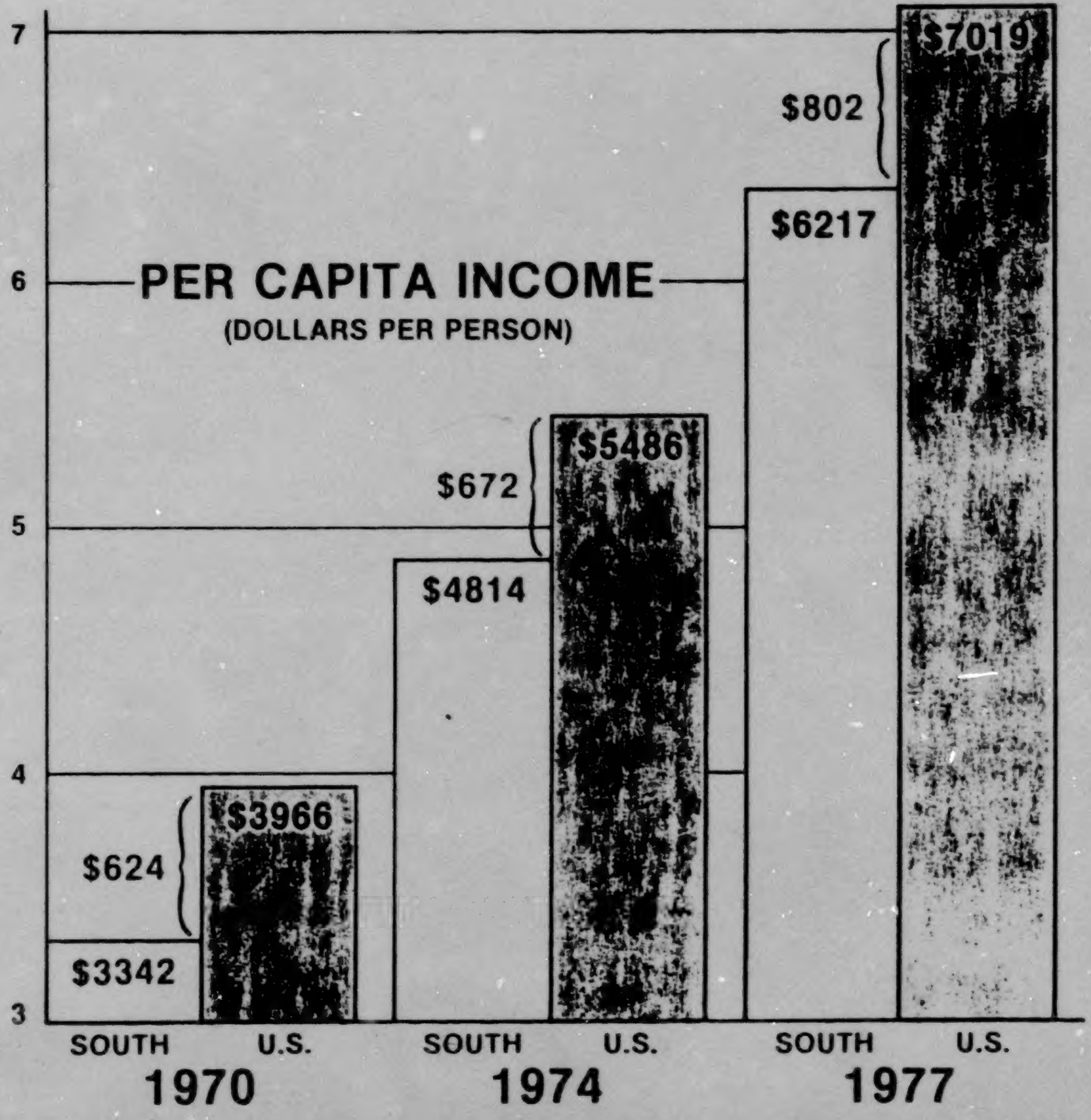


Table D79

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5, UNDER 18, SOUTH AND U.S., 1969 AND 1975

Summary Table
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Total Number	Number in Poverty	Poverty Rate
Related Children Under 5: 1969			
South	4,882	1,187	24.3
U.S.	16,983	2,696	15.9
Non-South	12,101	1,509	12.5
Percent in South	28.7	44.0	
Related Children Under 5: 1975			
South	4,707	1,049*	22.3
U.S.	15,399	2,735*	17.8
Non-South	10,692	1,686*	15.8
Percent in South	30.6	38.4	
Related Children Under 18: 1969			
South	19,795	4,832	24.4
U.S.	68,852	10,396	15.1
Non-South	49,057	5,564	11.3
Percent in South	28.8	46.5	
Related Children Under 18: 1975			
South	19,295	3,998	20.7
U.S.	64,610	9,867*	15.3
Non-South	45,315	5,869*	13.0
Percent in South	29.9	40.5	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20 No. 344, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, pp. 68-69, table 26.

*Statistically significant change at the 95-percent confidence level from the 1970 census data.

Table D 80

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18, SOUTH AND U.S., 1975

	Total Number of Children	Below Poverty	Below 75% Poverty	Below 125% Poverty	Below 150% Poverty	Below 200% Poverty
Child Population by Family Incomes Related Children Under 18, 1975						
South	19,294	4,006	2,698	5,505	6,946	9,751
Percent	100.0	20.8	14.0	28.5	36.0	50.5
U.S.	64,610	9,867	6,000	13,792	17,814	26,549
Percent	100.0	15.3	9.3	21.3	27.6	41.1
% of U.S. Children Comprised of Southern Children, by Family Income	29.9	40.6	45.0	39.9	39.0	36.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334 "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, Tables 26 and 27.

Table D 81

FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18, SOUTH AND U.S., 1975

	South	U.S.
Total number of own Children	17,785	61,639
with both parents	14,883	51,464
with mother	2,627	9,072
with father	275	1,103
Percent of own children living with two parents	83.7%	83.5%
Percent of own children living with one parent	16.3%	16.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979, p.23, Table 3.

Note: "Own" Children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head.

Table D82

FAMILY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 BY FAMILY INCOME LEVEL, SOUTH AND U.S., 1975

(Numbers in 1,000's)

All Income Levels	U.S.	South*
Total	49,211	15,845
In Male-Headed Family	41,008	12,984
In Female-Headed Family	8,203	2,861
Percent in Female-Headed Family	16.7%	18.1%
Below 150% of Poverty Level		
Total	13,086	5,453
In Male-Headed Family	7,781	3,437
In Female-Headed Family	5,305	2,016
Percent in Female-Headed Family	40.5%	37.0%
Below Poverty Level		
Total	7,132	3,098
In Male-Headed Family	3,459	1,663
In Female-Headed Family	3,673	1,435
Percent in Female-Headed Family	51.5%	46.3%

*Census South

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Related Children 5 to 17 Years Old by Poverty Status in 1975, Education and Sex of Family Head, for the United States and the South Region", unpublished material from the 1975 SIE, 9/28/79.

Table D 83

COMBINED AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS
MAXIMUM BENEFITS, FEDERAL SHARE BY STATE, JULY 1977

	Combined AFDC & Food Stamp Value 1977	Amount Paid By U.S.	Federal Share Percent	AFDC Maximum Benefit Per Year[1]	Paid by U.S.[2]	Food Stamp Bonus
ALABAMA	$ 3,828	$ 3,402	89 %	$ 1,776	$ 1,350	$ 2,052
ARKANSAS	4,164	3,597	86	2,268	1,701	1,896
FLORIDA	4,188	3,202	76	2,292	1,306	1,896
GEORGIA	3,768	3,328	88	1,692	1,252	2,076
KENTUCKY	4,548	3,730	82	2,820	2,002	1,728
LOUISIANA	3,960	3,409	86	1,968	1,417	1,992
MISSISSIPPI	2,808	2,686	96	720	598	2,088
NORTH CAROLINA	4,260	3,492	82	2,400	1,632	1,860
OKLAHOMA	5,004	3,860	77	3,468	2,324	1,536
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,492	3,169	91	1,404	1,081	2,088
TENNESSEE	3,744	3,295	88	1,668	1,219	2,076
TEXAS	3,756	3,302	88	1,680	1,226	2,076
VIRGINIA	5,196	3,629	70	3,732	2,165	1,464
WEST VIRGINIA	4,668	3,831	82	2,988	2,151	1,680
PUERTO RICO	2,820	2,478	89	684	342	2,136
Median State (U.S.)	$ 5,220			$ 3,768		$ 1,452

[1] Largest amount paid to a family in highest benefit area

[2] Based on 1976 percentages

Source: Senate Committee on Finance, "Staff Data and Materials on Public Welfare Programs", April 1978, pp. 28-29, Table 16.

Table D 84 AFDC TOTAL MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY SOURCE AND BY STATE, FY1976

	Total Computable For Federal Funding	1976 Federal Amount	Local Amount	State Amount	Federal %	Local %	State %
ALABAMA	$ 61,864,423	$ 46,923,718	$ ---	$ 14,940,705	75.8%	0	24.2%
ARKANSAS	50,159,256	37,418,805	---	12,740,451	74.6	0	25.4
FLORIDA	120,436,323	68,315,478	---	52,120,845	56.7	0	43.3
GEORGIA	122,679,985	90,120,035	---	32,559,950	73.5	0	26.5
KENTUCKY	132,730,945	94,730,076	---	38,000,869	71.4	0	28.6
LOUISIANA	98,429,037	71,272,467	---	27,156,570	72.4	0	27.6
MISSISSIPPI	32,717,662	26,504,646	---	5,513,016	82.8	0	17.2
NORTH CAROLINA	123,889,145	84,281,786	19,711,194	19,896,165	68.0	16.0	16.0
OKLAHOMA	65,506,367	44,164,394	---	21,341,973	67.4	0	32.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,352,487	35,670,249	---	10,682,238	77.0	0	23.0
TENNESSEE	85,756,646	62,722,396	---	23,034,250	73.1	0	26.9
TEXAS	137,686,030	100,157,072	---	37,528,958	72.7	0	27.3
VIRGINIA	138,678,345	80,904,947	1,462,344	56,311,054	58.3	1.1	40.6
WEST VIRGINIA	52,466,290	37,671,723	---	14,794,567	71.8	0	28.2
PUERTO RICO	24,171,922	12,085,960	---	12,085,962	50.0	0	50.0
SOUTH[1]	1,216,276,651	843,186,079	2,173,538	351,827,044	69.3	1.0	28.9
SOUTH[2]	1,268,742,941	880,857,802		366,621,611	69.4		28.8
UNITED STATES	9,675,496,908	5,257,605,531	829,026,094	3,588,865,200	54.3	8.6	37.1
NON-SOUTH[1]	8,459,220,257	4,414,419,452	826,852,556	3,237,038,156	52.2	9.8	38.3

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", pp. 18-19, Table 9.

Table D 85

AFDC ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES BY STATE, MARCH 1979

	Number of Families	Number of Recipients	Number of Children	Total Payment Amount	Average Per Family	Average Pe Recipient
ALABAMA	60,386	176,507	128,210	$ 6,733,817	$ 111.51	$ 38.15
GEORGIA	78,911	208,673	153,656	8,516,612	107.93	40.81
MISSISSIPPI	55,377	173,884	128,549	4,439,091	80.16	25.53
NORTH CAROLINA	74,720	195,006	140,553	11,681,259	156.33	59.90
SOUTH[1]	820,147	2,354,048	1,717,168	110,296,374	134.48	46.85
UNITED STATES	3,521,457	10,420,721	7,254,443	898,400,422	255.12	86.21

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", Table A4.

Table D 86

AFDC FOSTER CARE ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES BY STATE, MARCH 1979

	Total Cases	Total Children	Total Amount	Average Per Case	Average Per Child	*Foster Family Home Cases	*Foster Family-Home Children	*Foster Family Home-Total Payment
ALABAMA	765	1,513	$ 184,156	$240.99	$121.85	676	1,391	$ 169,903
GEORGIA	1,586	1,973	249,761	157.48	126.59	1,397	1,738	213,090
MISSISSIPPI	614	1,100	1,708	214.51	119.73	614	1,100	131,708
NORTH CAROLINA	1,178	1,977	250,266	212.45	126.59	991	1,604	203,534
SOUTH[1]	13,526	20,381	2,889,923	213.66	141.79	12,158	18,346	2,441,487
UNITED STATES	81,066	103,473	30,622,685	377.74	295.94	60,919	80,760	16,261,451

Notereported by all states.

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", Table 7.

Table D 87

AFDC ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES, SEPT. 1977

	Number of Families	Total Recipients	Number Children	Total Amounts	Average Per Family	Average Per Recipient
ALABAMA	56,909	172,010	125,767	6,395,977	$ 112.39	$ 37.18
GEORGIA	84,343	236,465	175,543	8,768,091	103.96	37.08
MISSISSIPPI	52.636	170,509	129,851	2,486,056	47.23	14.58
NORTH CAROLINA	71,725	196,484	143,365	10,926,723	152.34	55.61
OKLAHOMA	28,361	88,312	65,634	5,914,454	206.58	66.97
SOUTH[1]	818,636	2,438,437	1,793,506	103,978,033	127.01	42.64
UNITED STATES	3,549,897	10,887,254	7,655,969	851,994,774	240.01	78.26

Source: Senate Finance Committee, "Staff Data and Materials on Public Welfare Programs", April 1978, pp. 13-15, Table 7.

Table D 88

COMBINED AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS
MAXIMUM BENEFITS, FEDERAL SHARE BY STATE, JULY 1977

	Combined AFDC & Food Stamp Balue 1977	Amount Paid By U.S.	Federal Share Percent	AFDC Maximum Benefit Per Year [1]	Paid By U.S. [2]	Food Stamp Bonus
ALABAMA	$ 3,828	$ 3,402	89%	$ 1,776	$ 1,350	$ 2,052
GEORGIA	3,768	3,328	88	1,692	1,252	2,076
MISSISSIPPI	2,808	2,686	96	720	598	2,088
NORTH CAROLINA	4,260	3,492	82	2,400	1,632	1,860
Median State(U.S.)	5,220			3,768		1,452

Largest amount paid to a family in highest benefit area

Based on 1976 percentages

Source: Senate Committee on Finance, "Staff Data and Materials on Public Welfare Programs", April 1978, pp. 28-29, Table 16

Table D 89

AFDC ELIGIBILITY AND PAYMENT STANDARDS FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR BY STATE, 1976

	AFDC Need Standard Family of Four (4) 1976	AFDC Payment Standard Family of Four (4) 1976
ALABAMA	$ 2,880	$ 2,040
GEORGIA	2,724	1,776
MISSISSIPPI	3,324	720
NORTH CAROLINA	2,400	2,400
OKLAHOMA	3,408	3,408

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1966-1978 (revised) pp. 79-80, Table 63

Table D 90

AFDC EXPENDITURES FOR STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION BY SOURCE AND BY STATE, FY 1976

	Total	Federal Funds	Local Funds	State Funds
ALABAMA	$ 10,076,517	$ 5,038,258	$ 51,478	$ 4,986,781
GEORGIA	19,831,290	9,915,644	---	9,915,646
MISSISSIPPI	4,209,332	2,104,665	212,017	1,892,650
NORTH CAROLINA	8,579,346	4,289,902	2,849,902	1,439,767
OKLAHOMA	12,158,089	6,079,044	---	6,079,045
SOUTH[1]	178,876,945	89,433,971	5,987,032	85,851,466
UNITED STATES	1,038,568,723	518,892,294	139,569,976	380,106,462

Source: Senate Finance Committee, "Staff Data and Materials on Public Welfare Programs," April 197
pp. 20-21, Table 10.

Table D 91

AFDC TOTAL MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY SOURCE AND BY STATE, FY 1976

	Total Computable For Federal Funding	1976 Federal Amount	Local Amount	State Amount	Federal %	Local %	State %
ALABAMA	$ 61,864,423	46,923,718	---	$ 14,940,705	75.8%	0	24.2%
GEORGIA	122,679,985	90,120,035	---	32,559,950	73.5	0	26.5
MISSISSIPPI	32,717,662	26,504,646	---	5,513,016	82.8	0	17.2
NORTH CAROLINA	123,889,145	84,281,786	$19,711,194	19,896,165	68.0	16.0	16.0
OKLAHOMA	65,506,367	44,164,394	---	21,341,973	67.4	0	32.6
SOUTH$_1$	1,216,276,651	843,186,079	2,173,538	351,827,044	69.3	1.0	28.9
UNITED STATES	9,675,496,908	$5,257,605,531	829,026,094	3,588,865,200	54.3	8.6	37.1
NON-SOUTH$_1$	8,459,220,257	4,414,419,452	826,852,556	3,237,028,156	52.2	9.8	38.3

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, And Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", pp. 18-19, Table 9.

Table D 92

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH, DATA COMPARISON

SIE Disability Rates
Children Aged 3-17, 1975

SOUTH	6.6%	1,097,650/16,753,700	(Handicapped/Total Population)
NON-SOUTH	5.8%	2,359,420/40,385,210	

Special Education Rates, Children Aged 5-17
1977-1978 Child Find

SOUTH	8.5%	1,139,859/13,485,719
NON-SOUTH	8.0%	2,414,942/30,245,245

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976 Survey of Income and Education, unpublished data; and, Council for Exceptional Children, Insight, from the 1977-1978 Office of Education Child Count.

Table D 93

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN BY STATE, 1975

	1975 SIE (3-17 yrs) Handicap Rate	1975 SIE All Persons 3 - 17	1975 SIE Disabled 3 - 17 yrs
ALABAMA	7.7	982,790	76,510
ARKANSAS	6.6	561,580	37,280
FLORIDA	5.8	2,013,690	118,640
GEORGIA	7.8	1,367,340	107,740
KENTUCKY	6.9	921,910	63,820
LOUISIANA	8.3	1,096,340	91,390
MISSISSIPPI	6.0	681,200	41,050
NORTH CAROLINA	5.2	1,411,680	74,480
OKLAHOMA	7.6	685,410	52,410
SOUTH CAROLINA	7.0	790,870	55,700
TENNESSEE	6.1	1,081,350	66,950
TEXAS	6.0	3,411,030	206,180
VIRGINIA	5.7	1,297,860	74,990
WEST VIRGINIA	6.7	450,650	30,510
SOUTH[1]	6.6	16,753,700	1,097,650
UNITED STATES	6.1	57,138,910	3,493,420

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976 Survey of Income and Education, unpublished data.

Women who head families, 1970-77: their numbers rose, income lagged

Beverly L. Johnson

The 1970's have seen a tremendous increase in the number of families in which women have the main economic and social responsibilities. By March 1977, the number of families headed by women reached 7.7 million, the highest level ever recorded (table 1).[1] Nearly 1 of every 7 families was headed by a woman and well over half of these women were in the labor force.

Families headed by women are of special concern because they are more likely than husband-wife families to have children under age 18 and to have very low incomes. In 1976, 1 out of every 3 of these families was living below the officially defined poverty level,[2] compared with only 1 of 18 husband-wife families. Families headed by women were also more likely to live in central cities, to rent rather than own their homes, and to reside in public housing.[3]

The 1.5 million families maintained by men who had never been married or had become separated, divorced, or widowed rarely faced the economic difficulties encountered by families headed by women. Only 1 of 9 families headed by a man without a wife present was living below the poverty level in 1976. In March 1977, only one-third of these families had children under age 18, a much smaller proportion than for other types of families.

Demographic trends

The phenomenal increase in the number of divorced women has been the most prominent factor in the accelerated growth of families headed by women. Since 1970,divorced women have accounted for three-fifths of the total increase (table 2). The rise in the divorce rate during the decade has been unprecedented, climbing to 5.1 per 1,000 population in April 1977.[4] From 1950 to 1970, the rate of divorce rose from 2.6 to 3.6 per 1,000 population.

Marital composition. Historically, widows have accounted for the largest proportion of women who head families. In 1970, their share was twice that of divorced women. Since then, however, their share has been dropping sharply, while that of divorced women has been rising steadily.

Also contributing to the rise in families headed by women is the increasing number and proportion of never-married women who head families. Since 1970, the proportion of women who remain single until their early twenties has increased by one-third.[5] Several recent studies have noted a greater tendency among young women to postpone marriage, even if pregnant. It was found that well over half of the single pregnant women who contact social service agencies decide to keep their babies rather than give them up for adoption. Moreover, never-married women are more likely than ever before to adopt children.[6] As a result of these and other developments, about on-fifth of the increase since 1970 in the number of women who head families was among women who had never been married.

Race. Another factor contributing to the younger average age of women family heads is the ever-increasing proportion who are black. Black women heading families are much younger than their white counterparts. Since 1970, nearly two-fifths of the increase in the number of women heading families has been among these younger black women. The marital composition of the white and black women who head families is also strikingly different. White women were more likely to be separated or to have never been married.

For some time, sociologists have been particularly concerned about the comparatively high proportion of black families headed by women.[7] In March 1977, 1 of every 3 black families was headed by a woman, compared with 1 of 9 white families and 1 of 5 Hispanic families. Most analysts agree that changes in black family organization are largely dependent on economic changes....

Along with the rise in the number of families headed by women, there has been an extraordinary increase in the total number of children in these families. By March 1977, 1 of 6 children in the United States was living in a family with no father present, compared with 1 Of 10 in March 1970. Over a third of the children in these single-parent homes were members of families headed by black women (table 4)....

Income

The economic status of families headed by women is a distressing today as it was at the beginning of the decade.[13] Between 1970 and 1976, the median income in families headed by women has remained less than half that of husband-wife families. In 1976, at $7,211, it was only 44 percent of the income of husband-wife families (table 8). Among families with children, the income difference was even more pronounced - the medica of $5,942 for families headed by women was only one-third of the median income of husband-wife families.

Factors already discussed - such as age, race, labor force participation, children, occupation, and education - all tend to depress the income of families headed by women relative to that of husband-wife families. Furthermore, low income is heavily influenced by the absence of earneres in the family. In 1976, more than 27 out of 100 families headed by women had no earners, compared with 10 out of 100 husband-wife families.

When two earners or more were present, the median income of families headed by women rose to about two-thirds of that of husband-wife families. However, the proportion of multiearner families among families headed by women has declined since 1970.

The median incomes in 1976 of black and white families headed by women were $5,069 and $8,226. Relatively more of the balck families had no earners and multiearner families were less frequent among blacks than among whites. Black families were less likely than whites to have another person of working age in the family - 55 percent, compared with 62 percent.

Because of the low average income of families headed by women, in 1976 1 out of every 3 of these families had incomes below the poverty level- a proportion that has remained about the same throughout this decade. All of the increase between 1969 and 1976 in the number of families living in poverty has been among families headed by women.[14]

Although welfare payments help compensate for income missed because of an absent father, these payments were not enough to lift many of these families above the poverty level. In 1976, more than 800,000 families headed by women had only one source of income - public assistance - and almost all of them (94 percent) were living below the poverty level.[15] Of the nearly 600,000 families headed by women that had earnings and also received public assistance, over 60 percent were below the poverty level.

There are a disproportionate number of children in the families where the mother neither earned an adequate income nor obtained it elsewhere. More than half of the 10 million children living in families with incomes below the poverty level were in these single-parent homes. In 1976, as in 1970, 52 percent of children under age 18 in families headed by women were living below the poverty level. In contrast, about 8.3. percent of children in husband-wife families were living below the poverty level.

The incidence of poverty was greater among black and Hispanic families than among white families. This was especially true for those with children - about three-fifths of the black and Hispanic families with children were living in poverty, compared with less than two-fifths of the white families headed by women.

-- Footnotes --

[1] The term family head refers to the head of a primary or secondary family residing with one person or more, who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Unless otherwise indicated, data in the tables and text are based primarily on supplementary questions in the March 1977 Current Population Survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. In cases where the numbers are small, estimates based on a sample (such as those shown in the tables) may vary considerably from results obtained by a complete count. Therefore, differences between small numbers or percents based on them may not be significant. For more information, see Beverly L. Johnson and Howard Hayghe, "Labor force participation of married women, March 1976", Monthly Labor Review, June 1977, pp. 32-36, reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 206, and Beverly Johnson McEaddy, "Women who head families: a socioeconomic analysis, March 1975," Monthly Labor Review, June 1976, reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 190.

[2] Families are classified as being above or below the low income level according to the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. The poverty tresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. Thus, the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a woman was nearly $5,800 in 1976, about 6 percent higher than the 1975 cutoff of almost $5,500. For further details, see Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1976, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 107 (Bureau of the Census, 1977), pp.27-29.

[3] See Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 105 (Bureau of the Census, 1977), pp. 65

[4] See Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 4 and Vol. 19, No. 3 (Rockville, Md., U.S. Public Health Service, July 1977 and May 28, 1970).

[5] Some Recent Changes in American Families, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 52 (Bureau of the Census, 1975), p.3.

[6] For example, see Sandra Stencel, "Single-Parent Families," Editorial Research Reports, Vol. 11, Sept. 10, 1976, p. 666.

[7] See Heather Ross and Isabel V. Sawhill, Time of Transition: The Growth of Families Headed by Women (Washington, THe Urban Institute, 1975) ch. 4, and Andrew Brimmer, "Economic Progress of Negroes in the U.S.: The Deepening Schism," remarks at Founders' Day Convocation, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., March 22, 1970.

[13] For more detail, see Robert L. Stein, "The economic status of families headed by women," Monthly Labor Review, December 1970, pp. 3-10.

[14] Characteristics of Low Income Families, series P-60, No. 106, tables 4 and 5, pp. 23-25, and Money Income and Poverty Status, Series P-60, No. 107, table 20, pp. 26-27.

[15] Preliminary data scheduled for publication early in 1978 by the Bureau of the Census in the Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Series P-60.

Note: Beverly L. Johnson is a social science research analyst in the Office of Current Employment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: Special Labor Force Report 213, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Reprinted from February 1978, Monthly Labor Review.

Table D-94

A Profile of the 8.5 Million Families Maintained by Female Householders in 1979

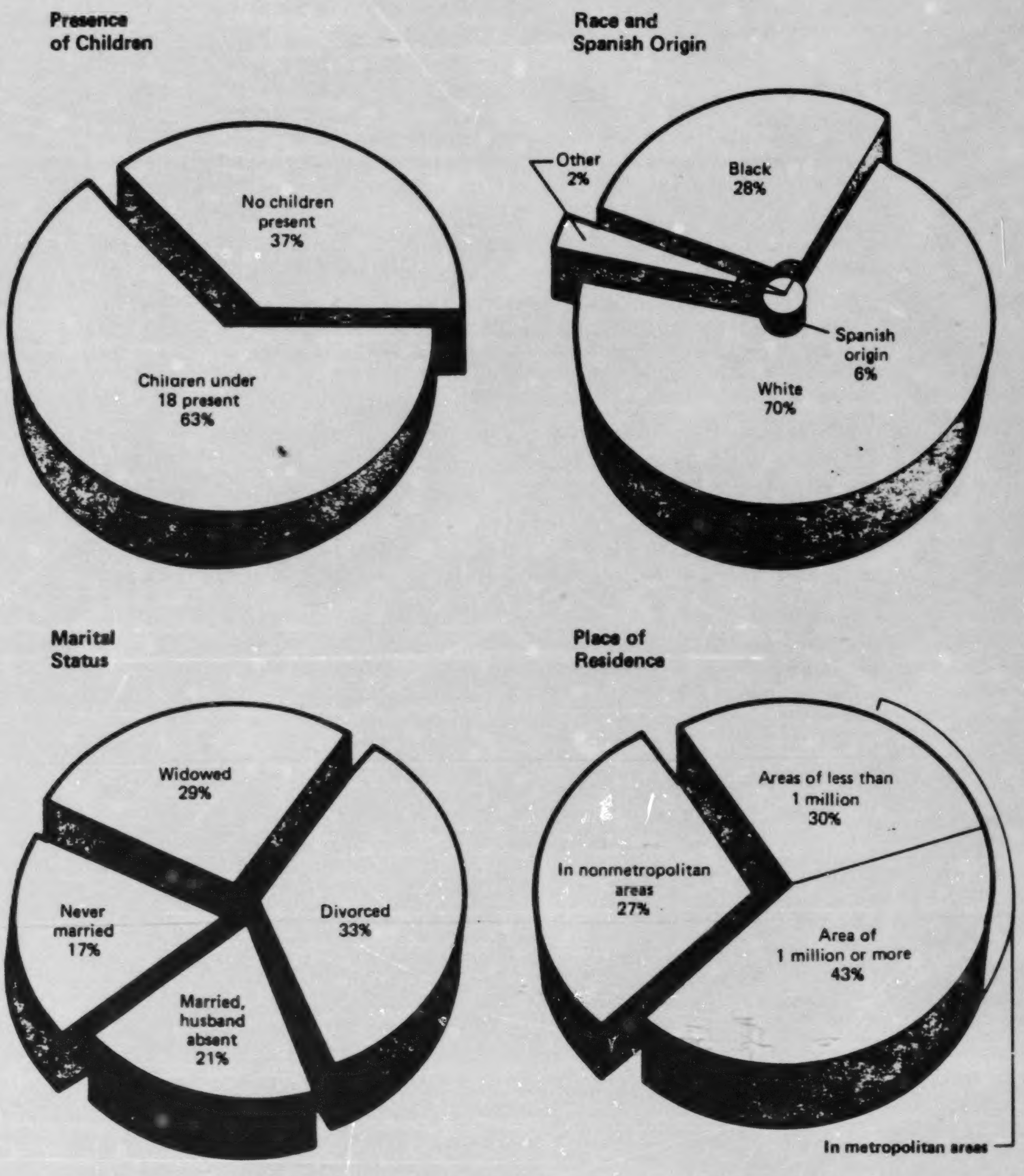
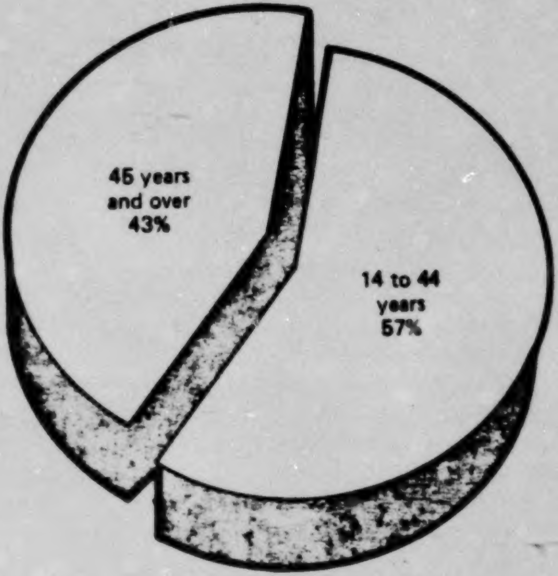
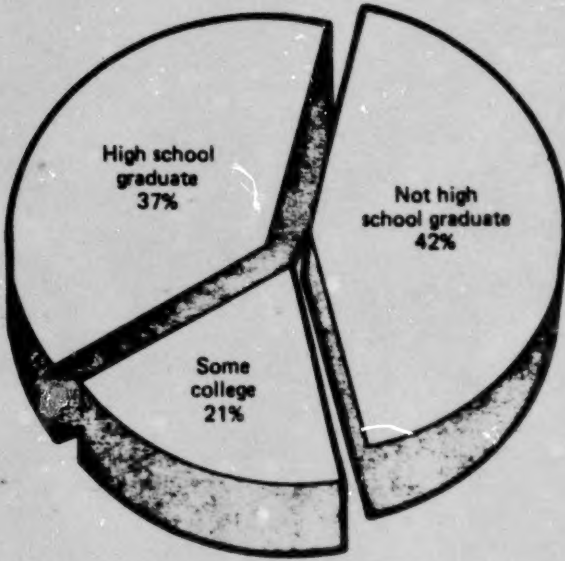


Table D-94 (Continued)

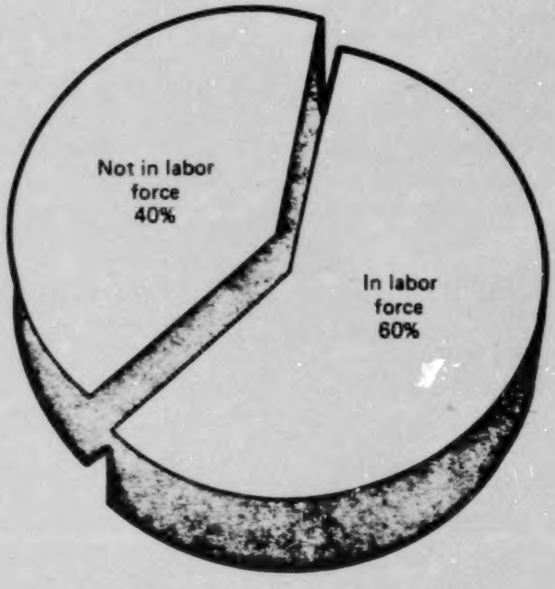
Age



Education



Labor Force Participation



Income

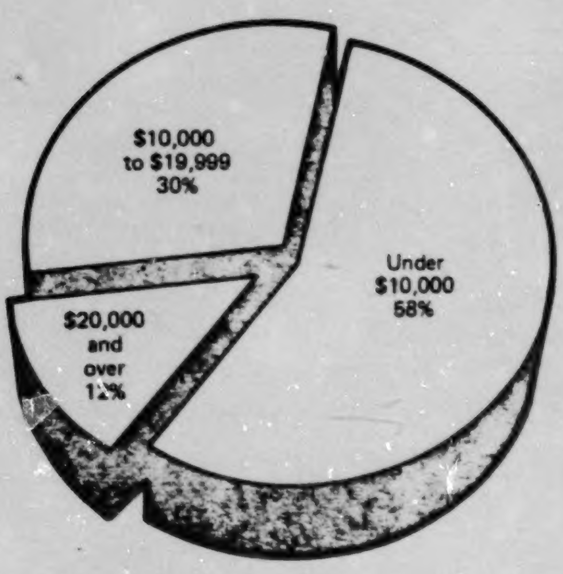


Table D-95 Labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by presence and age of own children, selected years, 1950-79

Year[1]	Participation rate (percent of population in labor force)				
	Total	With no children under age 18	With children under age 18		
			Total	6 to 17, none younger	Under 6
1950	23.8	30.3	18.4	28.3	11.9
1955	27.7	32.7	24.0	34.7	16.2
1960	30.5	34.7	27.6	39.0	18.6
1965	34.7	38.3	32.2	42.7	23.3
1970	40.8	42.2	39.7	49.2	30.3
1971	40.8	42.1	39.7	49.4	29.6
1972	41.5	42.7	40.5	50.2	30.1
1973	42.2	42.8	41.7	50.1	32.7
1974	43.0	43.0	43.1	51.2	34.4
1975	44.4	43.9	44.9	52.3	36.6
1976	45.0	43.8	46.1	53.7	37.4
1977	46.6	44.9	48.2	55.6	39.3
1978	47.6	44.7	50.2	57.2	41.6
1979	49.4	46.7	51.9	59.1	43.2

[1] Data were collected in April of 1951-55 and March of all other years.

NOTE: Children are defined as "own" children of the women and include never-married sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and unrelated children.

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Table D-96 Marital Status of Female Householders With No Husband Present, by Race and Presence of Children: 1979 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1979		1970		Change, 1970-79	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL RACES						
All Female Householders, No Husband Present						
Total	8,458	100.0	5,591	100.0	2,867	51.3
Single (never married)	1,416	16.7	610	10.9	806	132.1
Married, husband absent	1,770	20.9	1,326	23.7	444	33.5
Separated	1,502	17.8	945	16.9	557	58.9
Other	268	3.2	381	6.8	-113	-29.7
Divorced	2,807	33.2	1,259	22.5	1,548	123.0
Widowed	2,465	29.1	2,396	42.9	69	2.9
With No Own Children Under 18						
Total	3,170	100.0	2,667	100.0	503	18.9
Single (never married)	514	16.2	377	14.1	137	36.3
Married, husband absent	296	9.3	234	8.8	62	26.5
Separated	243	7.7	174	6.5	69	39.7
Other	53	1.7	60	2.2	-7	(B)
Divorced	573	18.1	303	11.4	270	89.1
Widowed	1,786	56.3	1,753	65.7	33	1.9
With Own Children Under 18						
Total	5,288	100.0	2,926	100.0	2,362	80.7
Single (never married)	902	17.1	234	8.0	668	285.8
Married, husband absent	1,473	27.9	1,093	37.4	380	34.8
Separated	1,258	23.8	771	26.3	487	63.2
Other	215	4.1	322	11.0	-107	-33.2
Divorced	2,234	42.2	956	32.7	1,278	133.7
Widowed	679	12.8	644	22.0	35	5.4

Table D 97

Median Incomes in Alabama by Sex for 1975

Industry

	Median Income	
	Women	Men
TOTAL	4,194	8,281
Agriculture, For., & Fisheries	N/A	2,739
Manufacturing	4,926	8,395
Durable Goods	6,155	8,139
Nondurable Goods	4,610	8,833
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	N/A	10,411
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,270	7,079
Service Industries	4,517	9,980
All Other Industries	N/A	6,973

Table D 98

Occupation

	Median Income	
	Women	Men
TOTAL	$4,194	$ 8,281
White-Collar Workers	5,420	11,770
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	7,326	12,837
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm	6,221	13,838
Sales Workers	1,818	10,038
Clerical & Kindred Workers	5,547	7,538
Blue Collar Workers	4,136	7,268
Operatives, Incl.-Transport	4,106	7,163
Crafts and Kindred	—	9,484
Service Wrokers	1,844	4,067

Source: Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States, Bureau of the Census; Detailed Characteristics, Alabama, (1970) Bureau of the Census.

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Table D 99

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WOMEN, BY MARITAL STATUS

ALABAMA								
Never Married			Married, husband absent			Divorced		
Civilian non-institutional population	Civilian Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian non-institutional population	Civilian Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian non-institutional population	Civilian Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
221	94	127	43	26	17	92	75	17

Labor Force Status 9/79

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

As of September 30, 1979, 63,073 females were in the active file of applicants at Alabama Employment Service Offices

Occupationally the larger number of females were seeking jobs in the service group

Only 8.0% of the applicants sought professional, technical and managerial work

At the end of FY 1979, 37,405 females had been placed in jobs

Over 75% of the placements were for over 150 days

Over 60% were in jobs paying \$2.65 - \$2.99 an hour

As of September 30, 1979, 40,315 female applicants had been provided positive terminal service

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Table D 100

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY MARITAL STATUS
Spring 1976

(Persons 16 years old and over)

Item	Total	Never Married	Married Husband Present	Married, Husband Absent	Divorced	Widowed
ALABAMA	100.0	15.0	61.1	4.1	11.9	7.8

Table D 101

EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, BY MARITAL STATUS
STATE OF ALABAMA
Spring 1976

Never Married		Married, Husband present		Married, husband absent		Divorced	
Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
73	21	354	31	21	5	68	7

Table D 102

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND BLACK WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY MARITAL STATUS

Spring 1976

State of

ALABAMA

Civilian non institutional population (in thousands)	Total (in thousands)	Percent	Never Married	Married, husband present	Married, husband absent	Divorced	Widowed
	(WHITE WOMEN)						
1,024	466	100.0	12.2	65.7	2.1	12.2	7.5
	(BLACK WOMEN)						
336	160	100.0	23.1	47.5	10.0	10.6	8.8

Table D 103

STATUS OF WORKERS REGARDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Marital Characteristics of Workers

Spring 1976

Persons 16 years old and over;
numbers in thousands

ALABAMA

Item	Total			Married, husband present		
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian Labor Force	Not in Labor Force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
ALABAMA	1,363	628	735	810	384	426

Table D 104

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS

(Persons 16 years old and over)

State of Alabama

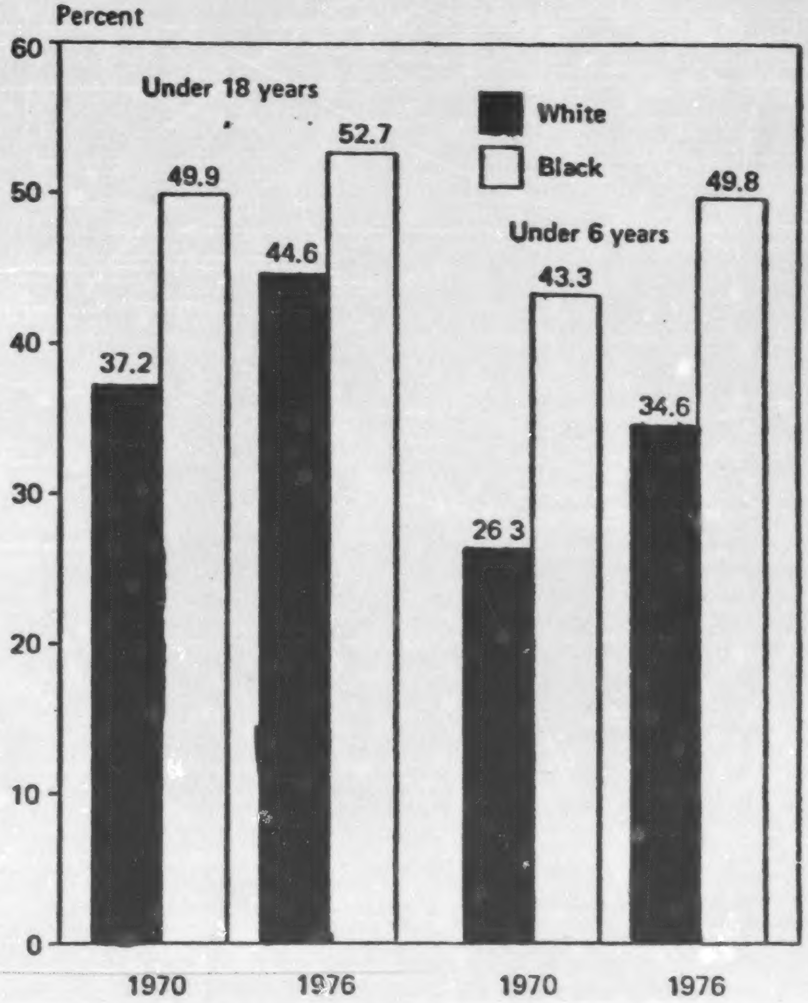
Spring 1976

Number (in thousands)	Percent	No children under 18	With children under 18	Total	14 to 17 none younger	6 to 13 none younger	With children under 6
WOMEN, EXCEPT MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT							
244	100.0	72.6	27.4	18.7	7.1	11.5	8.7
MARRIED HUSBAND PRESENT							
384	100.0	40.0	59.3	36.8	12.0	24.8	22.5

Table D 105

PERCENT OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND UNDER 6 WITH MOTHERS IN THE LABOR FORCE BY RACE, U.S., 1970 AND 1976

Percent of Own Children Under 18 Years Old and Under 6 Years Old With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: 1970 and 1976



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Special Studies, P-23, No. 66, pp. 39-40.

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Table D 106

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER SIX BY HUSBAND'S PRESENCE, SOUTH, U.S. AND NON-SOUTH, 1975
(NUMBER IN THOUSANDS)

	All Women with Children Under Six		
	U.S.	South	Non-South
Total Number	13,565	4,084	9,481
Number in Civilian Labor Force	5,809	1,982	3,827
Labor Force Participation Rate	42.8%	48.5%	40.4%
	Married Women, Husband Present with Children Under Six		
Total Number	11,322	3,385	7,937
Number in Civilian Labor Force	4,559	1,517	2,907
Labor Force Participation Rate	40.3%	44.8%	36.6%
	Women-Other than Married, Husband Present with Children Under Six		
Total Number	2,243	699	1,544
Number in Civilian Labor Force	1,250	465	465
Labor Force Participation Rate	55.7%	66.5%	50.8%

Note: South includes 14 states.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Current Employment Status of Women 16 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status and Presence and Age of Own Children, Spring 1976," unpublished material from Survey of Income and Education, 1976, February 1978.

Table D 107

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

(Persons 16 years old and over, numbers in thousands, percents in parentheses

Geographic division and employment status of family members, except husband (L.F. = Labor Force)	All husband-wife families	Employment status of husband				
		In civilian labor force			Not in civilian Labor Force	In Armed Forces[1]
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
East South Central	3,029(100.0)	2,386(100.0)	2,320(100.0)	65(100.0)	486(100.0)	57(100.0)
Some member in L.F.	1,702(56.2)	1,499(62.8)	1,465(63.1)	34(52.3)	181(30.9)	21(36.8)
No member in L.F.	1,327(43.8)	887(37.2)	856(36.9)	31(47.7)	405(69.1)	36(63.2)
Wife in L.F.	1,418(46.8)	1,274(53.4)	1,243(53.6)	31(47.7)	125(21.3)	18(31.6)
Other member in L.F.	300(9.9)	270(11.3)	265(11.4)	6(9.2)	27(4.6)	4(7.0)
No other member in L.F.	1,117(36.9)	1,004(42.1)	978(42.2)	26(40.0)	99(16.9)	15(26.3)
Wife employed	1,316(43.4)	1,182(49.5)	1,155(49.8)	28(43.1)	120(20.5)	14(24.6)
Other member in L.F.	276(9.1)	249(10.4)	244(10.5)	5(7.7)	25(4.3)	3(5.3)
No other member in L.F.	1,040(34.3)	934(39.1)	911(39.3)	23(35.4)	96(16.4)	11(19.3)
Wife Unemployed	102(3.4)	92(3.9)	88(3.8)	4(6.2)	5(.9)	5(8.8)
Other member in L.F.	24(.8)	21(.9)	21(.9)	1(1.5)	2(.3)	1(1.8)
No other member in L.F.	77(2.5)	70(2.9)	67(2.9)	3(4.6)	3(.5)	4(7.0)
Wife not in L.F.	1,611(53.2)	1,111(46.6)	1,077(46.4)	34(52.3)	461(78.7)	38(66.7)
Other member in L.F.	284(9.4)	225(9.4)	222(9.6)	3(4.6)	56(9.6)	3(5.3)
No other member in L.F.	1,327(43.8)	887(37.2)	856(36.9)	31(47.7)	405(69.1)	36(63.2)

---

[1] Includes only male members of the Armed Forces living off-post or with their families on post.

Table D 108

PRESENCE, NUMBER, AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and employment status of husbands & wives	Number of Families		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	Total families	With no children under 18	With children under 18
Husband Employed	2,320	869	1,451
Wife in labor force	1,243	497	746
Employed	1,155	470	685
Unemployed	88	27	61
Wife not in labor force	1,077	372	705
Husband unemployed	65	19	46
Wife in labor force	31	12	20
Employed	28	11	17
Unemployed	4	1	3
Wife not in labor force	34	8	27
Husband not in civ. labor force	586	490	96
Wife in labor force	125	86	39
Employed	120	84	36
Unemployed	5	2	3
Wife not in labor force	461	404	57

Table D 108(cont.)

PRESENCE, NUMBER, AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1975

Persons 16 yrs. old & over
Numbers in thousands

Geographic division and employment status of husbands & wives	Number of own children under 18 years old					
	Total under 18		6 to 17, none younger		Under 6 Years	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	Number	Median Family income, 1975	Number	Median Family Income 1975	Number	Median Family Income 1975
Husband-wife families in civilian population total	3,185	$13,577	2,255	$13,639	930	$11,781
Husband employed	2,903	14,201	2,029	14,339	874	12,119
Wife in labor force	1,433	15,654	1,059	15,843	375	13,616
Employed	1,318	15,938	990	15,989	327	13,959
Unemployed	116	11,870	68	11,697	48	10,307
Wife not in labor force	1,470	12,685	971	12,650	499	11,274
Husband unemployed	91	8,294	56	8,696	34	(1)
Wife in labor force	36	(1)	22	(1)	14	(1)
Employed	33	(1)	21	(1)	12	(1)
Unemployed	4	(1)	1	(1)	3	(1)
Wife not in labor force	54	6,761	34	(1)	20	(1)
Husband not in civilian labor force	192	7,610	169	7,667	22	(1)
Wife in labor force	84	8,519	75	8,460	9	(1)
Employed	74	8,312	68	8,350	6	(1)
Unemployed	9	(1)	7	(1)	3	(1)
Wife not in labor force	108	7,135	95	7,117	13	(1)

Table D 109

CONTRIBUTION OF WIVES' EARNINGS TO FAMILY INCOME IN 1975 BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE AND HUSBAND AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic Division and work experience *FT = full time	Total	Percent of family income earned by wife						
		Less than 10.0	10.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 & Over
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
Total wives who worked in 1975....,	1,531	286	236	254	280	239	157	68
Worked 50 to 52 weeks FT........	666	30	42	106	169	158	112	45
Husband worked year round FT..	490	28	36	87	149	126	49	11
Husband worked less than 50 to 52 wks. FT.............	125	2	4	16	16	29	41	16
Husband did not work...........	51	-	2	3	3	3	21	18
Worked 27 to 49 wks. FT[1]........	302	11	41	72	70	61	31	14
Worked 1 to 26 wks. FT[1], or 1 to 52 wks. part time[2].......	562	245	153	76	41	20	14	9
Median family income in 1975......	$14,759	$13,685	$15,922	$17,200	$16,585	$15,658	$11,696	$6,918

---

[1] Usually worked 35 hours or more per week in majority of weeks worked.

[2] Usually worked less than 35 hours per week in majority of weeks worked.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D 110

CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN FAMILY HEADS' EARNINGS TO FAMILY INCOME, BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975: Geographic divisions, Spring 1976

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic Division and Work experience	Total	Percent of family income earned by women heading family							
		Less than 10.0	10.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 and over	Median Percent
*FT = Full Time									
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL									
Women family heads[1] who worked in 1975......................	299	20	29	18	21	22	67	122	64.7
Worked 50 - 52 wks. FT[2]......	138	2	2	6	6	12	35	76	77.3
Worked 27 to 49 wks. FT......	60	1	4	1	5	2	16	31	75.9
Worked 1 to 26 wks. FT[2] or 1 to 52 wks part time[3].....	102	18	22	11	11	8	16	15	29.1
Median family income in 1975...	$7,379	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	$7,620	$6,680	-

---

[1] Includes only women who were never married; married, husband absent; divorced, or widowed.

[2] Usually worked 35 hours or more per week in majority of weeks worked.

[3] Usually worked less than 35 hours per week in majority of weeks worked.

[4] Median family income not shown where base represents less than approximately 60 sample cases.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D 111

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, WHITE, BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP: Geographic divisions, Spring 1976

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and employment status of family members, except husband LF = Labor Force	All husband-wife families	White: Employment status of husband: In civilian labor force: Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in civilian labor force	In Armed Forces[1]
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,655	2,098	2,044	55	504	52
Some member in LF...........	1,446	1,281	1,254	26	145	20
No member in LF	1,209	817	789	28	359	33
Wife in Labor Force	1,201	1,081	1,057	24	103	17
Other member in labor force	251	224	220	5	23	4
No other member in LF	950	857	838	19	80	13
Wife employed	1,124	1,013	992	21	99	12
Other member in LF	236	212	208	4	21	3
No other member in LF	888	801	784	17	78	9
Wife unemployed	77	69	66	3	4	5
Other member in LF	15	12	12	1	2	1
No other member in LF	62	56	54	2	2	4
Wife not in labor force	1,453	1,017	987	30	401	35
Other member in labor force	245	200	197	2	42	3
No other member in LF	1,209	817	789	28	359	33

---

[1] Includes only male members of the Armed Forces living off-post or with their families on post.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less.

Table D 111(cont.)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BLACK, BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP:
Geographic divisions, Spring 1976

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and employment status of family members, except husband LF = Labor Force	All husband wife families	BLACK				
		Employment status of husband				
		In Civilian Labor Force			Not in civilian labor force	In Armed Forces[1]
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	367	282	271	11	81	4
Some member in LF	251	213	205	8	36	1
No member in LF	116	69	66	3	45	2
Wife in Labor Force	213	189	182	7	22	1
Other member in Labor Force	49	46	45	1	3	-
No other member in Labor Force	163	143	136	6	19	1
Wife employed	189	166	160	6	21	1
Other member in LF	40	37	36	1	3	-
No other member in LF	148	129	123	5	18	1
Wife unemployed	24	23	22	1	1	-
Other member in LF	9	9	9	-	-	-
No other member in LF	15	14	13	1	1	-
Wife not in Labor Force	154	92	89	4	59	2
Other member in Labor Force	38	24	23	1	14	-
No other member in Labor Force	116	69	66	3	45	2

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[1] Includes only male members of the Armed Forces living off-post or with their families on post.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less.

Table D 112

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES, WHITE AND BLACK, BY PRESENCE ON OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS: Geographic divisions, Spring 1976

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Race, geographic division, and labor force status of husband	No children under 18 years	With children under 18 years	No children under 18 years	With children under 18 years	No children under 18 years	With child under 18 years
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Husband in civilian non-institutional population	1,230	1,373	530	654	700	718
In labor force	804	1,294	459	623	345	671
Not in labor force	425	79	71	32	354	47

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D-113

PRESENCE, NUMBER, AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, WHITE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and employment status of husband and wives LF = Labor Force	WHITE					
	Total Under 18		6 to 17, none younger		Under 6	
	Number	Median family income, 1975	Number	Median family income, 1975	Number	Median family income, 1975
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Husband-wife families in civilian population total..................	2,648	$14,142	1,858	$14,606	790	$12,072
Husband employed.....	2,419	14,728	1,677	15,333	742	12,451
Wife in LF.........	1,108	16,467	822	17,054	285	14,016
Employed..........	1,029	16,736	775	17,176	254	14,446
Unemployed	78	12,950	47	14,810	31	(1)
Wife not in LF.....	1,311	13,218	854	13,651	457	11,605
Husband unemployed...	71	8,385	42	10,313	28	(1)
Wife in LF.........	23	(1)	14	(1)	9	(1)
Employed..........	20	(1)	13	(1)	7	(1)
Unemployed........	3	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)
Wife not in LF.....	48	6,922	28	(1)	19	(1)
Husband not in civilian LF..........	158	7,768	139	7,976	19	(1)
Wife in LF.........	67	9,273	59	9,239	8	(1)
Employed..........	59	9,053	54	9,156	5	(1)
Unemployed........	8	(1)	5	(1)	3	(1)
Wife not in LF.....	91	7,098	80	7,144	11	(1)

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[1] Median family income not shown where base represents less than approximately 60 sample cases.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D113 (cont.)

PRESENCE, NUMBER, AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BLACK, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and employment status of husband and wives LF = Labor Force	BLACK					
	Total Under 18		6 to 17, none younger		Under 6	
	Number	Median family income, 1975	Number	Median family income 1975	Number	Median family income, 1975
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Husband-wife families in civilian population total..................	526	$10,709	393	$10,377	133	$10,508
Husband employed.....	474	11,169	349	10,777	125	10,872
Wife in LF.........	322	12,315	235	11,938	87	12,066
Employed..........	285	12,639	214	12,162	70	12,368
Unemployed........	38	7,778	21	(1)	17	(1)
Wife not in LF.....	152	8,855	114	8,607	38	7,791
Husband unemployed...	20	(1)	14	(1)	6	(1)
Wife in LF.........	14	(1)	8	(1)	5	(1)
Employed..........	13	(1)	8	(1)	5	(1)
Unemployed........	1	(1)	-	-	1	(1)
Wife not in LF.....	7	(1)	6	(1)	1	(1)
Husband not in civilian LF..........	32	(1)	30	(1)	1	(1)
Wife in LF.........	16	(1)	16	(1)	1	(1)
Employed..........	15	(1)	14	(1)	1	(1)
Unemployed........	2	(1)	2	(1)	-	-
Wife not in LF.....	15	(1)	15	(1)	1	(1)

---

[1] Median family income not shown where base represents less than approximately 60 sample cases.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D 114

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WOMEN HEADING FAMILIES, WHITE BY PRESENCE AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and labor force statistics	Families			Number of children Under 18
	Total	With no Children Under 18	With children Under 18	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Women heading families,[1] total	313	151	162	273
In labor force	171	57	114	184
Employed	161	53	108	173
Unemployed	10	4	6	12
Not in labor force	142	94	48	89

[1] Includes only women who were never married; married, husband absent; divorced, or widowed.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D 114(cont.)

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WOMEN HEADING FAMILIES, BLACK, BY PRESENCE AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and labor force statistics	Families			Number of children under 18
	Total	With no Children Under 18	With children under 18	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Women heading families,[1] total	208	77	131	333
In Labor Force	125	34	91	222
Employed	104	32	72	166
Unemployed	21	2	19	55
Not in labor force	83	43	40	112

---

[1] Includes only women who were never married; married, husband absent; divorced, or widowed.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or zero.

Table D 115

CONTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WIVES' EARNINGS TO FAMILY INCOME IN 1975, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE AND HUSBAND AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Geographic division and work experience (PT = Part Time) (FT = Full Time)	Total	Less Than 10.0	10.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 or more	Median Percent
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL (White Wives)									
Wives who worked in 1975...............	1,314	258	191	222	239	198	340	60	29.1
50 to 52 wks FT.[1]...	580	29	34	95	149	130	97	40	38.6
Husband worked,total.	533	29	32	93	146	127	76	24	37.7
50 to 52 wks FT[1]....	429	27	29	79	134	103	42	11	35.8
Less than 50 wks FT.	104	2	3	14	12	24	34	13	48.3
Husband did not work.	47	-	2	2	3	3	20	16	66.3
27 - 49 wks FT[1].....	258	11	35	65	58	49	26	13	33.0
1 - 26 wks FT[1] or 1 to 52 wks PT.[2]..	475	218	122	62	31	18	12	6	11.4
Median Family Income..	$15,424	$14,279	$17,233	$17,935	$17,396	$15,849	$11,925	$6,804	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL (Black Wives)									
Wives who worked in 1975...............	211	27	43	31	40	41	22	8	31.4
50 - 52 wks FT[1].....	85	1	8	10	19	28	14	5	41.4
Husband worked,total.	81	-	7	10	19	28	13	2	41.6
50 - 52 wks FT[1].....	60	-	6	8	15	23	7	-	40.0
Less than 50 wks FT.	21	-	1	2	4	5	6	2	(3/)
Husband did not work.	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	(3/)
27 - 49 wks FT[1]....	43	-	4	7	11	12	6	1	38.3
1 - 26 wks FT[1] or 1 to 52 wks PT[2]	83	26	30	13	9	2	2	2	15.2
Median Family Income..	$11,383	(3)	$11,021	(3)	$11,767	$14,770	(3)	(3/)	-

---

[1] Usually worked 35 hours or more per week in majority of weeks worked.
[2] Usually worked less than 35 hours per week in majority of weeks worked.
[3] Median family income not shown where base represents less than approximately 60 sample cases.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-) represents 500 or less, or

Table D 116

CONTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND BLACK WOMEN FAMILY HEADS' EARNINGS TO FAMILY INCOME BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1975

(Persons 16 years old and over; numbers in thousands)

Race, geographic division, and work experience PT = Part Time FT = Full Time	Total	Percent Contribution to Family Income: Less Than 10.0	10.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 or more	Median Percent
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL (White)									
Women family heads' who worked in 1975.........	173	11	14	8	15	14	41	70	64.9
Worked 50 - 52 wks FT[2]	92	1	2	3	5	8	27	46	75.3
Worked 27 - 49 wks FT[2]	33	-	2	1	4	1	7	17	(4)
Worked 1 - 26 wks FT[2] or 1 - 52 weeks PT[3]	49	10	10	4	6	5	7	6	29.0
Median Family Income 1975	$7,978	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	$8,297	$7,422	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL (Black)									
Women family heads' who worked in 1975.........	124	10	14	10	6	8	26	51	64.4
Worked 50 - 52 wks FT[2]	44	1	-	3	-	4	7	29	80.6
Worked 27 - 49 wks FT[2]	27	1	2	-	1	1	9	14	(4)
Worked 1 - 26 wks FT[2] or 1 - 52 weeks PT[3]	53	8	12	7	5	3	10	9	29.2
Median Family Income 1975	$5,949	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	$5,789	-

---

[1] Includes only never-married; married, husband absent; divorced; or widowed women.
[2] Usually worked 35 hours or more per week in majority of weeks worked.
[3] Usually worked less than 35 hours per week in majority of weeks worked.
[4] Median family income not shown where base represents less than approximately 60 sample cases.

NOTE: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dash (-_ represents 500 or less, or zero.

Health

Table H 1

RESIDENT BIRTH RATES
FOR ALABAMA COUNTIES
1977

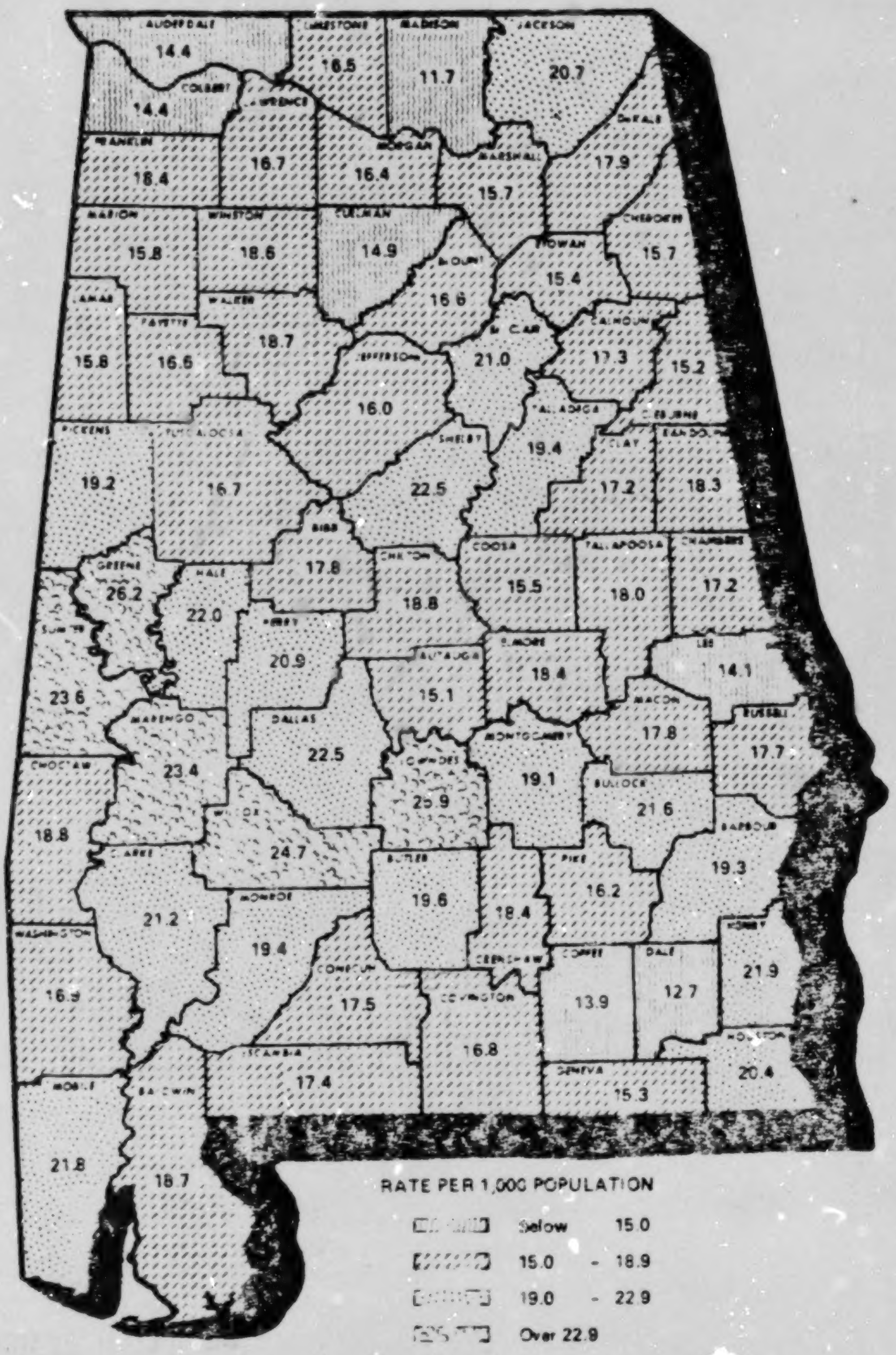

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Table H 2

NATALITY

Five successive years of decrease in the birth rate was interrupted during 1977 as the rate increased from 16.3 to 17.3 per thousand population. Although the trend in the birth rate has been downward after the rate reached a record high of 29.3 in 1947, periodic increases in the rate have occurred. However, these periodic increases have never lasted for more than two successive years.

During 1977, there were 61,927 live births to Alabama residents which resulted in a birth rate of 17.3 per thousand population. The current number of births resulted in a numerical increase of 4,032 from the previous year and is the largest increase for any single year since 1947 when there was an increase of more than 8,900 births.

Consistent with the increase in the total rate, white and nonwhite fertility both increased. For the white race, the 40,286 births resulted in a 14.8 birth rate. By comparison, the nonwhite rate was 25.2 for the 21,641 nonwhite births.

Generally, Alabama's birth rate has been slightly higher than that for the nation. Since 1971, Alabama's rate has ranged from 11 to 14 percent higher than the U.S. rate. For 1977, Alabama's rate of 17.3 was about 13.1 percent higher than the 15.3 U.S. rate.

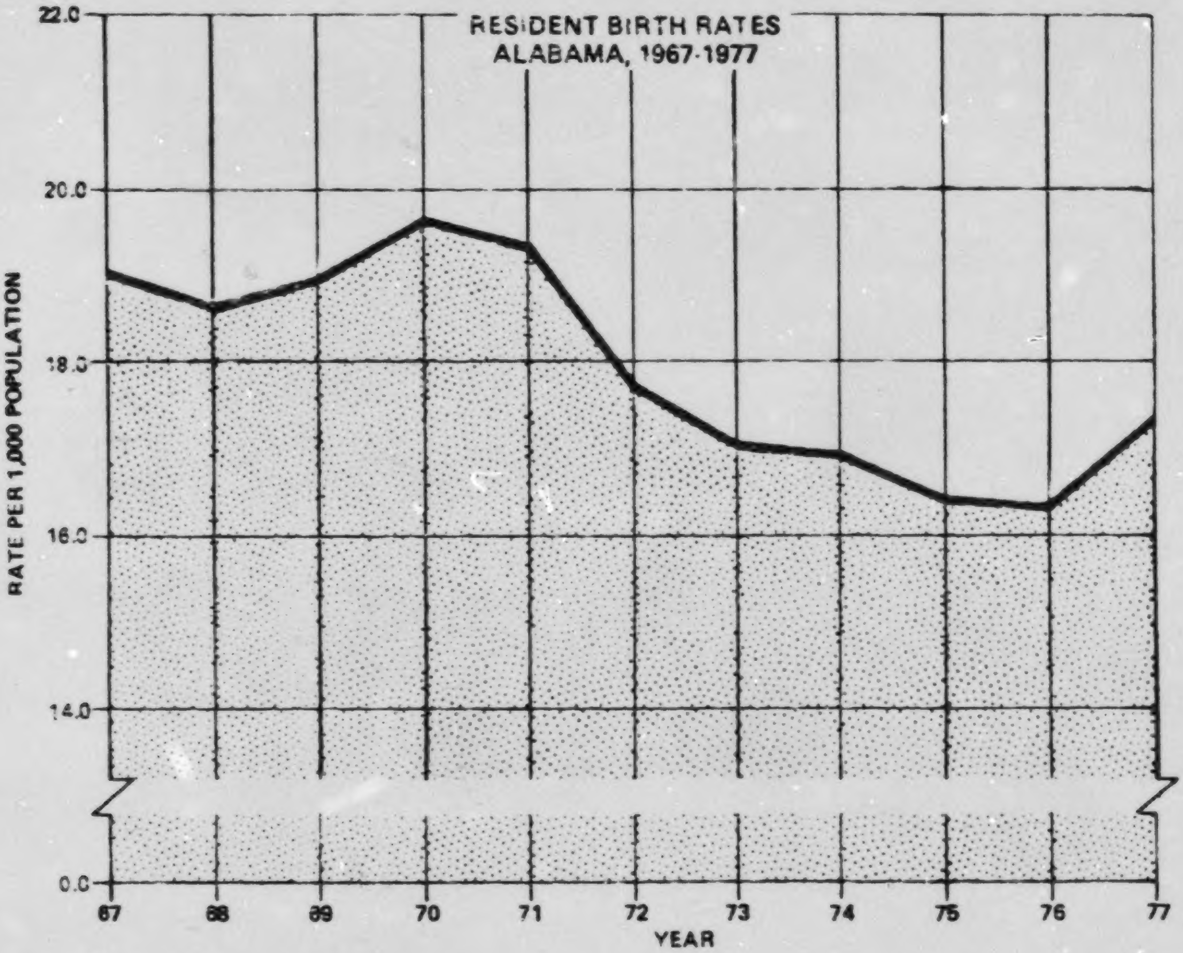

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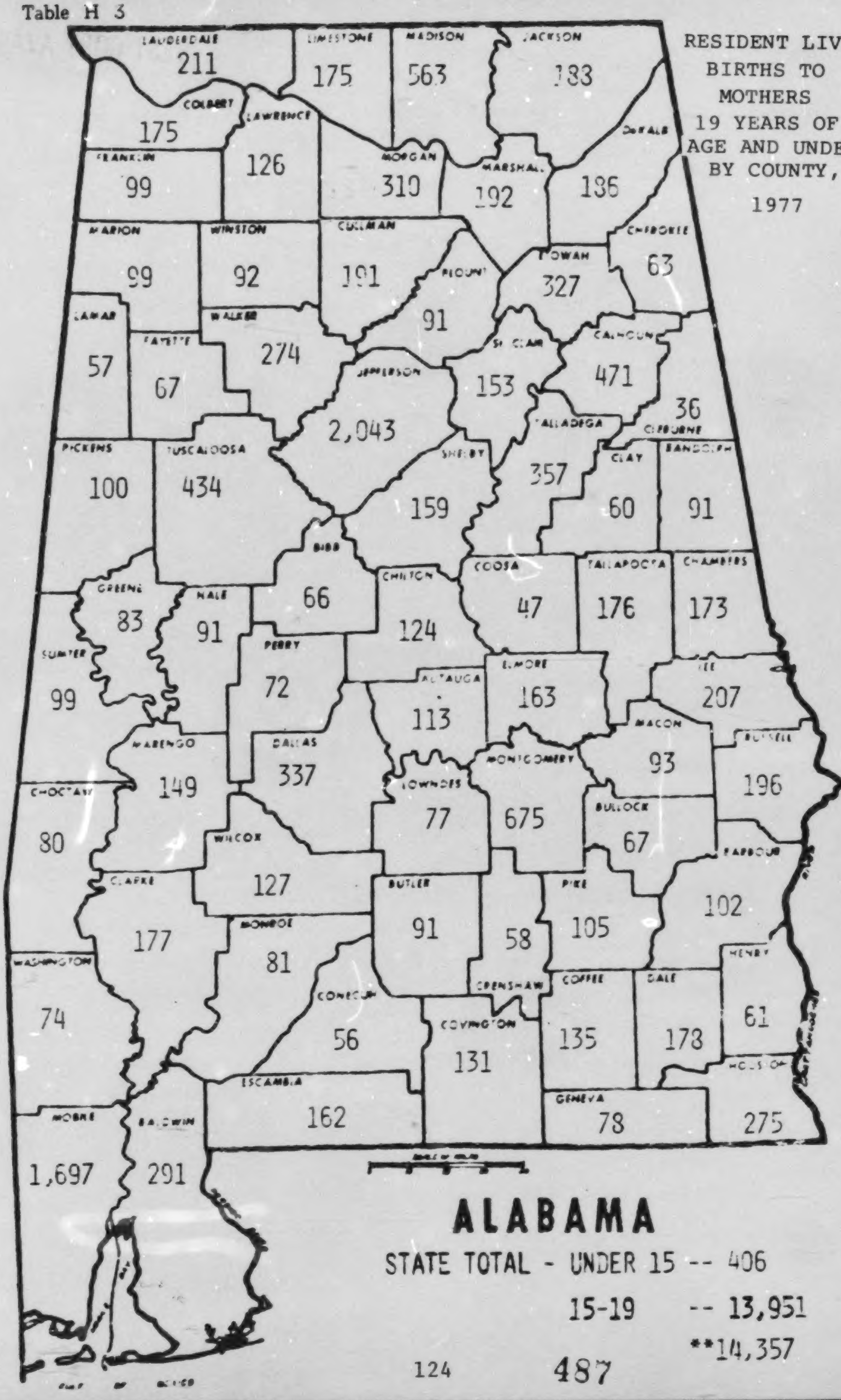
Table H 3

RESIDENT LIVE
BIRTHS TO
MOTHERS
19 YEARS OF
AGE AND UNDER
BY COUNTY,
1977



ALABAMA

STATE TOTAL - UNDER 15 -- 406
15-19 -- 13,951
**14,357

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Table H 4

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RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY AND RACE ALABAMA, 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
STATE TOTAL	61,927	17.3	40,286	14.8	21,641	25.2
AUTAUGA	432	15.1	303	13.6	129	20.5
BALDWIN	1,246	18.7	933	16.7	313	28.5
BARBOUR	403	19.3	190	15.4	213	24.8
BIBB	238	17.8	157	15.7	81	*
BLOUNT	463	16.6	453	16.5	10	*
BULLOCK	229	21.6	37	*	192	28.7
BUTLER	394	19.6	175	13.7	219	30.0
CALHOUN	1,871	17.3	1,447	16.0	424	23.8
CHAMBERS	606	17.2	309	13.1	297	25.2
CHEROKEE	237	15.7	216	15.5	21	*
CHILTON	464	18.8	374	17.2	90	*
CHOCTAW	295	18.8	129	13.6	166	26.8
CLARKE	582	21.2	265	15.9	317	28.8
CLAY	220	17.2	160	15.0	60	*
CLEBURNE	167	15.2	154	14.8	13	*
COFFEE	530	13.9	383	11.9	147	25.3
COLBERT	748	14.4	565	12.9	183	22.3
CONECUH	247	17.5	102	12.9	145	23.4
COOSA	164	15.5	81	11.7	83	*
COVINGTON	554	16.8	450	15.8	104	*
CRENSHAW	219	18.4	125	14.4	94	*
CULLMAN	857	14.9	844	14.9	13	*
DALE	875	12.7	662	10.9	213	26.0
DALLAS	1,220	22.5	445	15.8	775	30.0
DEKALB	758	17.9	741	17.9	17	*
ELMORE	657	18.4	460	17.1	197	22.1
ESCAMBIA	626	17.4	424	17.0	202	18.4
ETOWAH	1,420	15.4	1,138	14.2	282	23.9
FAYETTE	271	16.6	221	15.5	50	*
FRANKLIN	466	18.4	439	18.2	27	*
GENEVA	333	15.3	267	14.0	66	*
GREENE	223	26.2	25	*	198	34.1
HALE	290	22.0	62	12.2	228	28.1
HENRY	258	21.9	126	16.6	132	*
HOUSTON	1,242	20.4	885	18.6	357	27.0

Table H 4 (cont.)

RESIDENT BIRTHS WITH BIRTH RATES BY COUNTY AND RACE ALABAMA, 1977 (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
JACKSON	848	20.7	816	20.9	32	*
JEFFERSON	10,463	16.0	6,187	13.6	4,276	21.5
LAMAR	227	15.8	186	14.9	41	*
LAUDERDALE	1,045	14.4	893	13.6	152	21.1
LAWRENCE	490	16.7	355	14.5	135	*
LEE	979	14.1	615	11.5	364	22.3
LIMESTONE	750	16.5	610	15.8	140	20.6
LOWNDES	287	25.9	38	*	249	30.7
MACON	418	17.8	66	*	352	18.6
MADISON	2,769	11.7	2,021	10.0	748	22.3
MARENGO	503	23.4	172	15.8	331	31.2
MARION	397	15.8	381	15.5	16	*
MARSHALL	921	15.7	906	15.8	15	*
MOBILE	6,950	21.8	4,089	19.0	2,861	27.4
MONROE	387	19.4	177	15.4	210	25.0
MONTGOMERY	3,194	19.1	1,503	13.9	1,691	28.9
MORGAN	1,464	16.4	1,248	15.1	216	30.9
PERRY	292	20.9	68	10.3	224	30.3
PICKENS	369	19.2	149	12.7	220	29.3
PIKE	393	16.2	197	11.5	196	27.6
RANDOLPH	322	18.3	198	14.0	124	*
RUSSELL	792	17.7	421	16.5	371	19.3
ST. CLAIR	626	21.0	536	20.5	90	*
SHELBY	954	22.5	808	22.7	146	21.5
SUMTER	350	23.6	88	13.5	262	31.6
TALLADEGA	1,261	19.4	747	16.4	514	26.4
TALLAPOOSA	594	18.0	354	14.6	240	27.3
TUSCALOOSA	2,020	16.7	1,158	12.2	862	33.3
WALKER	1,079	18.7	970	18.0	109	*
WASHINGTON	286	16.9	185	15.2	101	*
WILCOX	358	24.7	63	10.7	295	34.3
WINSTON	334	18.6	334	18.7	-	*

Rate per 1,000 population in specified group.

*Rate not calculated if there were fewer than 5,000 population in the specified group.

The highest birth rate among Alabama counties was experienced by Greene County with 26.2 births per 1,000 population. Lowndes and Wilcox counties experienced the next highest rates of 25.9 and 24.7 respectively.

Madison County continued to have the lowest birth rate in the state, as it has for the past five years. For 1977, the Madison County rate was 11.7 per 1,000 population. Other counties with low rates were Dale (12.7) and Coffee (13.9).

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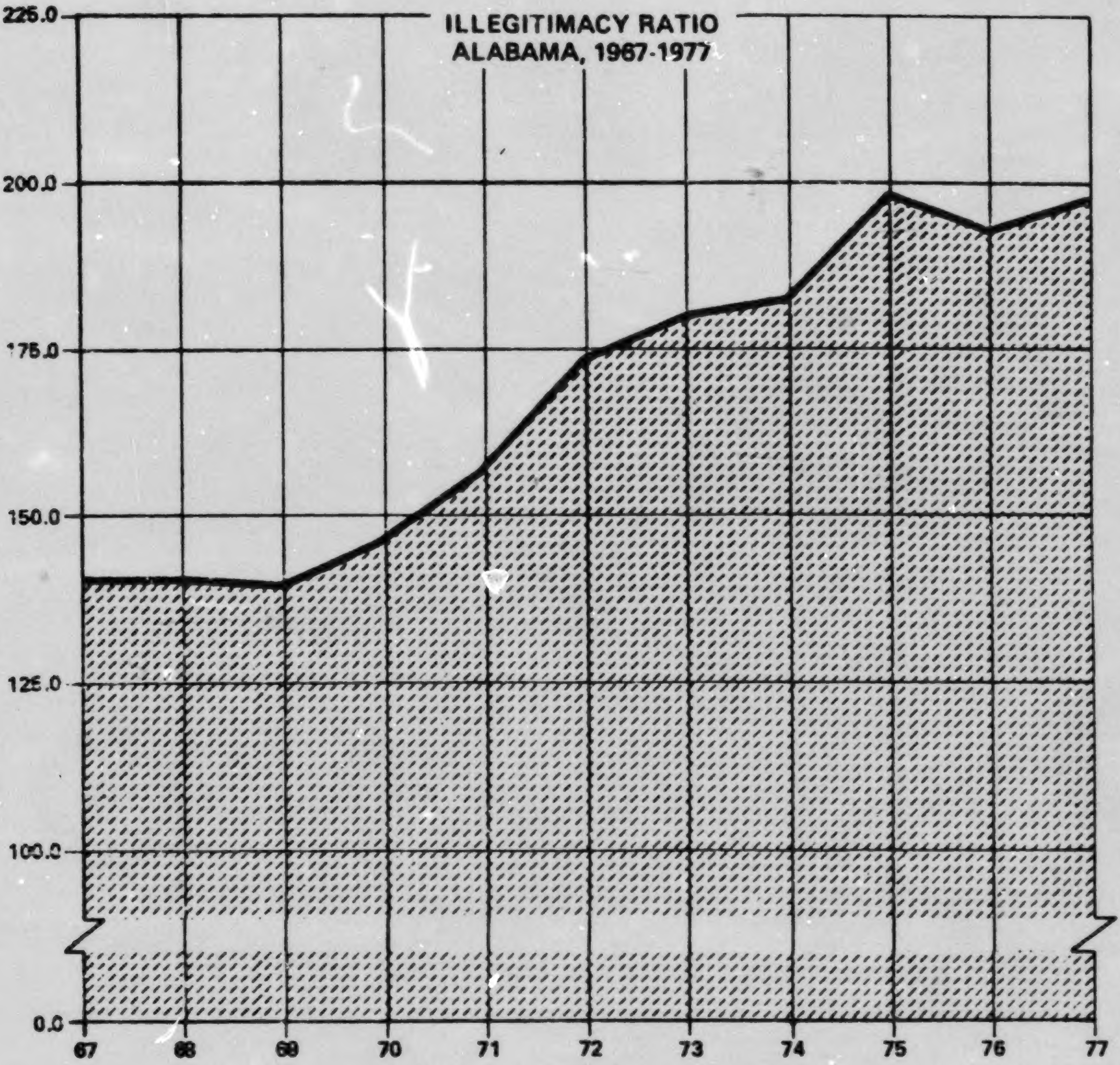
Table H 5

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Following a temporary interruption, the illegitimacy ratio resumed its upward trend in 1977. The current ratio of 197.2 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births is the second highest ratio in the state's history; the highest ratio—198.1—was recorded in 1975.

Illegitimacy increased for both races during the year. For the white race, the ratio rose about 7.4 percent as it increased from 43.5 to 46.7. For the nonwhite race, the percentage increase of 2.4 percent was less pronounced than that for the white race although the current ratio of 477.3 is about ten times higher than the white ratio.

Almost 86 percent of all illegitimate births occurred to mothers less than 25 years of age. Among all ages, the 15-19 age group recorded the greatest number of illegitimate births as more than half of all out-of-wedlock births occurred to mothers of this age.



490

Table H 6

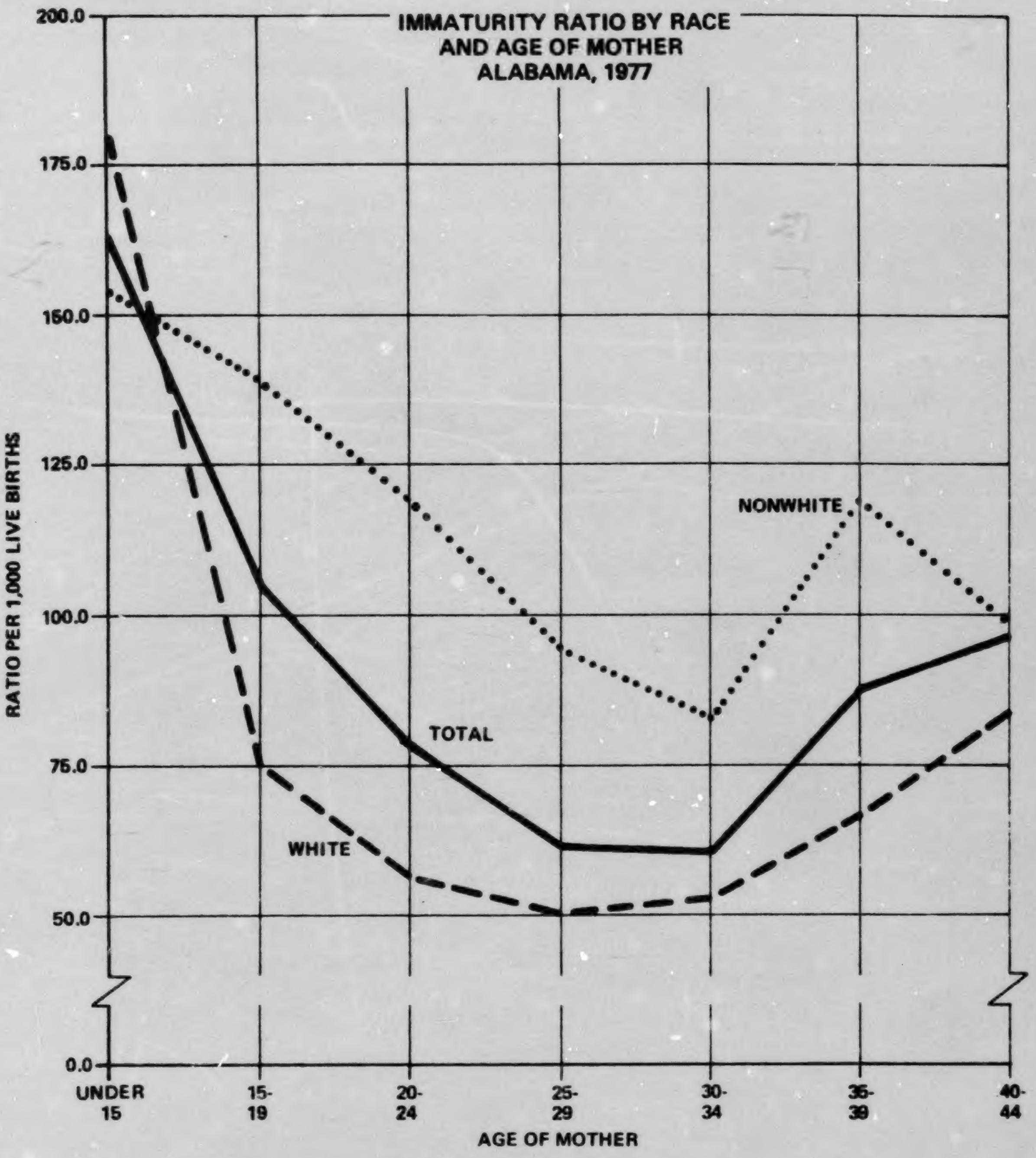
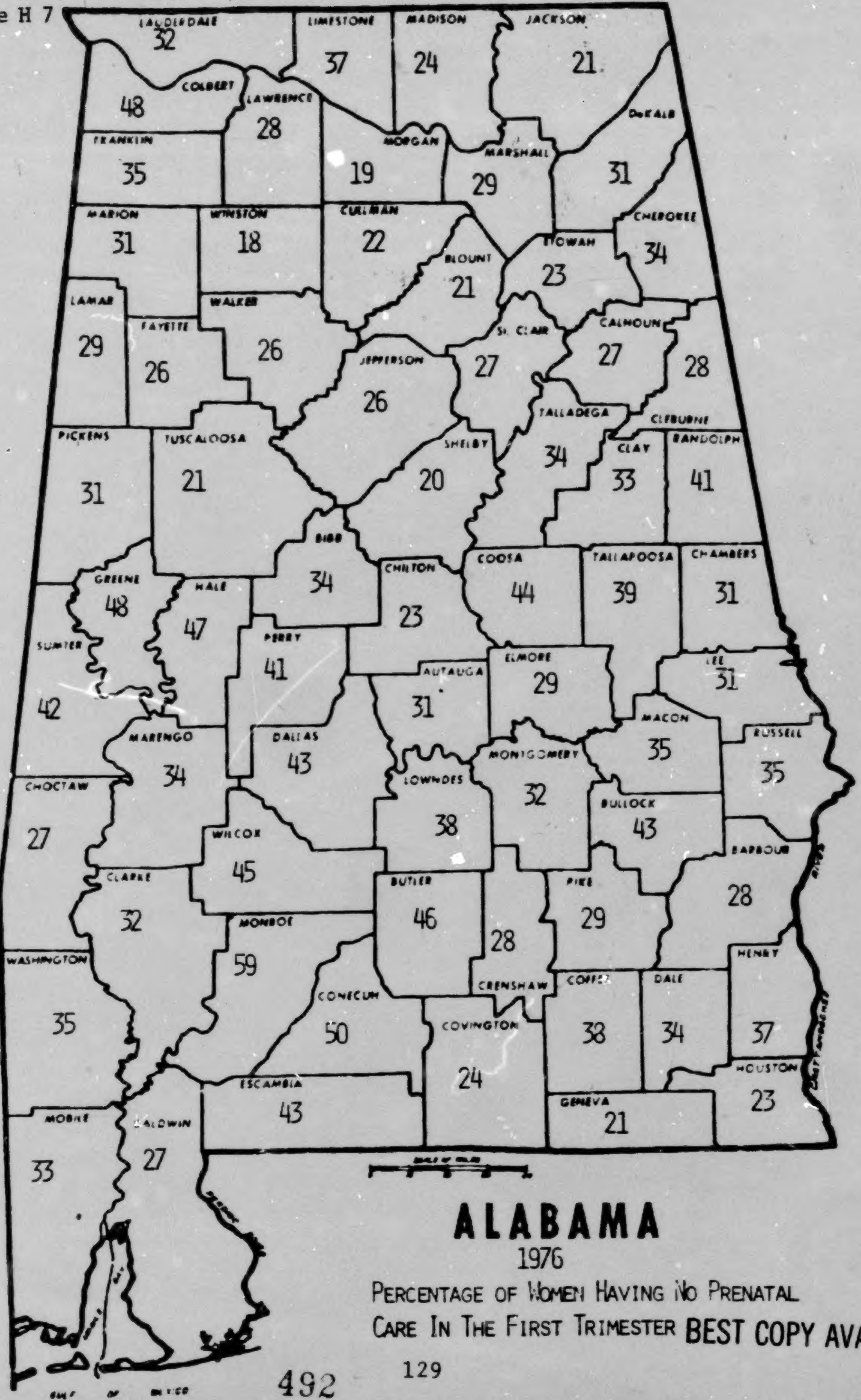

IMMATURITY RATIO BY RACE
AND AGE OF MOTHER
ALABAMA, 1977
200.0
175.0
150.0
125.0
100.0
75.0
50.0
0.0
RATIO PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
NONWHITE
TOTAL
WHITE
UNDER 15
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
AGE OF MOTHER

Table H 7



ALABAMA

1976

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN HAVING NO PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER

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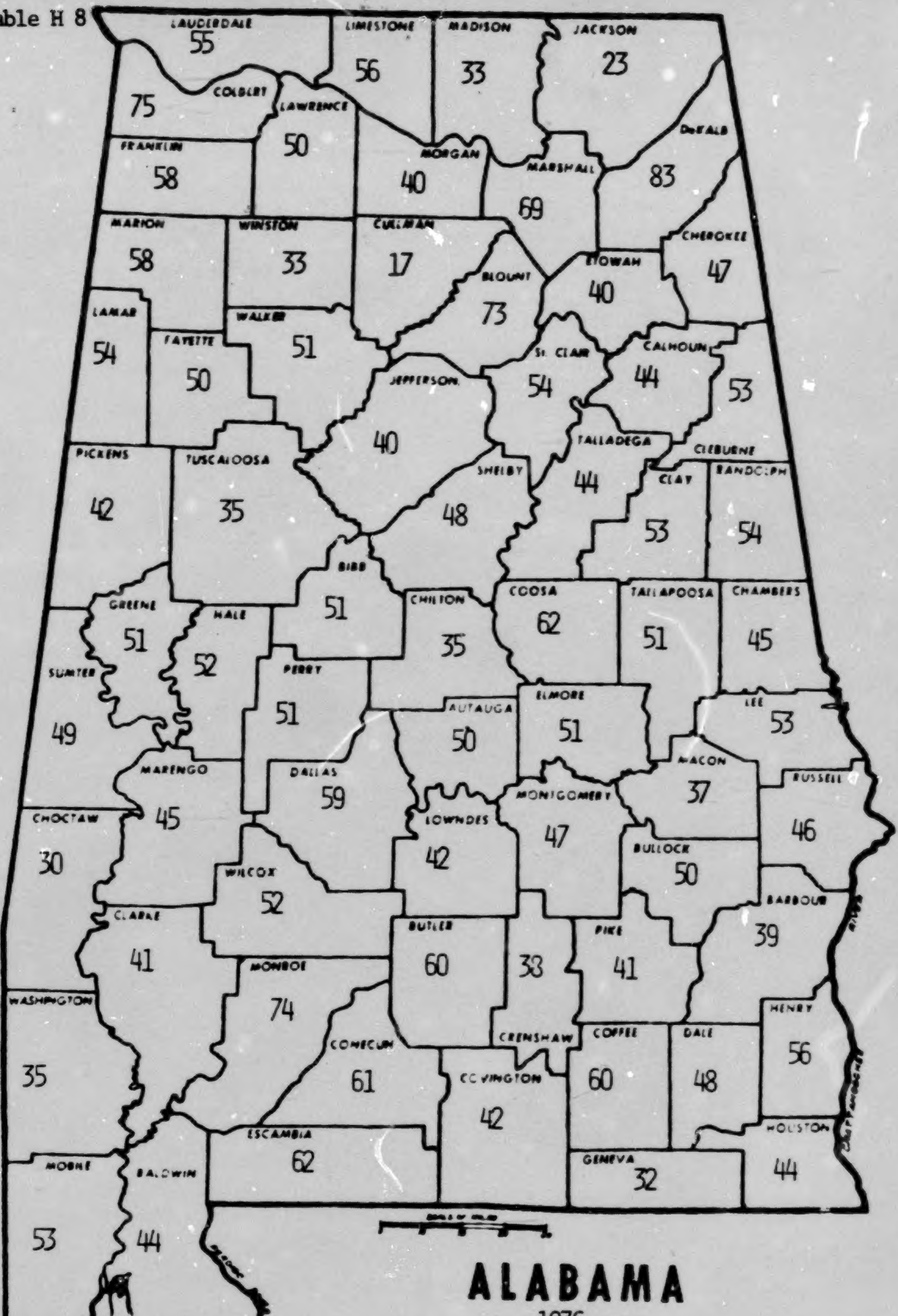
Table H 8



ALABAMA

1976

PERCENTAGE OF NON-WHITE WOMEN HAVING NO PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER

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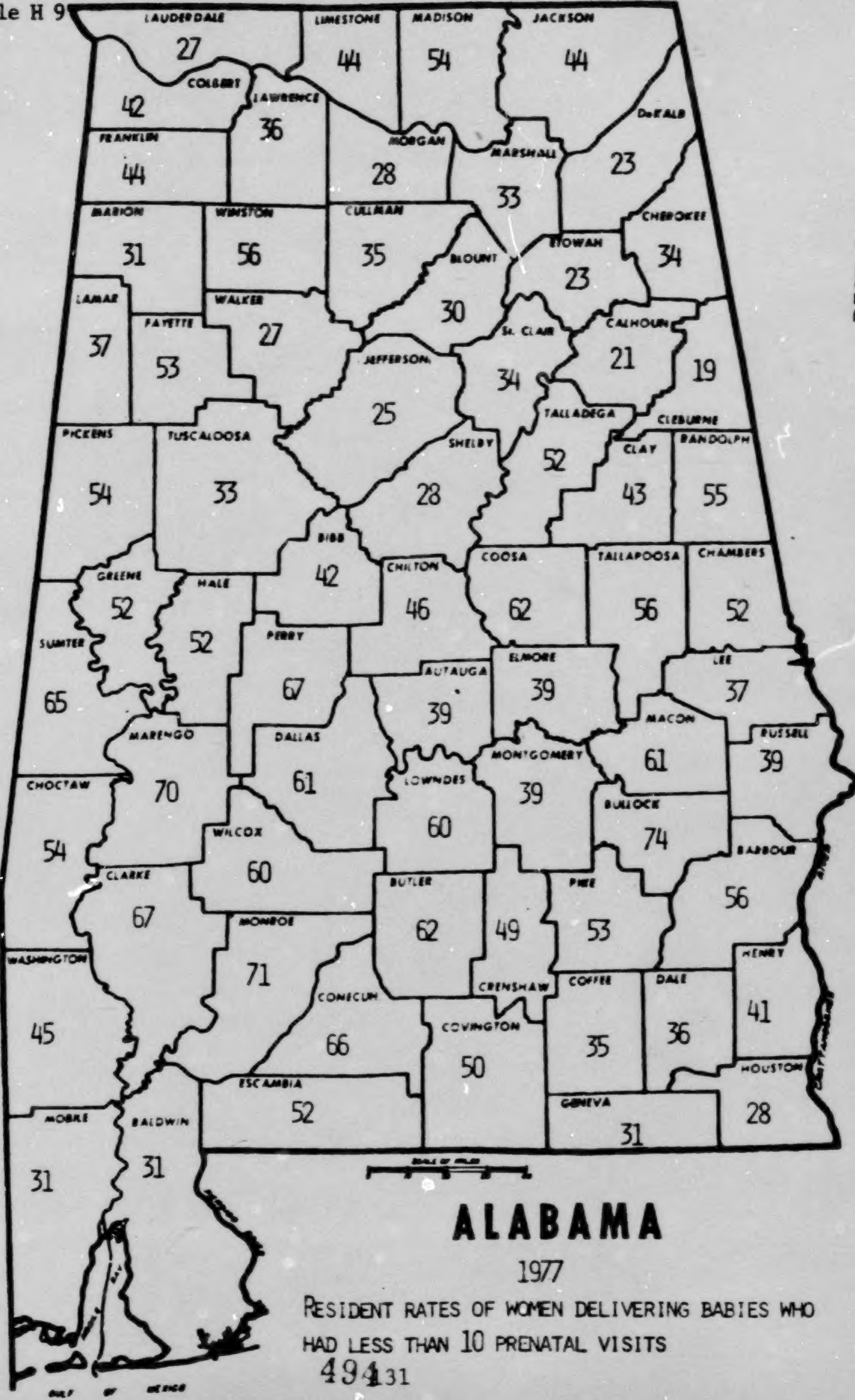
Table H 9



ALABAMA

1977

RESIDENT RATES OF WOMEN DELIVERING BABIES WHO HAD LESS THAN 10 PRENATAL VISITS

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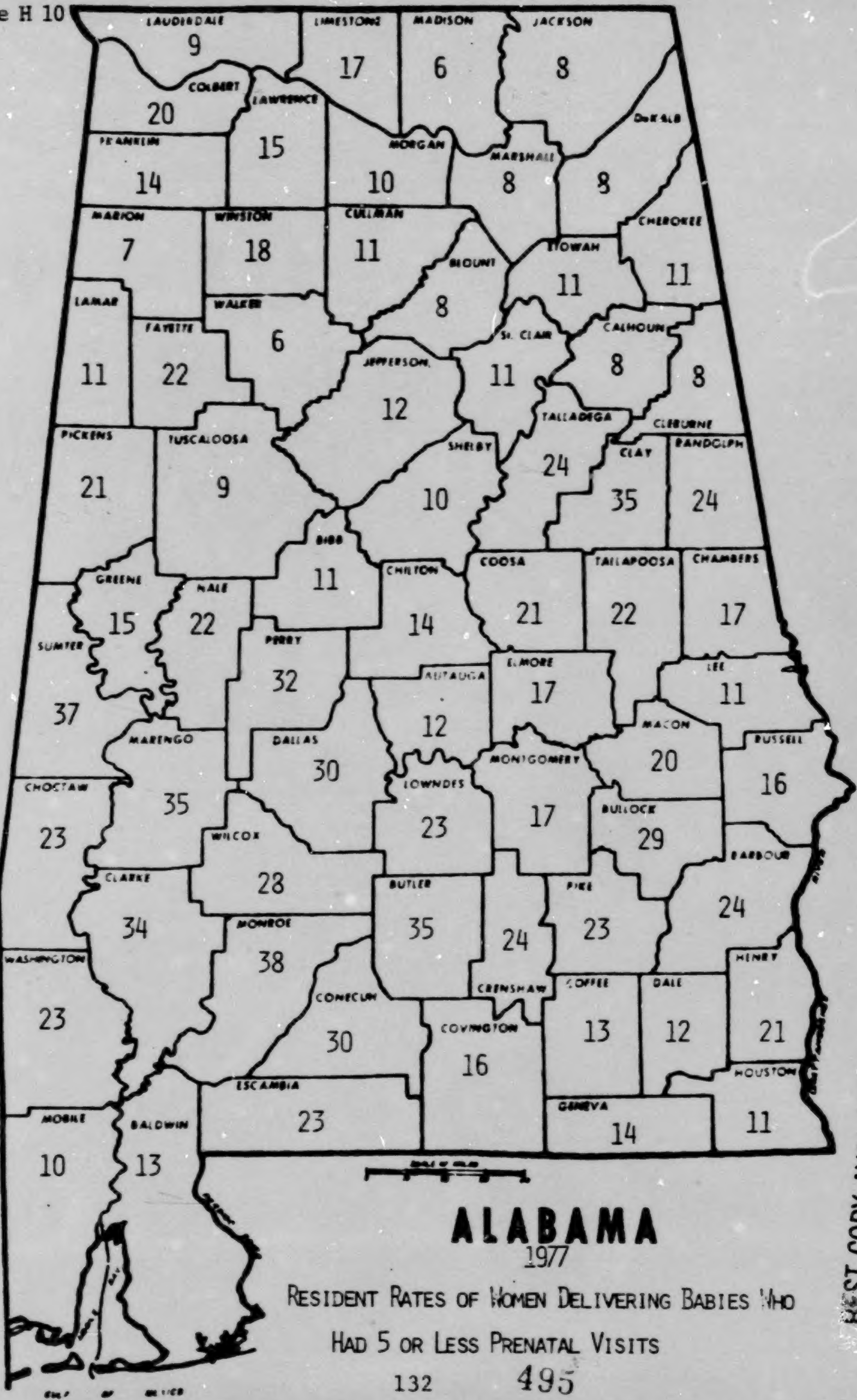
Table H 10



ALABAMA

1977

RESIDENT RATES OF WOMEN DELIVERING BABIES WHO HAD 5 OR LESS PRENATAL VISITS

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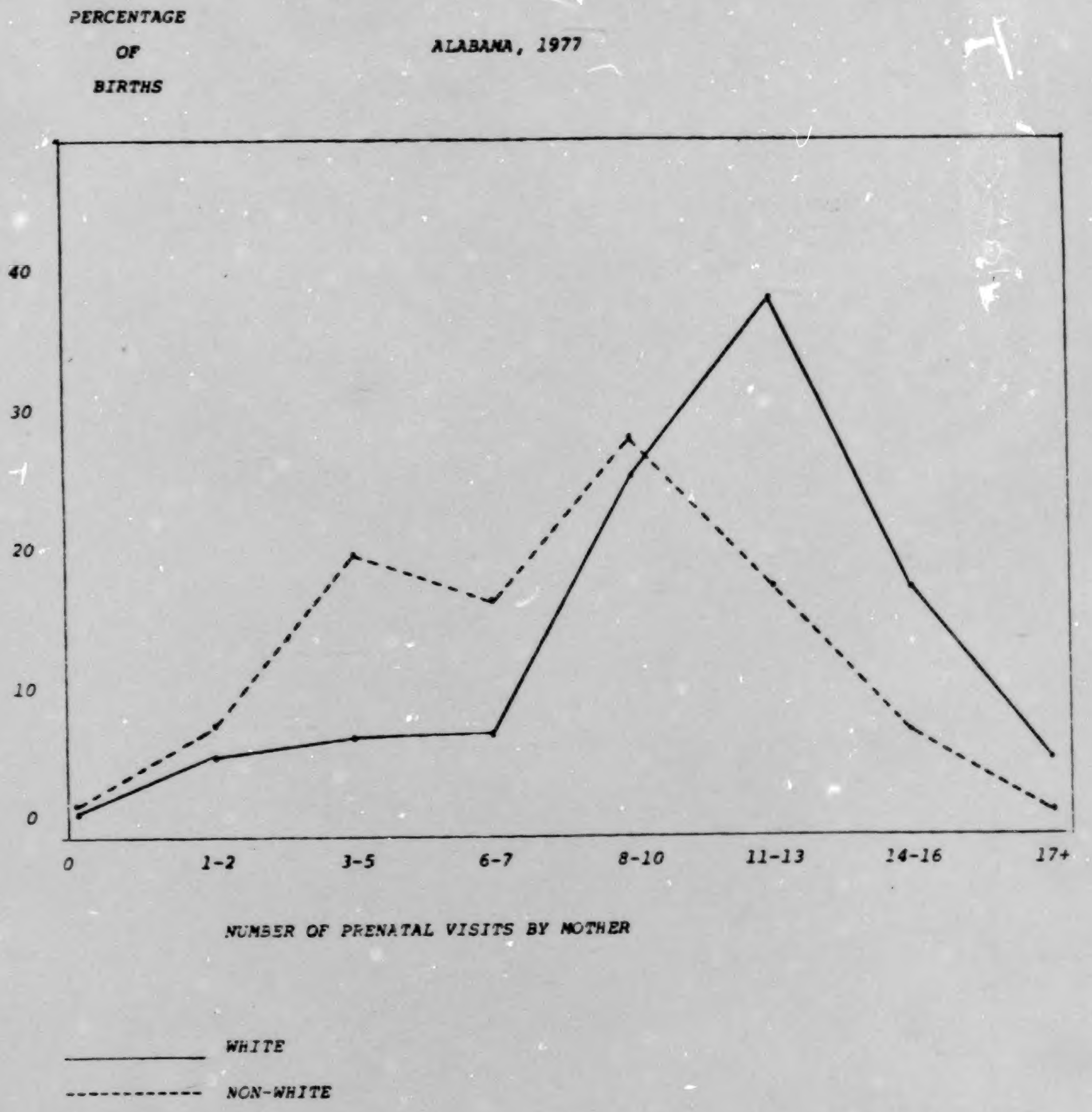
Table H 11



This graph represents the percentage of white and non-white women giving birth who had various numbers of prenatal visits.

Table H 12

ALABAMA
MIDWIFE DELIVERIES
1940 - 1977

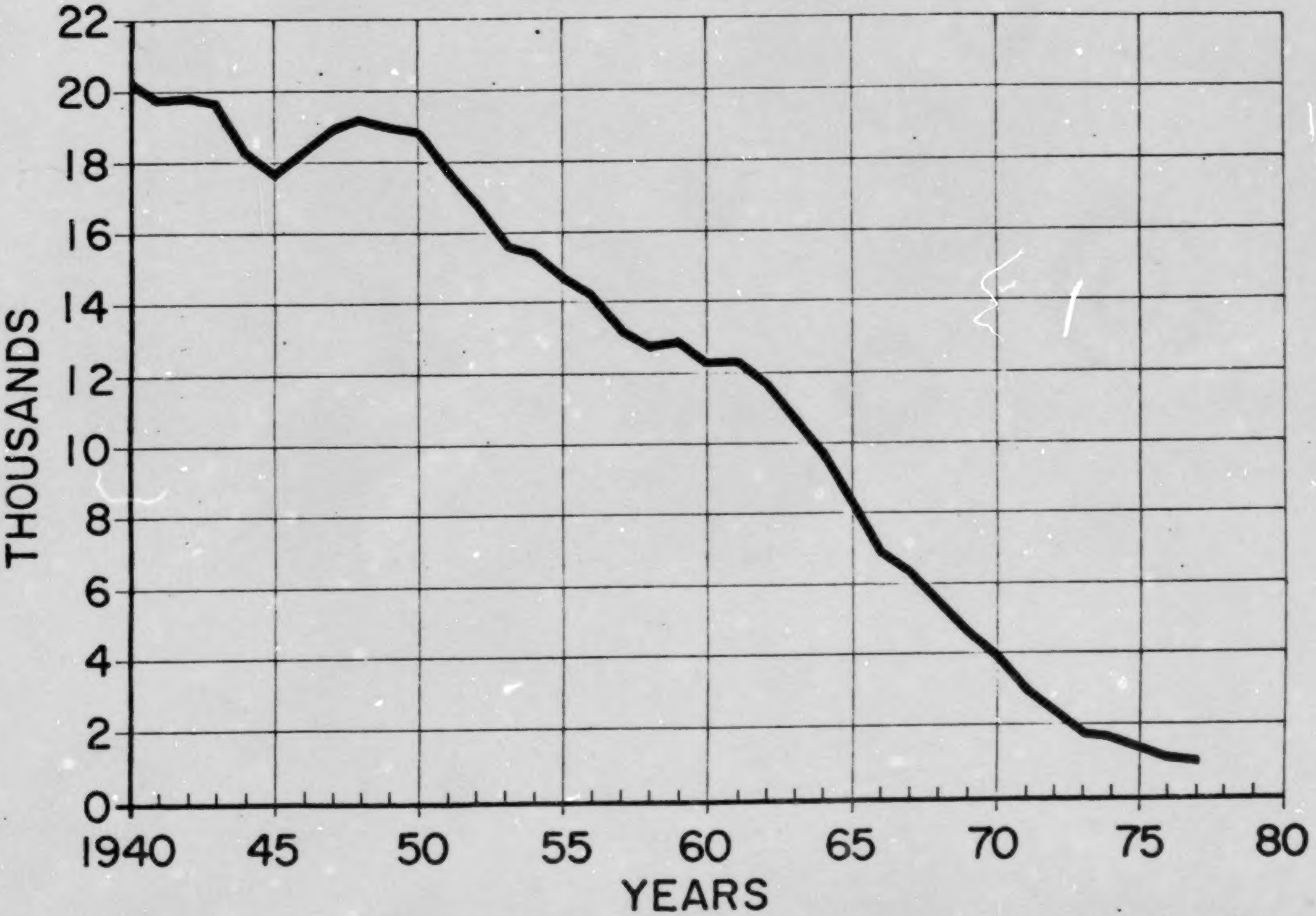
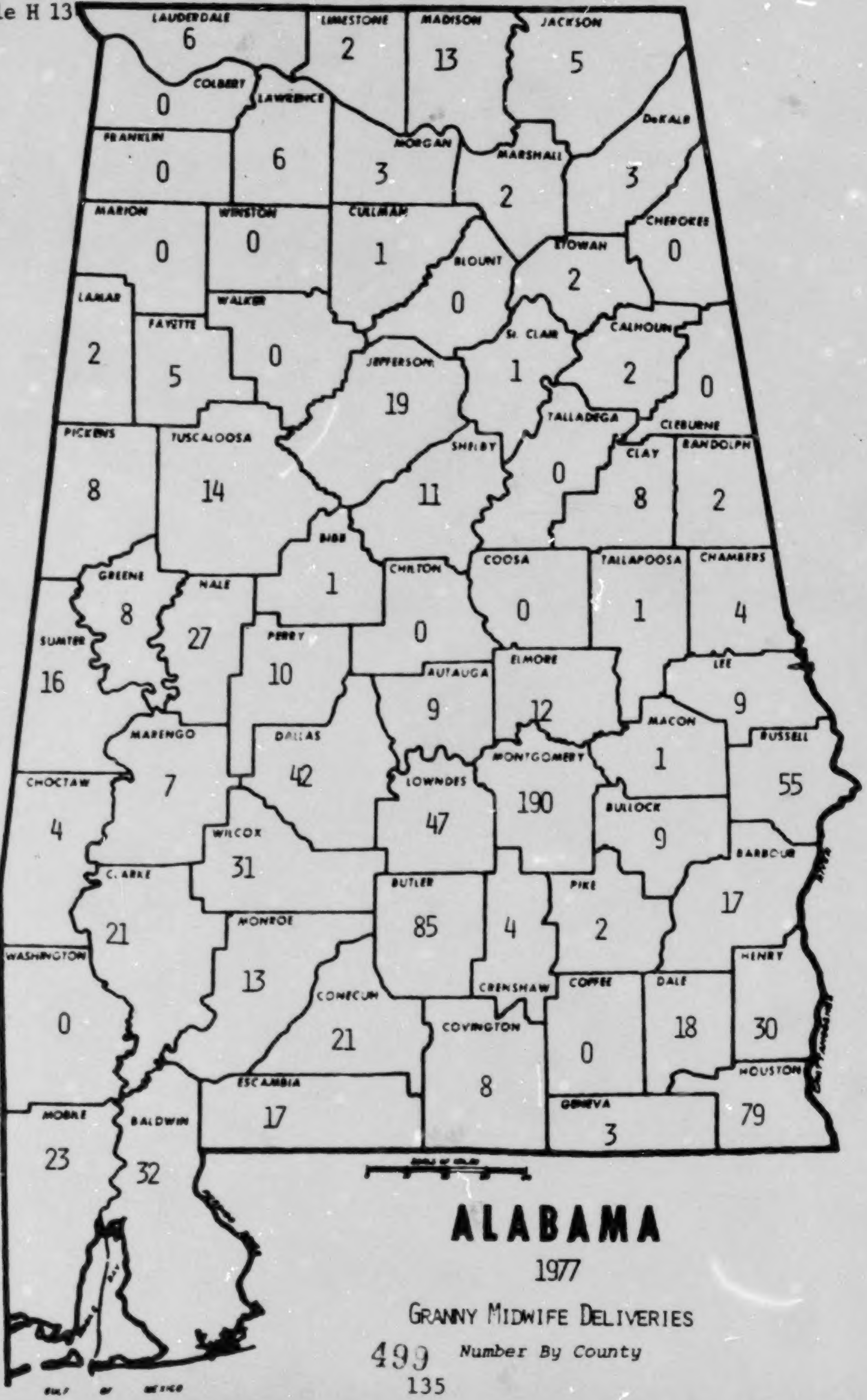


Table H 13



ALABAMA

1977

GRANNY MIDWIFE DELIVERIES

499 Number By County

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Table H 14

TOTAL ALABAMA NEONATAL AND FETAL REFERRALS
1970-1977

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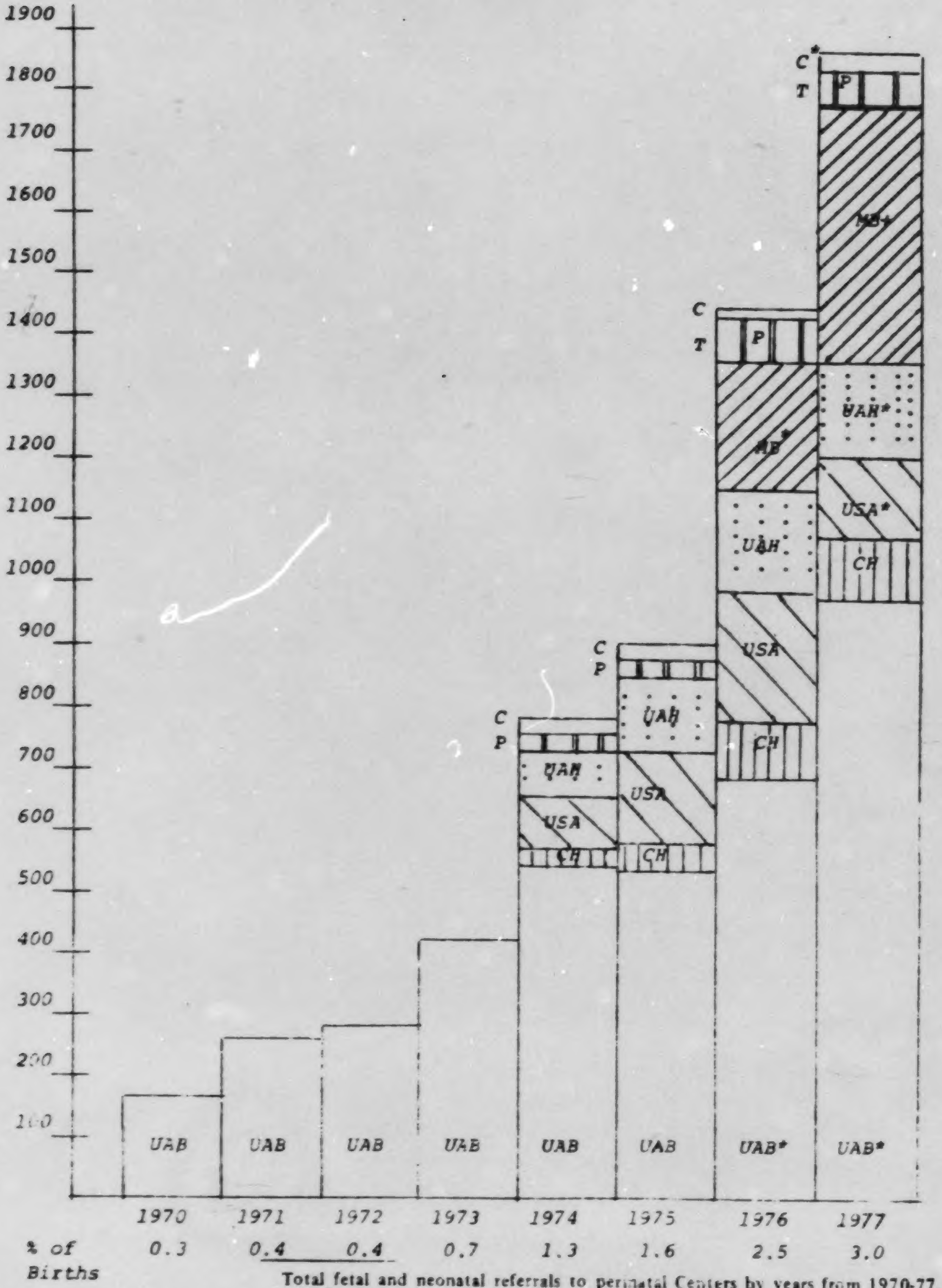

*Includes Fetal Referrals

Total fetal and neonatal referrals to perinatal Centers by years from 1970-77. UAB is University Hospital, Birmingham; CH is Children's Hospital, Birmingham; USA is Mobile General; UAH is Huntsville Hospital; MB is Montgomery Baptist Hospital; T is Druid City Hospital, Tuscaloosa; P is Pensacola, Florida; C is Columbus, Georgia. All data is derived from Clinical Information Systems, Department of Pediatrics, UAB.

500

Table H 15

RESIDENT BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER ALABAMA, 1978

RACE & BIRTH WEIGHT	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	AGE OF MOTHER									NOT STATED
		UNDER 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
TOTAL	60,108	406	5,488	7,515	21,799	15,775	6,738	1,870	430	16	71
WHITE	38,646	104	2,564	4,200	14,105	11,365	4,869	1,179	209	6	45
NONWHITE	21,462	302	2,924	3,315	7,694	4,410	1,869	691	221	10	26
LESS THAN 1,000 GRAMS	335	6	41	40	116	77	33	17	4	-	1
WHITE	134	-	12	16	40	37	20	6	2	-	1
NONWHITE	201	6	29	24	76	40	13	11	2	-	-
1,000 - 1,499 GRAMS	508	7	66	71	190	100	48	22	2	-	2
WHITE	231	-	27	27	86	51	31	7	2	-	-
NONWHITE	277	7	39	44	104	49	17	15	-	-	2
1,500 - 1,999 GRAMS	1,069	14	164	177	361	233	74	36	8	-	2
WHITE	514	-	74	85	165	129	45	15	1	-	-
NONWHITE	555	14	90	92	196	104	29	21	7	-	2
2,000 - 2,499 GRAMS	3,131	41	391	478	1,136	638	303	106	34	1	3
WHITE	1,526	10	138	183	560	373	176	72	13	-	1
NONWHITE	1,605	31	253	295	576	265	127	34	21	1	2
2,500 - 2,999 GRAMS	11,795	109	1,368	1,805	4,373	2,687	1,059	319	57	3	15
WHITE	6,078	20	455	805	2,237	1,642	679	205	24	2	9
NONWHITE	5,717	89	913	1,000	2,136	1,045	380	114	33	1	6
3,000 - 3,499 GRAMS	21,029	138	2,068	2,756	7,721	5,412	2,194	587	119	7	27
WHITE	13,271	34	965	1,547	4,941	3,810	1,561	343	54	1	15
NONWHITE	7,758	104	1,103	1,209	2,780	1,602	633	244	65	6	12
3,500 - 3,999 GRAMS	16,311	75	1,123	1,741	5,844	4,783	2,104	488	137	2	14
WHITE	12,105	30	703	1,184	4,387	3,771	1,609	328	78	2	13
NONWHITE	4,206	45	420	557	1,457	1,012	495	160	59	-	1
4,000 - 4,499 GRAMS	4,902	13	232	386	1,740	1,525	729	227	43	3	4
WHITE	3,978	7	170	307	1,435	1,284	597	152	21	1	4
NONWHITE	924	6	62	79	305	241	132	75	22	2	-
4,500 - 4,999 GRAMS	814	2	24	49	256	254	153	56	20	-	-
WHITE	676	2	16	40	217	220	126	44	11	-	-
NONWHITE	138	-	8	9	39	34	27	12	9	-	-
5,000 GRAMS AND OVER	135	1	3	4	34	51	29	9	4	-	-
WHITE	106	1	2	3	28	42	21	6	3	-	-
NONWHITE	29	-	1	1	6	9	8	3	1	-	-
NOT STATED	79	-	8	8	28	15	12	3	2	-	3
WHITE	27	-	2	3	9	6	4	1	-	-	2
NONWHITE	52	-	6	5	19	9	8	2	2	-	1

Avoirdupois equivalents of metric weights are shown below as an aid in interpreting the above table.

1,000 grams=2 lbs. 3 ozs.
1,500 grams = 3 lbs. 5 ozs.
2,000 grams = 4lbs. 7 ozs.
2,500 grams = 5 lbx. 8 ozs.
3,000 grams = 6 lbx. 10 ozs.
3,500 grams=7lbs. 11 ozs.
4,000 grams = 8 lbs. 13 ozs.
4,500 grams = 9 lbs. 15 ozs.
5,000 grams = 11 lbs. 0 ozs.

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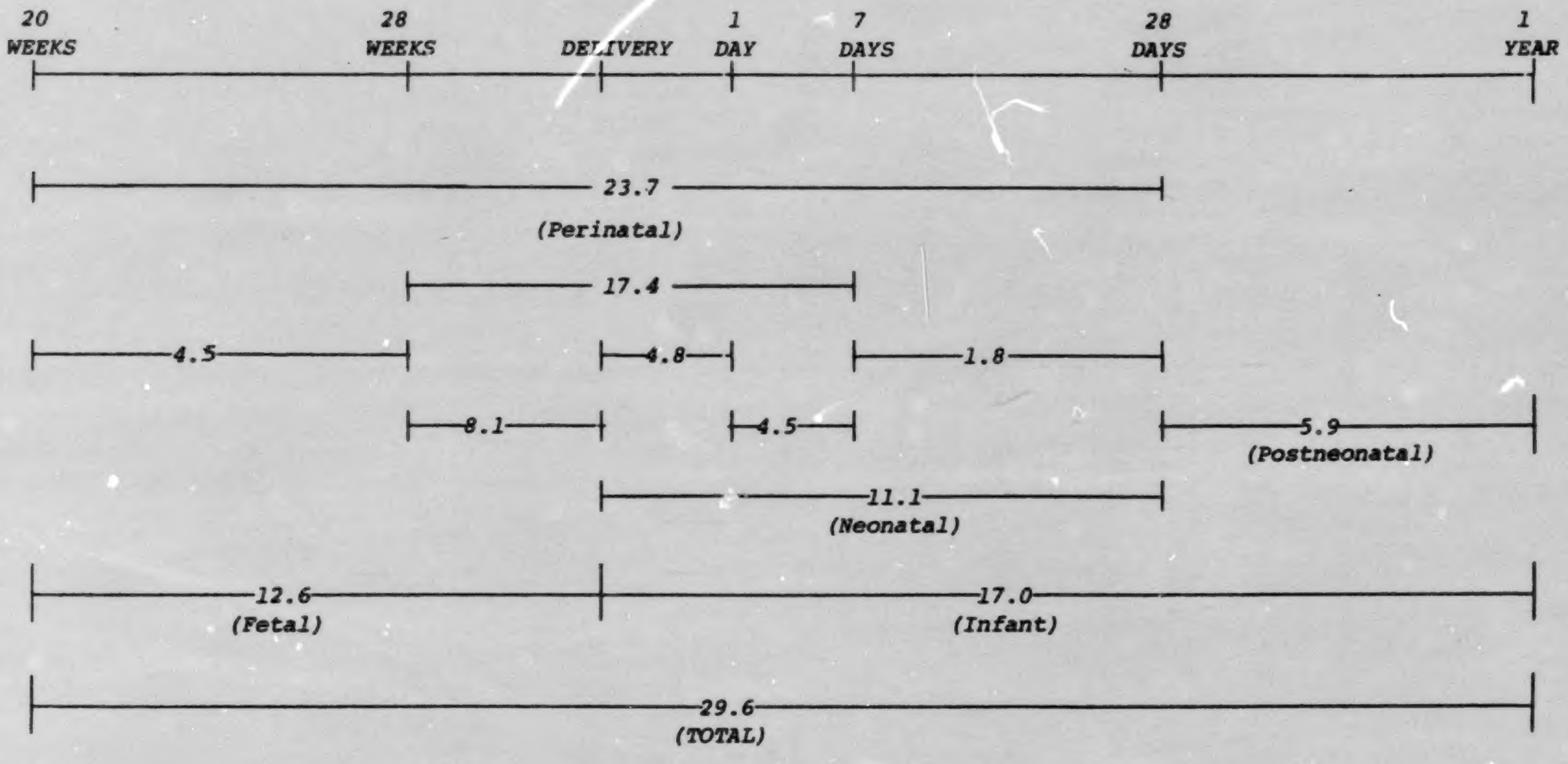
501

Table H 16

ALABAMA FETAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1977



NOTE: The numbers indicate the various fetal and infant mortality rates for Alabama in 1977. Of special interest is the discrepancy between the two definitions of perinatal mortality.

Table H 17

VITAL STATISTIC MORTALITY DEFINITIONS

$$\text{Fetal Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{Born Dead} \geq 20 \text{ wks.}}{\text{Live Births}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Fetal Mortality Rate} = \frac{\text{Born Dead} \geq 20 \text{ wks.}}{\text{Live Births + Fetal Deaths}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate} = \frac{\text{Born Live \& Die} < 1 \text{ yr.}}{\text{Live Births}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Neonatal Mortality Rate} = \frac{\text{Born Live \& Die} < 28 \text{ days}}{\text{Live Births}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Perinatal Mortality Rate } PMR_I = \frac{\text{Born Dead} \geq 20 \text{ wks. or Born Live \& Die} < 28 \text{ days}}{\text{Born Dead} \quad 20 \text{ wks. + Live Births}} \times 1{,}000$$

$$\text{Perinatal Mortality Rate } PMR_{II} = \frac{\text{Born Dead} \geq 28 \text{ wks. or Born Live \& Die} < 7 \text{ days}}{\text{Born Dead} \geq 28 \text{ wks + Live Births}} \times 1{,}000$$

Table H 18

INFANT MORTALITY

Following a temporary interruption in 1976, the infant mortality rate resumed its declining trend. The 103 fewer infant deaths this year caused the rate to fall substantially as it decreased from 20.0 to 17.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Although Alabama's rate is still above the U.S. rate, the 1,053 infant deaths in 1977 and the resulting rate of 17.0 are lower than any previous year.

Both white and nonwhite races shared in this decrease in infant mortality during the year. For the white race, the rate decreased from 15.2 to 13.4 due to the 31 fewer infant deaths. The nonwhite race experienced the bulk of the decline in infant mortality with 72 fewer infant deaths than the year before. As a result, the nonwhite infant mortality rate decreased from 28.7 to 23.8 per 1,000 live births.

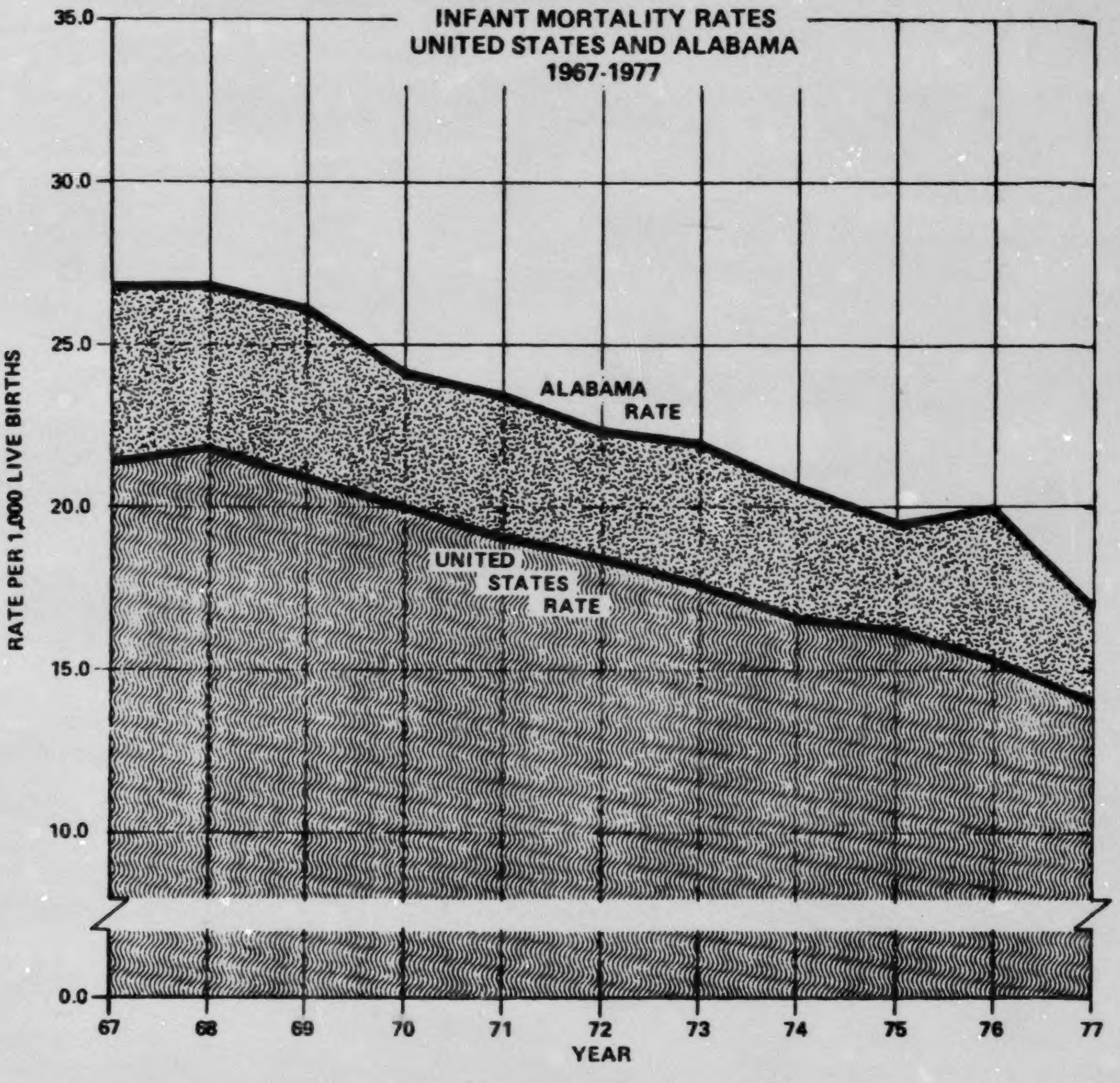


Table H 19

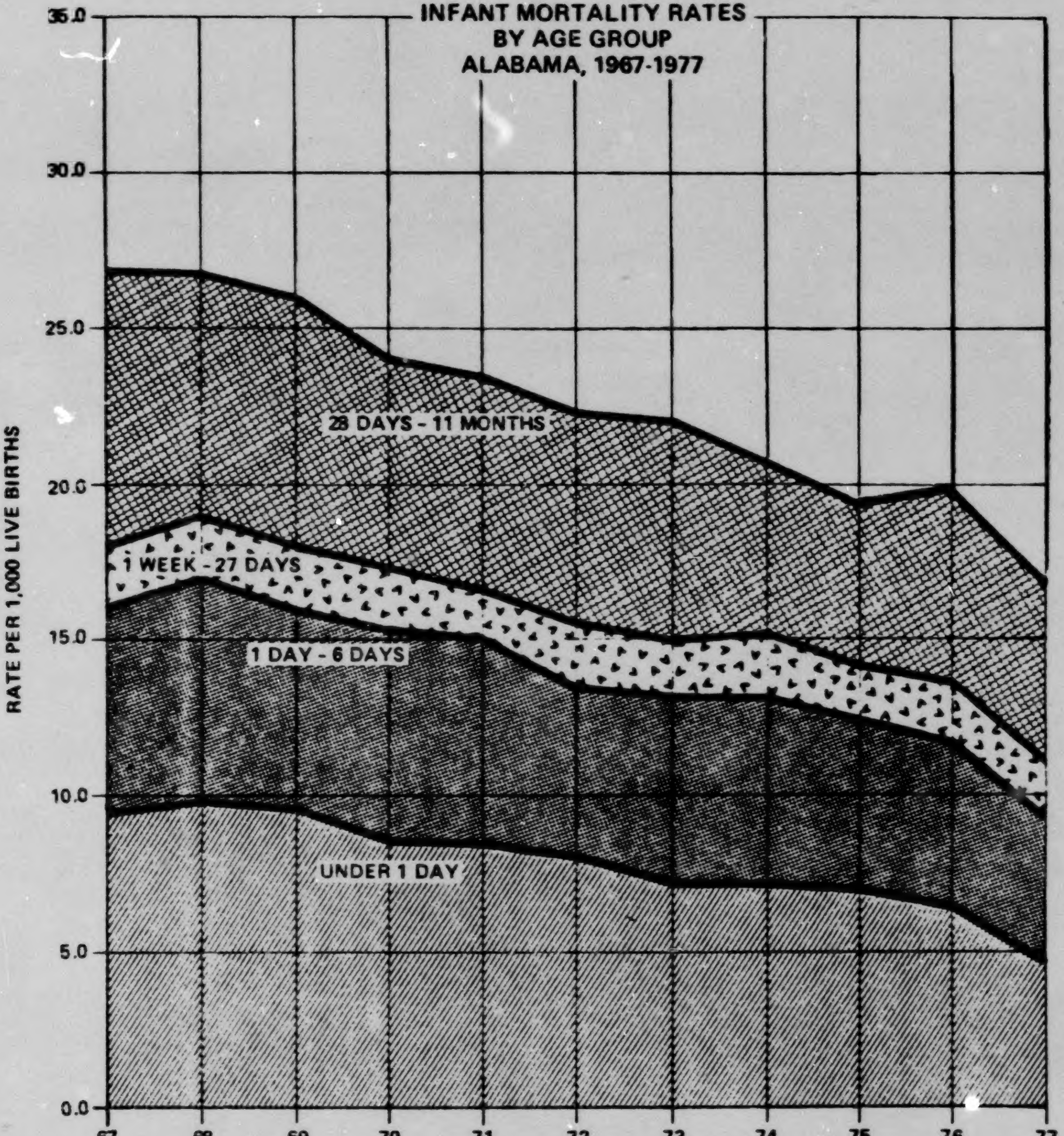

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
BY AGE GROUP
ALABAMA, 1967-1977
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
28 DAYS - 11 MONTHS
1 WEEK - 27 DAYS
1 DAY - 6 DAYS
UNDER 1 DAY

Table H 20

INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY
ALABAMA, 1977

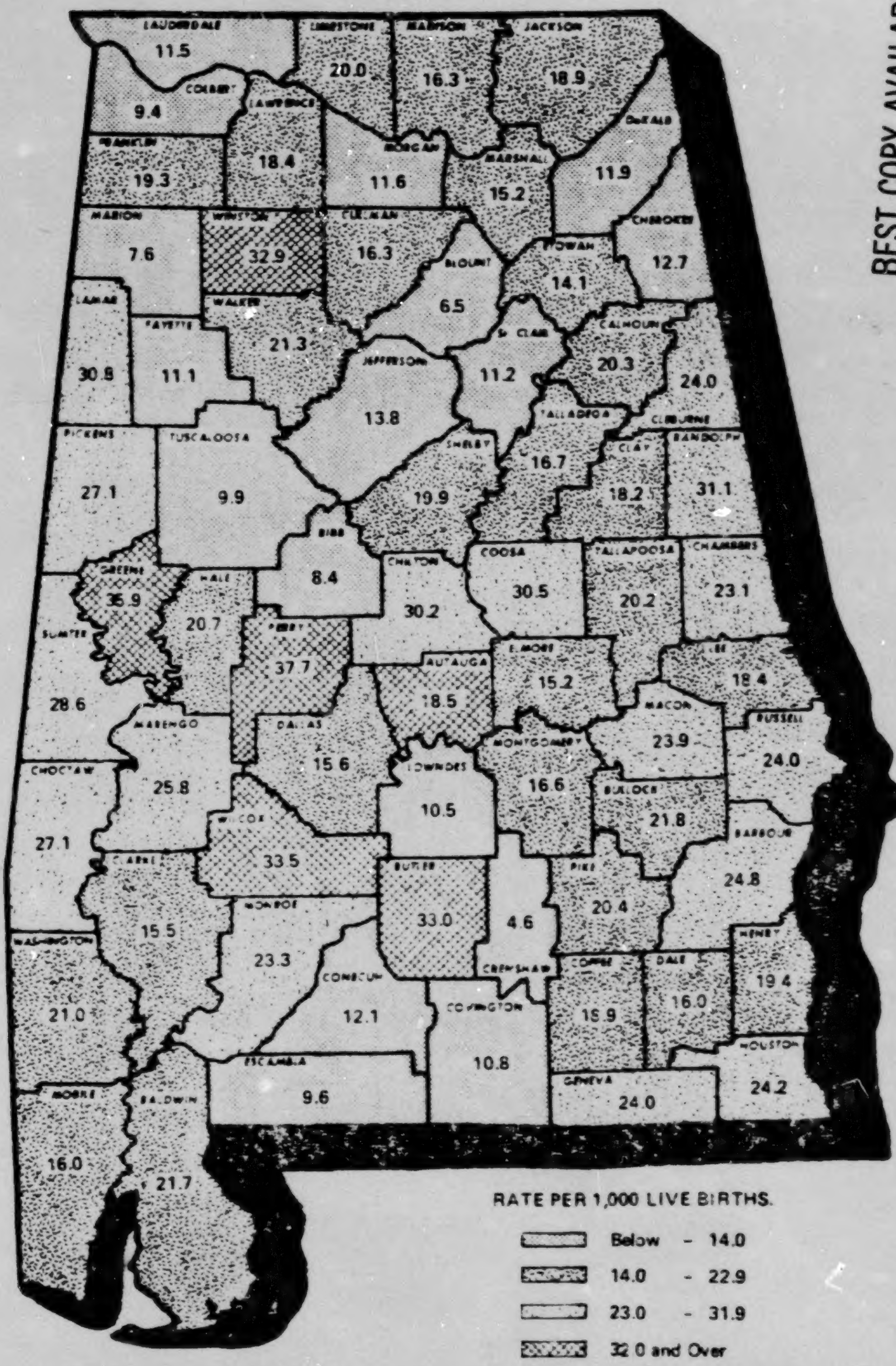


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Table H 21

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY AND RACE ALABAMA, 1978

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	970	16.1	466	12.1	504	23.5
AUTAUGA	12	25.4	8	24.8	4	28.6
BALDWIN	14	11.6	8	8.7	6	20.9
BARBOUR	2	4.7	-	0.0	2	8.1
BIBB	7	30.8	6	41.4	1	12.2
BLOUNT	8	17.9	6	14.0	2	*
BULLOCK	5	25.4	1	*	4	25.2
BUTLER	11	30.0	2	12.7	9	43.1
CALHOUN	22	11.6	12	8.4	10	21.0
CHAMBERS	18	30.8	9	30.5	9	31.0
CHEROKEE	7	30.3	7	34.5	-	*
CHILTON	4	8.3	2	5.1	2	22.7
CHOCTAW	4	15.2	-	0.0	4	30.3
CLARKE	15	29.5	4	18.9	11	37.0
CLAY	5	21.7	4	24.0	1	15.9
CLEBURNE	1	6.0	1	6.7	-	*
COFFEE	11	19.2	10	23.5	1	6.8
COLBERT	12	17.2	10	18.7	2	12.3
CONECUH	1	3.4	1	7.9	-	0.0
COOSA	3	20.5	1	13.9	2	27.0
COVINGTON	10	19.0	7	16.9	3	26.8
CRENSHAW	3	15.5	2	16.7	1	13.5
CULLMAN	13	16.1	13	16.2	-	*
DALE	10	12.5	5	8.0	5	28.1
DALLAS	20	19.0	1	3.1	19	25.9
DEKALB	14	18.8	11	15.1	3	*
ELMORE	13	20.4	5	11.6	8	38.8
ESCAMBIA	10	16.6	7	18.2	3	13.7
ETOWAH	21	14.3	12	10.0	9	32.4
FAYETTE	2	8.7	2	10.1	-	*
FRANKLIN	9	20.9	9	22.3	-	*
GENEVA	6	18.4	3	11.8	3	41.7
GREENE	5	23.9	-	*	5	26.9
HALE	5	15.8	1	13.0	4	16.7
HENRY	4	15.9	-	0.0	4	30.5
HOUSTON	18	14.7	8	10.2	10	22.8

Table H 21 (cont.)

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
BY COUNTY AND RACE
ALABAMA, 1978 (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
JACKSON	11	14.1	10	13.5	1	*
JEFFERSON	141	13.6	53	9.0	88	19.8
LAMAR	3	12.8	3	15.5	-	*
LAUDERDALE	8	7.8	7	8.0	1	6.9
LAWRENCE	9	18.9	6	16.5	3	26.8
LEE	15	14.2	5	7.8	10	23.9
LIMESTONE	5	7.6	4	7.3	1	9.2
LOWNDES	12	42.4	-	0.0	12	52.6
MACON	15	35.9	2	*	13	34.8
MADISON	43	15.7	30	15.3	13	16.9
MARENGO	14	31.9	4	28.2	10	33.7
MARION	12	31.4	12	32.8	-	*
MARSHALL	4	4.6	4	4.7	-	*
MOBILE	113	17.2	46	11.9	67	25.0
MONROE	3	7.4	2	10.7	1	4.5
MONTGOMERY	61	19.9	22	15.3	39	23.9
MORGAN	15	11.4	11	10.2	4	17.1
PERRY	7	30.7	-	0.0	7	40.2
PICKENS	5	13.9	1	6.5	4	19.3
PIKE	8	20.5	2	10.4	6	30.2
RANDOLPH	4	12.2	1	5.3	3	21.7
RUSSELL	15	18.3	3	6.7	12	32.4
ST. CLAIR	2	3.4	2	3.9	-	0.0
SHELBY	14	14.3	9	10.8	5	34.5
SUMTER	3	9.8	-	0.0	3	12.8
TALLADEGA	31	24.2	15	20.0	16	30.2
TALLAPOOSA	7	12.0	2	5.9	5	20.6
TUSCALOOSA	26	13.3	8	6.9	18	22.4
WALKER	20	19.7	18	19.9	2	17.9
WASHINGTON	4	15.8	2	13.4	2	19.2
WILCOX	12	33.0	1	13.5	11	37.9
WINSTON	3	8.6	3	8.6	-	*

Rate per 1,000 live births in specified group.

*Rate not calculated if there were fewer than 50 live births in the specified group.

Table H 22

FETAL DEATH RATIOS BY COUNTY ALABAMA, 1977

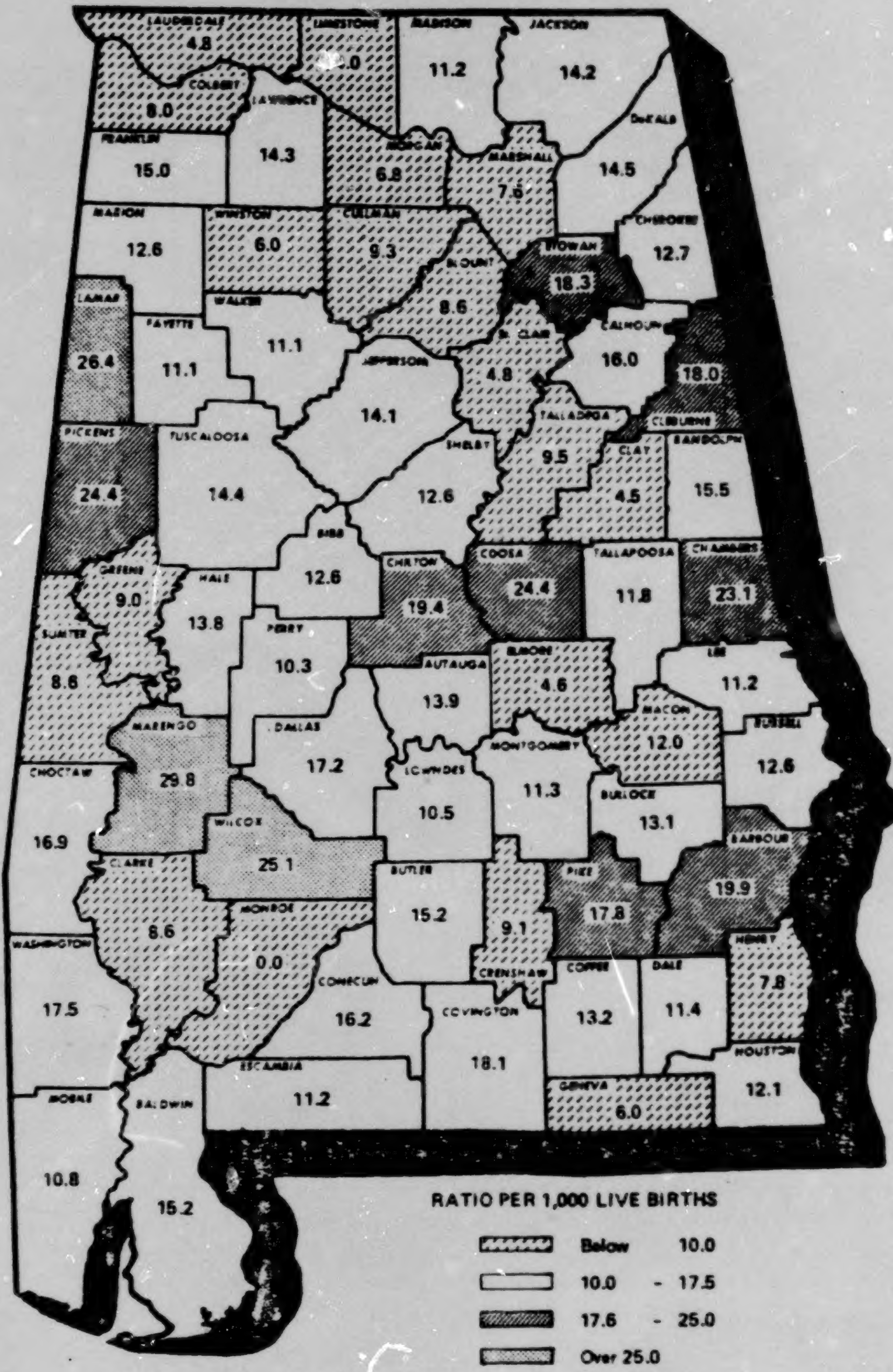

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Table H 23

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FETAL MORTALITY

The fetal mortality ratio has steadily declined since 1972 when the ratio was 16.9 per 1,000 live births. For the current year, the ratio increased slightly to 12.6 and interrupted the declining trend in fetal mortality.

The number of fetal deaths occurring (780) increased for the first time since 1964. However, the large increase in live births caused the ratio to increase only slightly over the previous year.

The increase in fetal mortality was shared by both races. For the white race, fetal deaths increased from the previous year by 45 to bring the year's total to 390. The white ratio increased from 9.2 to 9.7. The nonwhite race also experienced 390 fetal deaths. The nonwhite ratio dropped from 18.5 to 18.0 despite experiencing an increase of twelve fetal deaths.

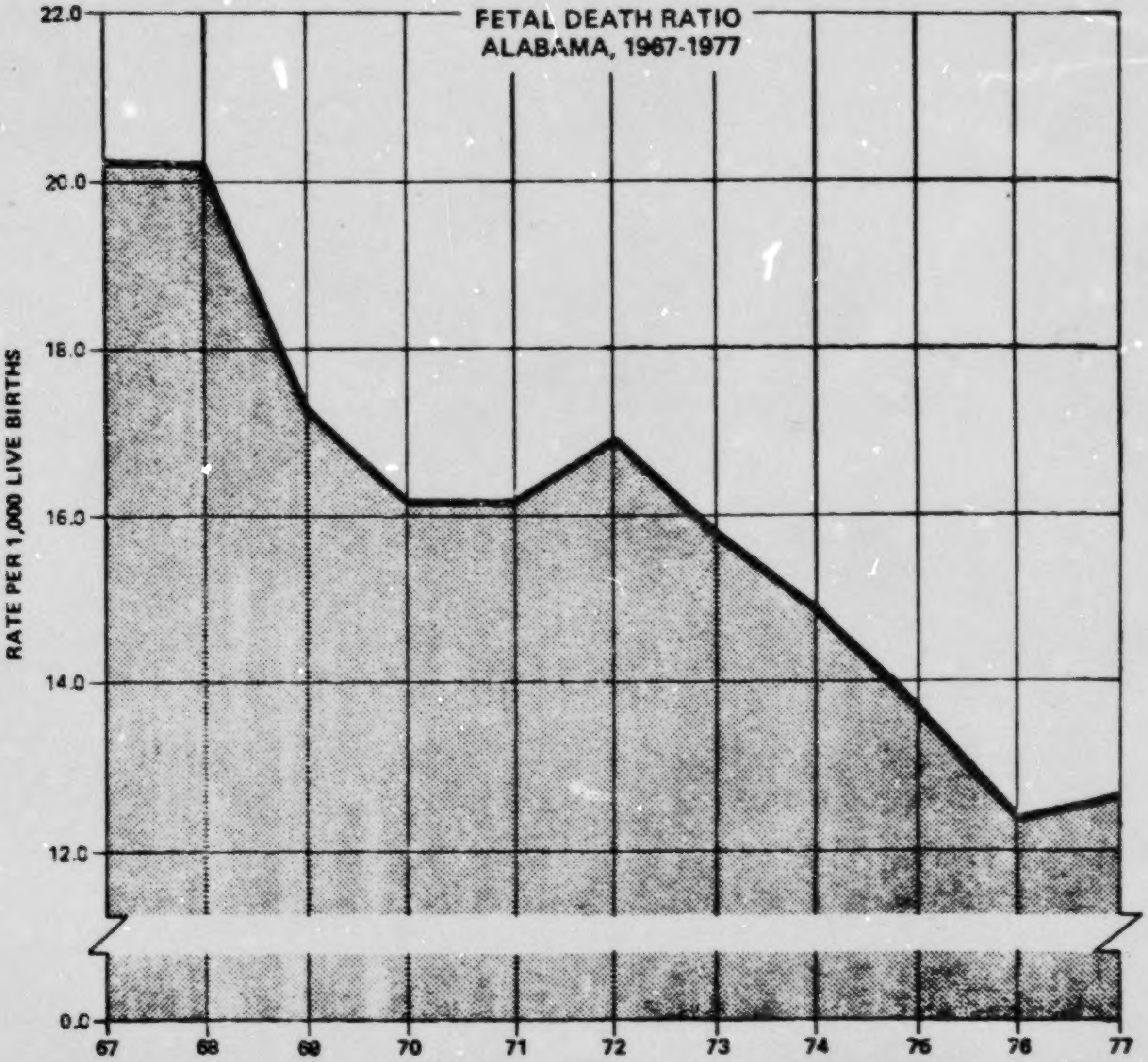


Table H 24

NEONATAL MORTALITY AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY AND RACE ALABAMA. 1978

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	655	10.9	334	8.6	321	15.0
AUTAUGA	7	14.8	4	12.0	3	21.4
BALDWIN	5	4.1	4	4.4	1	3.5
BARBOUR	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
BIBB	6	26.4	6	41.4	-	0.0
BLOUNT	8	17.9	6	14.0	2	*
BULLOCK	4	20.3	1	*	3	18.9
BUTLER	4	10.9	1	6.3	3	14.4
CALHOUN	15	7.9	10	7.0	5	10.5
CHAMBERS	12	20.5	7	23.7	5	17.2
CHEROKEE	6	26.0	6	29.6	-	*
CHILTON	3	6.2	2	5.1	1	11.4
CHOCTAW	3	11.4	-	0.0	3	22.7
CLARKE	8	15.7	3	14.2	5	16.8
CLAY	3	13.0	3	18.0	-	0.0
CLEBURNE	1	6.0	1	6.7	-	*
COFFEE	7	12.2	7	16.4	-	0.0
COLBERT	8	11.5	7	13.1	1	6.1
CONECUH	1	3.4	1	7.9	-	0.0
COOSA	1	6.8	1	13.9	-	0.0
COVINGTON	7	13.3	6	14.5	1	8.9
CRENSHAW	2	10.3	2	16.7	-	0.0
CULLMAN	7	8.7	7	8.7	-	*
DALE	8	10.0	4	6.4	4	22.5
DALLAS	11	10.4	1	3.1	10	13.6
DEKALB	13	17.5	10	13.7	3	*
ELMORE	8	12.6	5	11.6	3	14.6
ESCAMBIA	5	8.3	5	13.0	-	0.0
ETOWAH	15	10.2	8	6.7	7	25.2
FAYETTE	2	8.7	2	10.1	-	*
FRANKLIN	5	11.6	5	12.4	-	*
GENEVA	5	15.3	2	7.9	3	41.7
GREENE	5	23.9	-	*	5	26.9
HALE	3	9.5	-	0.0	3	12.6
HENRY	2	8.0	-	0.0	2	15.3
HOUSTON	10	8.2	4	5.1	6	13.7

Table H 24 (cont.)

NEONATAL MORTALITY AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY AND RACE ALABAMA, 1978 (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
JACKSON	8	10.3	7	9.5	1	*
JEFFERSON	99	9.6	42	7.1	57	12.8
LAMAR	1	4.3	1	5.2	-	*
LAUDERDALE	3	2.9	3	3.4	-	0.0
LAWRENCE	5	10.5	4	11.0	1	8.9
LEE	12	11.3	4	6.2	8	19.1
LIMESTONE	3	4.6	3	5.5	-	0.0
LOWNDES	6	21.2	-	0.0	6	26.3
MACON	10	23.9	2	*	8	21.4
MADISON	33	12.1	22	11.2	11	14.3
MARENGO	7	15.9	2	14.1	5	16.8
MARION	7	18.3	7	19.1	-	*
MARSHALL	-	-	-	0.0	-	*
MOBILE	82	12.5	30	7.8	52	19.4
MONROE	1	2.5	1	5.3	-	0.0
MONTGOMERY	40	13.0	15	10.4	25	15.3
MORGAN	10	7.6	7	6.5	3	12.8
PERRY	5	21.9	-	0.0	5	28.7
PICKENS	4	11.1	1	6.5	3	14.5
PIKE	2	5.1	1	5.2	1	5.0
RANDOLPH	2	6.1	1	5.3	1	7.2
RUSSELL	13	15.8	2	4.4	11	29.7
ST. CLAIR	2	3.4	2	3.9	-	0.0
SHELBY	11	11.3	8	9.6	3	20.7
SUMTER	3	9.8	-	0.0	3	12.8
TALLADEGA	24	18.8	13	17.4	11	20.8
TALLAPOOSA	3	5.2	1	2.9	2	8.2
TUSCALOOSA	23	11.7	7	6.1	16	19.9
WALKER	14	13.8	14	15.5	-	0.0
WASHINGTON	3	11.9	1	6.7	2	19.2
WILCOX	8	22.0	1	13.5	7	24.1
WINSTON	1	2.9	1	2.9	-	*

Rate per 1,000 live births in specified group.

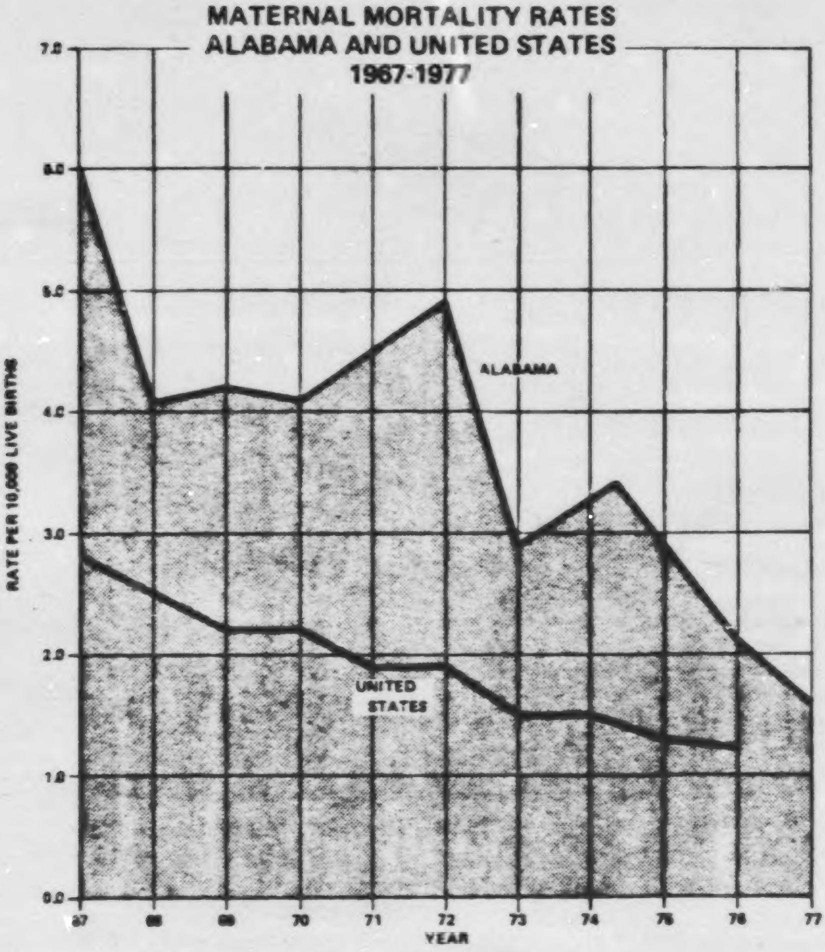
*Rate not calculated if there were fewer than 50 live births in the specified group.

Table H 25

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Although Alabama's maternal mortality rate has always been above that of the United States, the decreasing trend in the state's rate has narrowed the difference between the two rates. For 1977, the ten maternal deaths and the resultant rate of 1.6 per 10,000 live births are the lowest measures for this vital event in the history of the state.

Of the 10 maternal deaths, one was a white mother and nine were nonwhite mothers. The one white maternal death resulted in a rate of 0.2 per 10,000 live births. The nonwhite maternal mortality rate was 4.2 per 10,000 live births.



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES
ALABAMA AND UNITED STATES
1967-1977

NOTE: United States rate for 1977 not available.

Table H 26

MATERNAL DEATHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE AND COUNTY
ALABAMA, 1978

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	13	2.2	5	1.3	8	3.7
BLOUNT	1	22.4	1	23.3	-	-
ESCAMBIA	1	16.6	-	-	1	45.7
LAWRENCE	1	21.1	1	27.5	-	-
LEE	1	9.4	-	-	1	23.9
MARENGO	1	22.8	-	-	1	33.7
MARION	1	26.2	1	27.3	-	-
MOBILE	2	3.1	-	-	2	7.4
RUSSELL	1	12.2	-	-	1	27.0
SUMTER	1	32.8	-	-	1	42.6
TALLADEGA	1	7.8	1	18.9	-	-
WILCOX	1	27.5	-	-	1	34.5
WINSTON	1	28.6	1	28.8	-	-

Rate per 10,000 live births in specified group.

Table H 27

MATERNAL DEATHS AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES
BY RACE AND AGE
ALABAMA, 1978

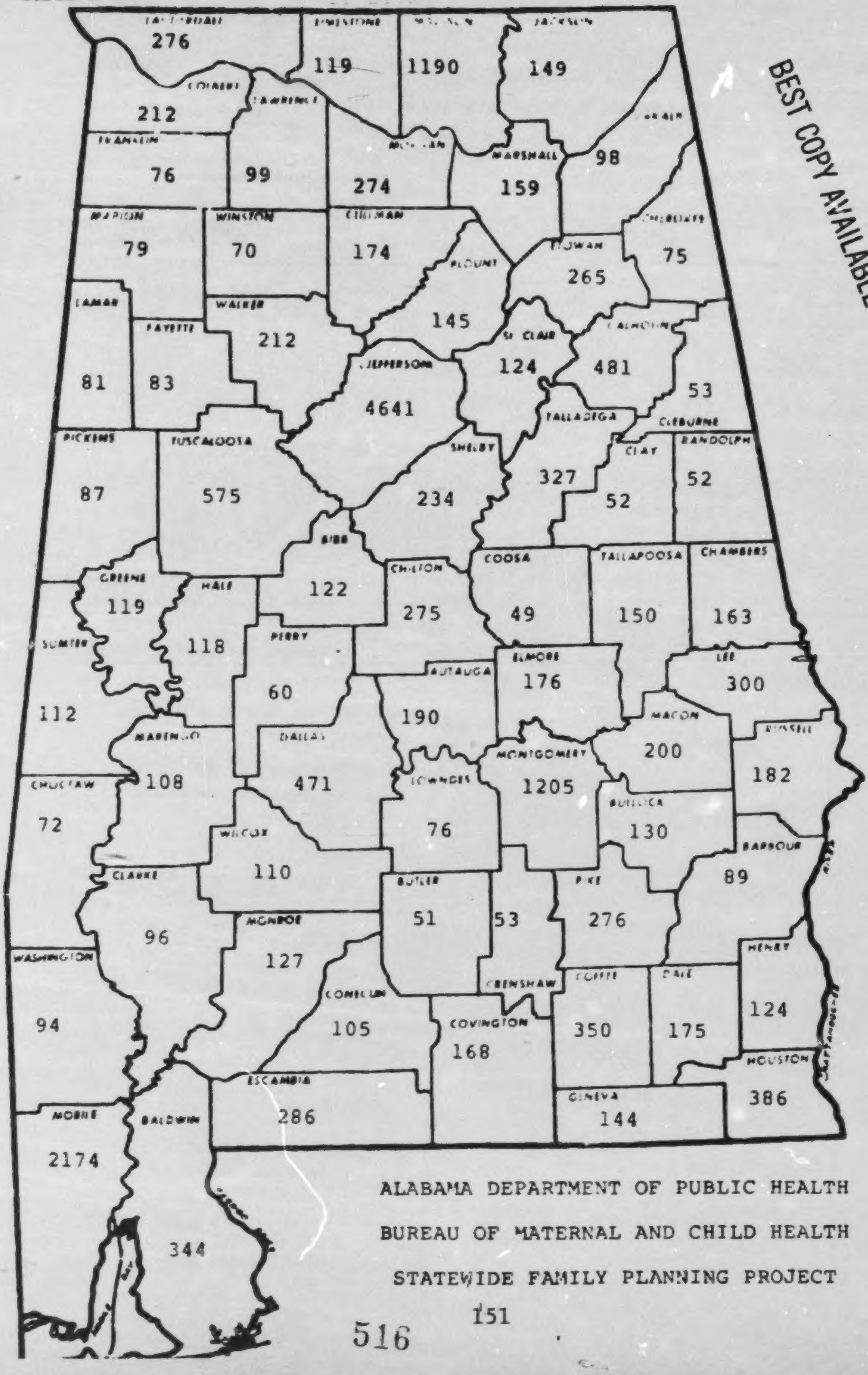
AGE GROUP	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	13	2.2	5	1.3	8	3.7
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	3	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.5
20 - 24	3	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.5
25 - 29	3	0.5	-	-	3	1.4
30 - 34	4	0.7	1	0.3	3	1.4
35 - 39	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rate per 10,000 live births in specified group.

TEENS SERVED IN FAMILY PLANNING

Table H 28

CY 1978



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ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

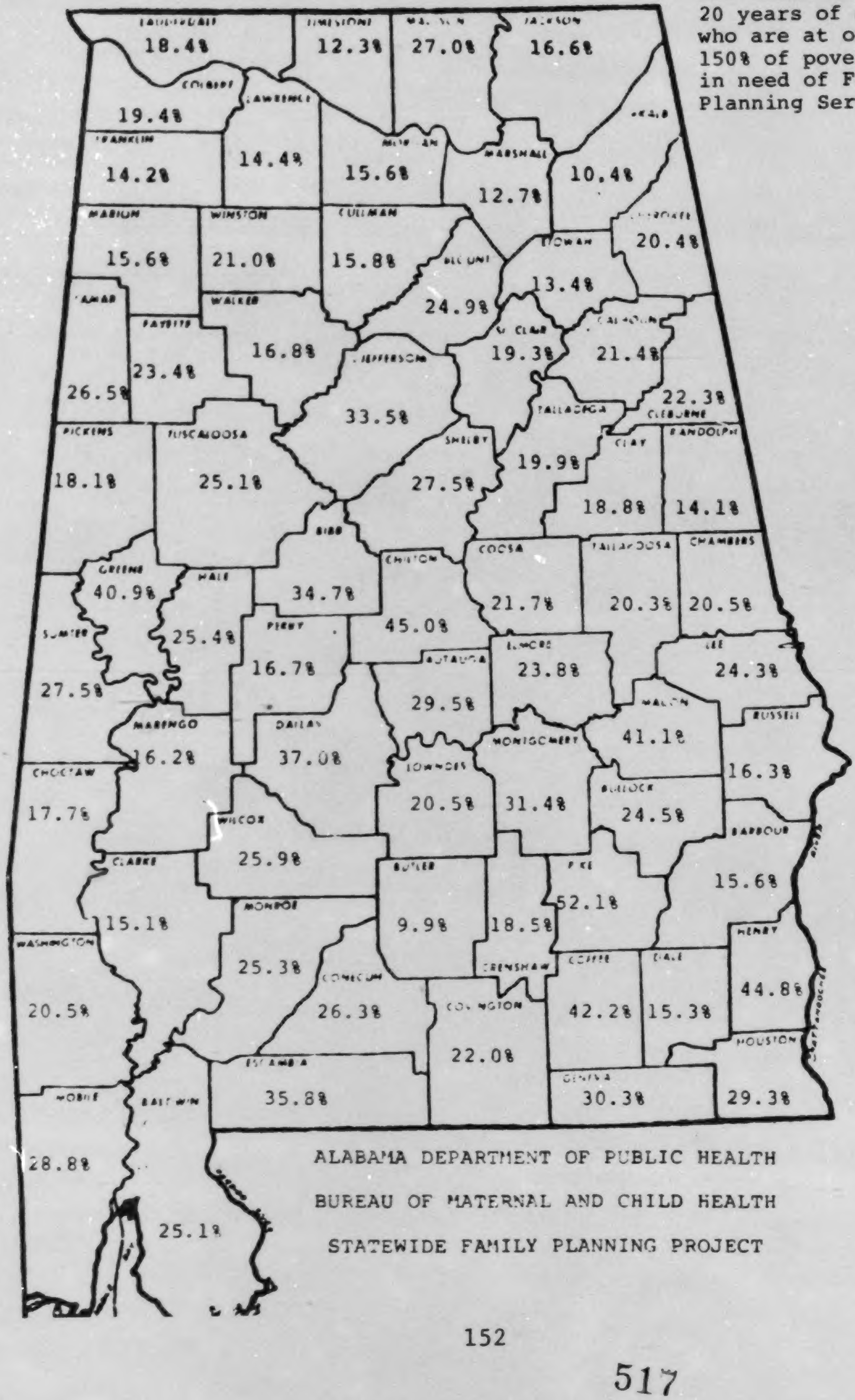
BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

STATEWIDE FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT

Table H 29

PERCENT OF TEEN "IN NEED" REACHED DURING CY 1978

All women under
20 years of age.
who are at or below
150% of poverty, and
in need of Family
Planning Services.



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

BUREAU OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

STATEWIDE FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT

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Table H 30

LIVE BIRTHS BY TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN AND RACE
ALABAMA, 1978

TRIMESTER PRENATAL CARE BEGAN	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	60,108	100.0%	38,646	100.0%	21,462	100.0%
NONE	623	1.0	280	0.7	343	1.6
FIRST	42,381	70.5	30,771	79.6	11,610	54.1
SECOND	13,585	22.6	6,065	15.7	7,520	35.0
THIRD	2,934	4.9	1,288	3.3	1,646	7.7
UNKNOWN	585	1.0	242	0.6	343	1.6

COMPARATIVE LIFE EXPECTANCIES AT BIRTH
ALABAMA AND UNITED STATES, 1970

RACE AND SEX	ALABAMA	UNITED STATES
TOTAL	69.05	70.75
WHITE	70.93	71.62
NONWHITE	63.93	64.95
MALE	[1]	67.04
WHITE	66.56	67.94
NONWHITE	59.86	60.98
FEMALE	[1]	74.64
WHITE	75.64	75.49
NONWHITE	67.83	69.05

[1] Data not available.

Source: *State Life Tables: 1969-1971*, and *United States Life Tables: 1969-1971*, Vol. 1, Number 1, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table H 31

OBSTETRICIANS PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE, 1977

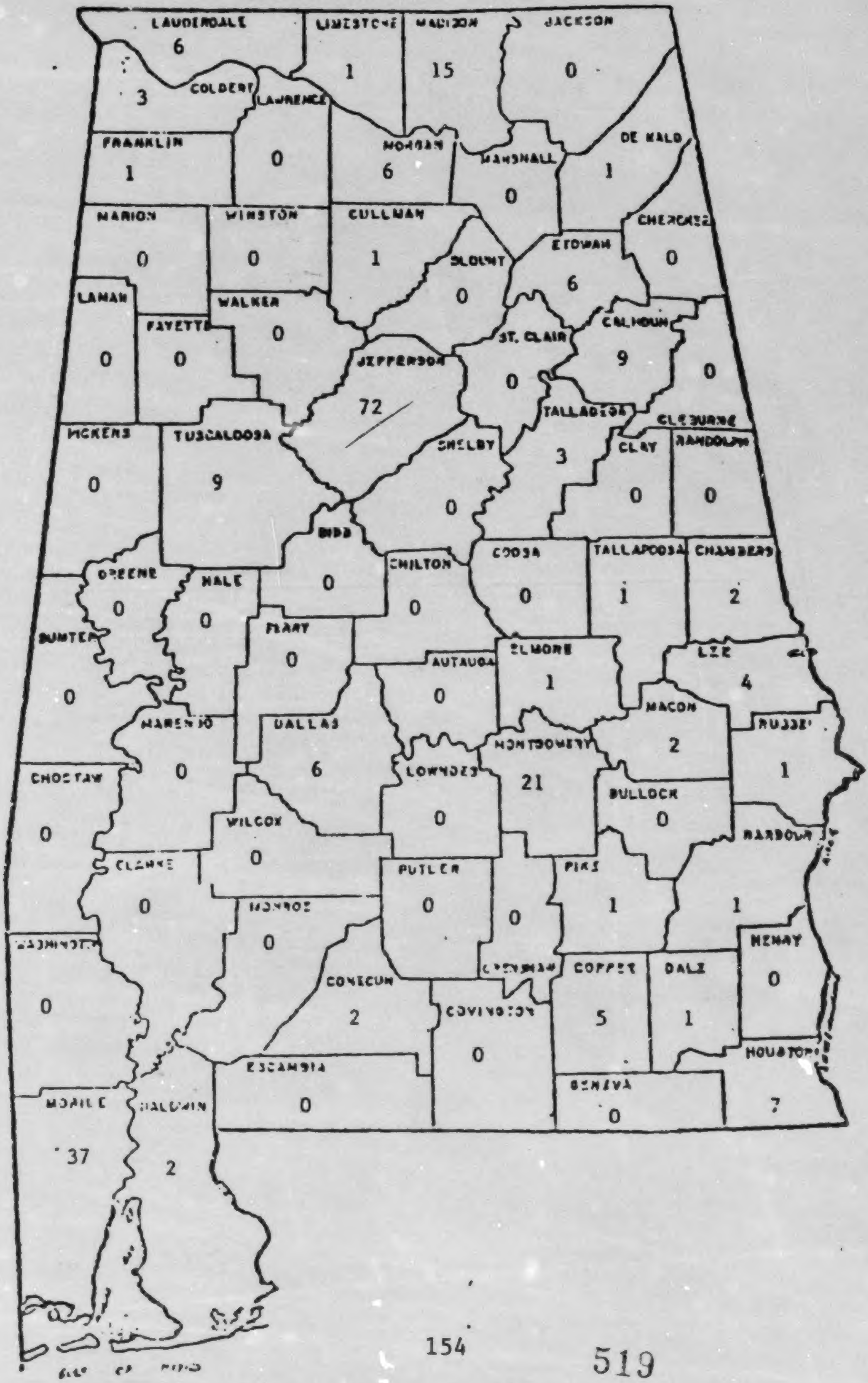

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Table H 32

PEDIATRICIANS PROVIDING DIRECT PATIENT CARE, 1977

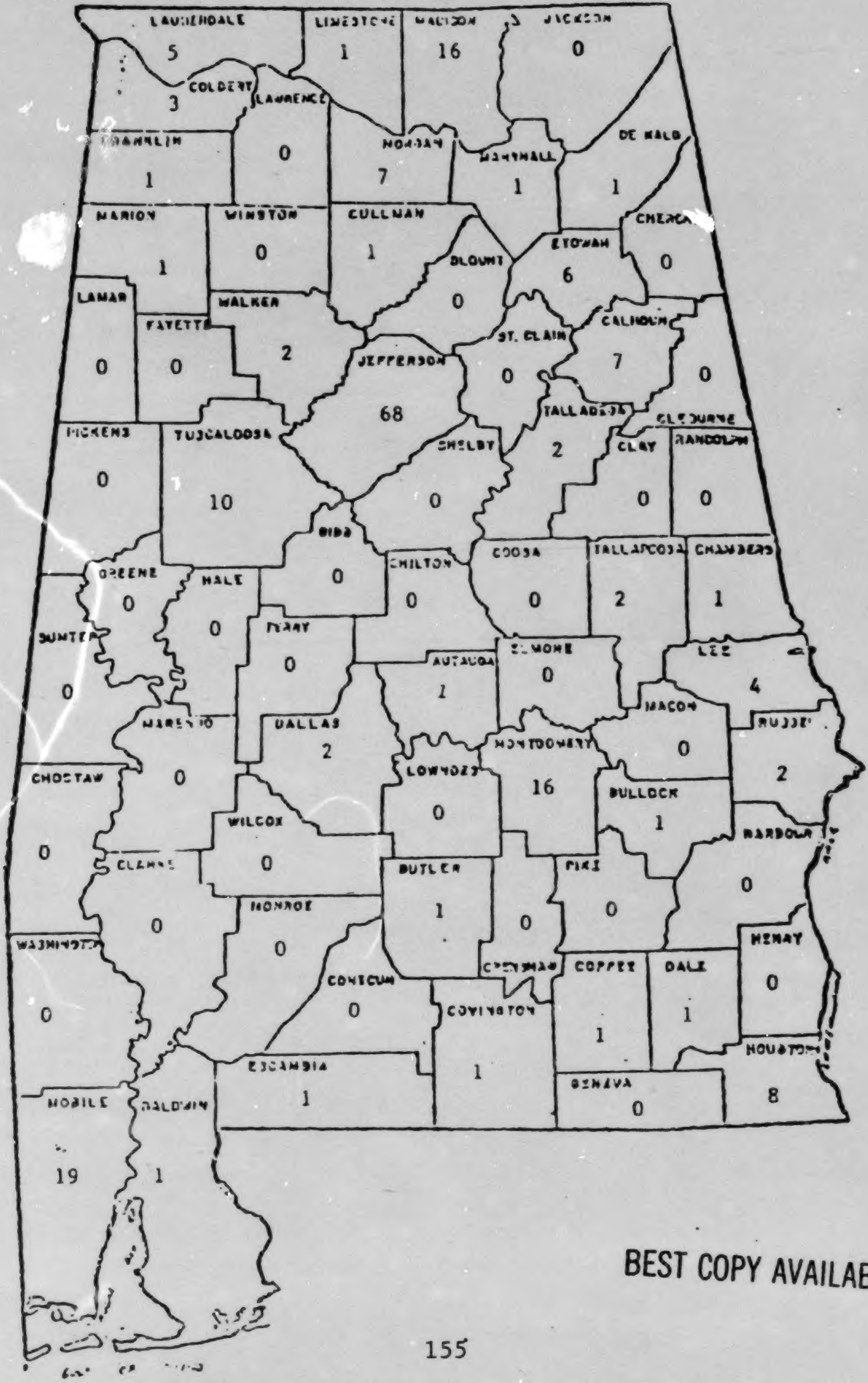

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Table H 33

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
BY AGE GROUP
ALABAMA, 1978

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
UNDER 1 YEAR	970	1,640.2	466	1,220.5	504	2,404.8
Anoxic & Hypoxic Conditions	222	375.4	106	277.6	116	553.5
Congenital Anomalies	172	290.8	109	285.5	63	300.6
Immaturity, Unqualified	61	103.1	25	65.5	36	171.8
Accidents	48	81.2	21	55.0	27	128.8
Influenza & Pneumonia	41	69.3	12	31.4	29	138.4
1 - 4 YEARS	189	83.3	109	69.0	80	118.3
Accidents	99	43.9	55	34.8	44	65.0
Congenital Anomalies	15	6.7	9	5.7	6	8.9
Malignant Neoplasms	11	4.9	8	5.1	3	4.4
Influenza & Pneumonia	11	4.9	6	3.8	5	7.4
Heart Diseases	6	2.7	3	1.9	3	4.4
5 - 14 YEARS	258	41.1	167	38.5	91	46.6
Accidents	141	22.4	92	21.2	49	25.1
Malignant Neoplasms	29	4.6	22	5.1	7	3.6
Congenital Anomalies	14	2.2	11	2.5	3	1.5
Homicide	10	1.6	5	1.2	5	2.6
Heart Diseases	7	1.1	3	0.7	4	2.1
15 - 19 YEARS	443	122.3	321	127.4	122	110.6
Accidents	298	82.3	232	92.9	66	59.8
Homicide	34	9.4	11	4.4	23	20.8
Suicide	22	6.1	21	8.3	1	0.9
Malignant Neoplasms	19	5.2	12	4.8	7	6.3
Heart Diseases	7	1.9	5	2.0	2	1.8
20 - 24 YEARS	554	160.2	355	141.3	199	210.6
Accidents	310	89.7	237	94.3	73	77.3
Homicide	84	24.3	23	9.2	61	64.6
Suicide	46	13.3	33	13.1	13	13.8
Malignant Neoplasms	21	6.1	13	5.2	8	8.5
Heart Diseases	13	3.8	5	2.0	8	8.5

Table H 33 (cont.)

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH
BY AGE GROUP
ALABAMA, 1978 (CONTINUED)

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
25 - 34 YEARS	927	161.5	554	122.8	373	303.5
Accidents	362	63.1	271	60.1	91	74.1
Homicide	153	26.7	48	10.6	105	85.4
Malignant Neoplasms	69	12.0	51	11.3	18	14.6
Suicide	65	11.3	48	10.6	17	13.8
Heart Diseases	60	10.5	39	8.6	21	17.1
35 - 44 YEARS	1,247	307.1	797	242.5	450	581.3
Accidents	262	64.5	188	57.2	74	95.6
Malignant Neoplasms	246	60.6	171	52.0	75	96.9
Heart Diseases	196	48.3	137	41.7	59	76.2
Homicide	99	24.4	47	14.3	52	67.2
Cerebrovascular Diseases	54	13.3	24	7.3	30	38.8
45 - 64 YEARS	8,243	1,132.3	5,813	1,013.3	2,420	1,574.7
Heart Diseases	2,563	352.1	1,901	331.4	662	429.0
Malignant Neoplasms	2,280	313.2	1,660	289.4	620	401.8
Cerebrovascular Diseases	559	76.8	303	52.8	256	165.9
Accidents	478	65.7	348	60.7	130	84.2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	220	30.2	188	32.8	32	20.7
65 - 74 YEARS	8,487	3,226.7	5,914	2,995.4	2,573	3,922.7
Heart Diseases	3,127	1,188.8	2,294	1,161.9	833	1,270.0
Malignant Neoplasms	2,134	811.3	1,527	773.4	607	925.4
Cerebrovascular Diseases	872	331.5	534	270.5	338	515.3
Accidents	198	75.3	133	67.4	65	99.1
Diabetes Mellitus	192	73.0	110	55.7	82	125.0
75+ YEARS	13,170	8,761.3	9,968	8,791.1	3,202	8,737.9
Heart Diseases	5,334	3,548.4	4,179	3,685.6	1,155	3,151.9
Cerebrovascular Diseases	2,321	1,544.0	1,754	1,546.9	567	1,547.3
Malignant Neoplasms	1,695	1,127.6	1,274	1,123.6	421	1,148.9
Influenza & Pneumonia	559	371.9	469	413.6	90	245.6
Diseases of the Arteries	524	348.6	413	364.2	111	302.9

Rate per 1,000 population in specified group.

Table H 34

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH TO ALABAMA RESIDENTS 1977 AND 1978

1978 RANK ORDER	CAUSE OF DEATH	1978		1977	
		NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
-	TOTAL	34,489	9.2	34,772	9.4
1	Diseases of the Heart	11,326	302.7	11,210	303.7
2	Malignant Neoplasms	6,507	173.9	6,278	170.1
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases	3,835	102.5	4,052	109.8
4	Accidents	2,480	66.3	2,459	66.6
5	Influenza and Pneumonia	966	25.8	880	23.8
6	Diseases of the Arteries	832	22.2	817	22.1
7	Diabetes Mellitus	644	17.2	654	17.7
8	Homicide	516	13.8	546	14.8
9	Certain Causes in Early Infancy	442	11.8	480	13.0
10	Suicide	399	10.7	405	11.0
11	Cirrhosis of the Liver	370	9.9	382	10.3
12	Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	343	9.2	435	11.8
13	Congenital Anomalies	246	6.6	270	7.3
14	Nephritis and Nephrosis	233	6.2	229	6.2
15	Hypertension	134	3.6	155	4.2
16	Septicemia	125	3.3	127	3.4
17	Alcoholism	113	3.0	80	2.2
18	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	86	2.3	67	1.8
19	Tuberculosis	86	2.3	83	2.2
20	Peptic Ulcer	84	2.2	68	1.8
-	All Other Causes	4,722	-	5,095	-

Total rate per 1,000 population in specified group

Cause-specific rate per 100,000 population.

NOTE 1977 and 1978 rates based on revised population estimates.

With but one exception, the ten leading causes of death to Alabama residents remained unchanged from the previous year. The exception occurred when suicide displaced the combined causes of bronchitis, emphysema and asthma as the tenth leading cause.

Rate increases occurred for only three of the ten leading causes as mortality rates for malignant neoplasms and the combined causes of influenza and pneumonia increased. In addition the mortality rate for diseases of the arteries increased. Rates for all other causes ranked among the top ten decreased.

As has been true for more than 50 years, heart diseases continued to be Alabama's leading cause of death. This major cause accounted for almost one-third of all deaths. The second ranked cause was malignant neoplasms.

Three causes considered to be violent forms of death were ranked among the ten leading causes. These causes—accidents, homicide and suicide—accounted for almost ten percent of Alabama's mortality during 1978. Most of the remaining causes are, to varying degrees, chronic diseases or maladies associated with the aging process.

Table H 35

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM
TWO-YEAR-OLD IMMUNIZATION LEVELS - 10/80 - 1/81

	% Immunized for:					% Totally Protected	(For Comparison) 1979 - 80 % Totally Protected
	DTP[1]	Polio[2]	Measles[3]	Rubella[3]	Mumps[3]		
HSA 1 (Colbert, Cullman, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, & Winston Cos.)	93.9	84.3	93.9	92.2	85.6	79.1	71.8
Tri-County Health Dist.* (Cullman, Lawrence, Limestone, Morgan Cos.)	90.2	75.4	87.7	88.5	85.2	71.3	69.8
Northwest Al. Health Dist.* (Colbert, Franklin & Lauderdale Counties)	92.7	74.0	86.5	85.4	81.3	66.7	68.5
Madison County*	98.1	97.1	100.0	97.1	93.3	91.4	77.6
HSA 2 (Bibb, Fayette, Greene Hale, Lamar, Pickens, & Tuscaloosa Counties)	84.7	75.0	78.5	77.8	75.7	66.0	61.6
Tuscaloosa County*	89.9	74.6	81.9	81.9	81.9	70.3	60.9
HSA 3 (Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby & Walker Cos.)	90.9	79.3	95.0	92.6	91.7	76.0	73.5
Jefferson County*	94.2	81.8	95.9	94.2	94.2	80.2	72.7
HSA 4 (Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, & Tallapoosa Cos.)	90.3	71.8	87.1	85.5	83.9	66.9	60.6
HSA 5 (Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Elmore, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, Pike & Russell Cos.)	91.1	78.9	88.6	88.6	87.8	74.8	62.3
Montgomery County*	80.3	67.4	80.3	81.1	80.3	63.6	52.8
HSA 6 (Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Escambia, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Perry, Sumter, Washington, & Wilcox Counties)	85.7	72.3	84.0	84.0	82.4	63.9	68.2
Mobile County*	88.8	77.6	90.3	90.3	89.6	75.4	66.7
STATE - 1980 - 81	89.7	77.5	89.2	88.0	86.6	71.9	
(For Comparison) - 1979 - 80	84.3	74.7	81.9	80.3	79.1	67.5	

1 - 3 or more injections
2 - 3 or more doses
3 - 1 injection
4 - 3 DTP, 3 Polio, 1 Measles, 1 Rubella, 1 Mumps

*Separate surveys were conducted in these metropolitan areas.

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Table H 36

Alabama Department of Public Health
Immunization Program
School Entrance Immunization Survey

County	1980-81 Enrollment	 # with IMM-50*	 % with IMM-50*	 Ranking	(For Comparison) 1979-80 % with IMM-50*	 Ranking
Autauga	912	899	98.57	30	97.61	37
Baldwin	2,264	2,241	98.98	19	99.45	9
Barbour	568	567	99.82	7	99.37	10
Bibb	553	546	98.73	23	98.21	27
Blount	989	982	99.29	13	97.14	42
Bullock	406	392	96.55	57	99.59	8
Butler	860	852	99.07	17	98.69	25
Calhoun	2,718	2,679	98.57	30	96.04	53
Chambers	1,672	1,599	95.63	59	97.57	38
Cherokee	1,113	1,081	97.12	53	94.92	60
Chilton	832	832	100.00	1	100.00	1
Choctaw	659	658	99.85	6	100.00	1
Clarke	1,157	1,127	97.41	52	97.89	34
Clay	527	517	98.10	46	96.83	46
Cleburne	398	398	100.00	1	98.88	21
Coffee	1,458	1,456	99.86	5	99.73	6
Colbert	1,667	1,505	90.28	67	95.99	54
Conecuh	517	491	94.97	62	94.89	61
Coosa	316	310	98.10	46	99.35	11
Covington	1,205	1,181	98.01	48	98.81	22
Crenshaw	330	324	98.18	42	99.01	18
Cullman	1,887	1,832	97.09	54	97.09	44
Dale	1,749	1,665	95.20	61	98.12	30
Dallas	2,550	2,410	94.51	63	98.04	31
DeKalb	1,152	1,080	93.75	64	88.47	67
Elmore	1,168	1,146	98.12	45	92.96	64
Escambia	1,471	1,427	97.01	55	95.95	56
Etowah	3,359	3,316	98.72	24	96.36	51
Fayette	525	523	99.62	8	99.81	5
Franklin	685	677	98.83	21	99.32	12
Geneva	565	561	99.29	13	99.71	7
Greene	642	631	98.29	40	96.64	47
Hale	600	600	100.00	1	100.00	1
Henry	692	682	98.55	33	98.03	32
Houston	2,620	2,585	98.66	28	98.95	19
Jackson	1,764	1,744	98.87	20	97.57	38
Jefferson	20,088	19,830	98.72	24	95.02	58
Lamar	574	574	100.00	1	97.47	41
Lauderdale	1,966	1,935	98.42	37	96.62	48
Lawrence	1,044	961	92.05	66	95.14	57
Lee	2,349	2,308	98.25	41	94.94	59
Limestone	1,437	1,404	97.70	50	97.98	33
Lowndes	451	440	97.56	51	94.89	61
Macon	1,054	1,039	98.58	29	96.41	50
Madison	5,377	5,300	98.57	30	98.14	28
Marengo	910	902	99.12	16	100.00	1
Marion	928	914	98.49	35	98.76	23
Marshall	1,830	1,699	92.84	65	98.92	20
Mobile	14,151	13,938	98.49	34	98.52	26
Monroe	979	961	98.16	43	95.98	55
Montgomery	7,749	7,588	97.92	49	96.23	52
Morgan	2,497	2,459	98.48	36	93.94	63
Perry	501	495	98.80	22	99.23	14
Pickens	718	714	99.44	11	99.30	13
Pike	1,049	1,000	95.33	60	91.35	65
Randolph	634	631	99.53	9	98.13	29
Russell	1,701	1,689	99.29	13	98.71	24
St. Clair	1,287	1,270	98.68	27	97.76	35
Shelby	1,627	1,601	98.40	39	97.05	45
Sumter	464	458	98.71	26	96.62	48
Talladega	1,835	1,806	98.42	37	90.20	66
Tallapoosa	1,585	1,576	99.43	12	97.48	40
Tuscaloosa	4,321	4,240	98.13	44	97.68	36
Walker	1,914	1,904	99.48	10	99.02	17
Washington	666	642	96.40	58	99.23	14
Wilcox	625	604	96.64	56	99.22	16
Winston	616	610	99.03	18	97.14	42
State Total	125,477	123,008	98.03	--	96.87	--

*IMM-50 - Certificate of Immunization (At least 3 DTP injections, 3 polio doses, 1 measles, 1 rubella, and 1 mumps).

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Table H 37

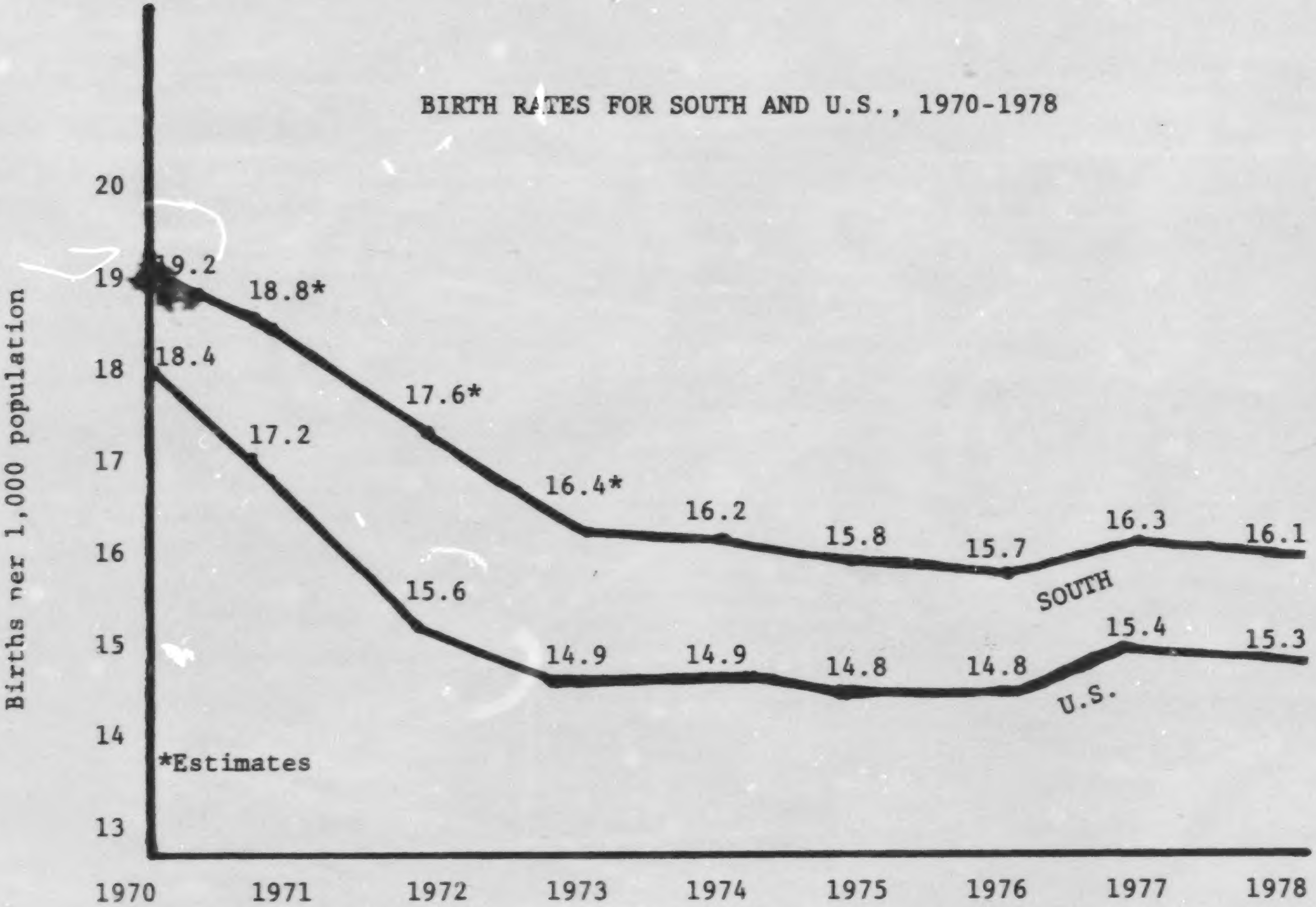
1975 NATALITY/MORTALITY

	Live Birth All Races	Live Birth White	Live Birth Non-White	Infant Death All Races	Infant Death Under 1 year White	Infant Death Under 1 Year Non-White	Infant Death Under 1 Year Per 1000 Live Birth All Races	Infant Death Under 1 Year Per 1000 Live Birth White	Infant Death Under 1 Year Per 1000 Live Birth Non-White
ALABAMA	58,086	37,862	20,224	1,131	552	579	19.4	14.5	28.6
ARKANSAS	34,457	25,454	9,003	625	398	227	18.1	15.6	25.2
FLORIDA	105,732	77,761	27,971	1,869	1,081	788	17.6	13.9	28.1
GEORGIA	79,990	51,562	28,428	1,465	751	714	18.3	14.6	25.1
KENTUCKY	54,680	49,766	4,914	854	759	95	15.6	15.2	19.3
LOUISIANA	67,933	40,876	7,057	1,238	586	652	18.2	14.3	24.1
MISSISSIPPI	43,807	22,721	21,086	977	358	619	22.3	15.7	29.4
NORTH CAROLINA	80,926	55,057	25,869	1,485	803	682	18.3	14.5	26.3
OKLAHOMA	42,694	34,682	8,012	690	537	153	16.1	15.4	19.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,697	28,046	18,651	907	435	472	19.1	15.5	25.3
TENNESSEE	62,347	48,537	13,810	1,008	674	334	16.1	13.8	24.1
TEXAS	215,665	181,705	33,960	3,572	2,725	847	16.5	14.9	25.0
VIRGINIA	70,124	52,974	17,150	1,223	792	431	17.4	14.9	25.1
WEST VIRGINIA	28,086	26,886	1,200	516	482	34	18.3	18.0	28.3
PUERTO RICO									
SOUTH 1	991,224	733,889	237,335	17,560	10,933	6,627	17.8	14.8	27.9
SOUTH 2									
UNITED STATES	3,144,198	251,996	592,202	50,525	36,173	14,352	16.1	14.2	24.2
NON-SOUTH	2,152,974	1,818,107	354,876	32,965	25,240	7,725	15.3	13.8	21.7

Prepared by: Southern Growth Policies Board
October 1979

Table H 38

BIRTH RATES FOR SOUTH AND U.S., 1970-1978



SOURCE: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality annual; and preliminary estimates for 1978. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, annual.

Table H 39 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND BY RACE AND STATE, 1975

	Births Under 1500 grams as Percent of all Births			Births under 2500 grams as Percent of all Births		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
ALABAMA	1.0	2.1	1.3	6.4	12.1	8.3
ARKANSAS	0.9	2.2	1.2	6.6	13.0	8.1
FLORIDA	0.9	2.5	1.3	6.4	12.8	8.0
GEORGIA	0.9	2.0	1.2	6.3	12.7	8.5
KENTUCKY	0.9	1.9	1.0	6.7	12.5	7.2
LOUISIANA	0.9	2.0	1.3	6.5	12.7	8.9
MISSISSIPPI	1.0	2.2	1.5	6.4	12.7	9.4
NORTH CAROLINA	0.9	2.4	1.3	6.7	13.4	8.5
OKLAHOMA	1.0	2.6	1.2	6.9	13.3	7.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.0	2.1	1.5	6.5	12.8	9.0
TENNESSEE	0.9	2.2	1.1	6.4	13.0	7.8
TEXAS	0.9	2.4	1.2	6.6	13.9	7.7
VIRGINIA	0.9	2.5	1.3	6.2	12.6	7.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1.0	1.9	1.0	7.3	9.9	7.4
PUERTO RICO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTH [1]	0.9	2.2	1.2	6.3	13.4	7.9
SOUTH [2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNITED STATES	0.9	2.5	1.2	6.2	14.1	7.4
NON SOUTH				6.1	15.2	7.0

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol 1, Natality, 1975, Table 1-75; and Puerto Rico data submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Puerto Rico.

Table H 40

NATALITY AND INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE AND STATE, 1975

	Live Births			Infant Deaths Under 1 year			Infant Deaths Under 1 year per 1000 Live Birth		
	All Races	Birth White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White
ALABAMA	58,086	37,862	20,224	1,131	552	579	19.4	14.5	28.6
ARKANSAS	34,457	25,454	9,003	625	398	227	18.1	15.6	25.2
FLORIDA	105,732	77,761	27,971	1,869	1,081	788	17.6	13.9	28.1
GEORGIA	79,990	51,562	28,428	1,465	751	714	18.3	14.6	25.1
KENTUCKY	54,680	49,766	4,914	854	759	95	15.6	15.2	19.3
LOUISIANA	67,933	40,876	27,057	1,238	586	652	18.2	14.3	24.1
MISSISSIPPI	43,807	22,721	21,086	977	358	619	22.3	15.7	29.4
NORTH CAROLINA	80,926	55,057	25,869	1,485	803	682	18.3	14.5	26.3
OKLAHOMA	42,694	34,682	8,012	690	537	153	16.1	15.4	19.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,697	28,046	18,651	907	435	472	19.1	15.5	25.3
TENNESSEE	62,347	48,537	13,810	1,008	674	334	16.1	13.8	24.1
TEXAS	215,665	181,705	33,960	3,572	2,725	847	16.5	14.9	25.0
VIRGINIA	70,124	52,974	17,150	1,223	792	431	17.4	14.9	25.1
WEST VIRGINIA	28,086	26,886	1,200	516	482	34	18.3	18.0	28.3
PUERTO RICO	69,691	N/A	N/A	1,455	N/A	N/A	20.8	N/A	N/A
SOUTH [1]	991,224	733,889	257,335	17,560	10,933	6,627	17.8	14.8	25.8
SOUTH [2]									
UNITED STATES	3,144,198	2,251,996	592,202	50,525	36,173	14,352	16.1	14.2	24.2
NON-SOUTH	2,152,974	1,818,107	354,876	32,965	25,240	7,725	15.3	13.8	23.1

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, and Natality, 1975; and data for Puerto Rico was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

Table H 41

NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1975

Sex and Age	Geographic regions			
	All Regions	North East	North Central	South
Both sexes	Number of visits per person per year			
All ages	6.1	6.3	4.7	4.5
Under 5 years	6.9	7.8	6.7	6.6
5-14	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.0
15-24	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0

SOURCE: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, "Phyisician Visits, Volume, and Internal Since last visit, United States - 1975", April 1979.

TABLE H 42

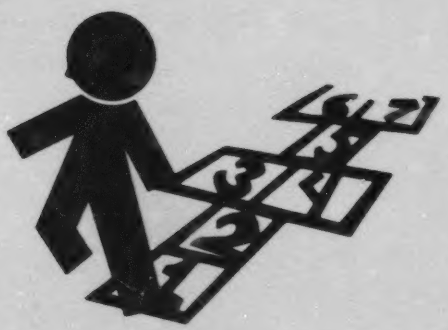
SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: REPORTED CASES BY AGE AND STATE, 1977 AND 1978

	1977 Rubeola (Red Measles) Age 0-14 No. Cases	1977 Rubeola (Red Measles) Age 15-19 No. Cases	1977 Rubella (German Measles) Age 0-14 No. Cases	1977 Rubella German Measles Age 15-19 No. Cases	1978 Gonorrhea Age 0-14 No. Cases	1978 Gonorrhea Age 0-14 Rate (cases per 100,000)
ALABAMA	51	13	18	67	411	44.7
FLORIDA	209	45	48	63	918	52.0
GEORGIA	317	199	9	20	796	61.9
SOUTH[1]	4,510	1,313	380	776	5,831	34.0
UNITED STATES	30,572	9,447	3,563	5,867	11,958	11.1

Note: Totals are for available data.
Sources: U.S. Center for Disease Control, MMWR Annual Summary 1977. Sept. 1978, Vol. 26, No. 53, "Reported Morbidity and Mortality in the U.S.", and unpublished material, July 1979.

	1978 Gonorrhea 15-19 Number	1978 Gonorrhea 15-19 Cases per 100,000	1977 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Age 0-14 No. Cases	1977 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Age 15-19 No. Cases	1977 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Age 15-19 No. Cases	1977 Primary Seconda Syph.15 Per100,
ALABAMA	8,192	2,263.0	3	.3	40	11.0
FLORIDA	18,004	2,483.3	16	.9	376	51.7
GEORGIA	12,109	2,501.9	20	1.5	279	57.4
SOUTH[1]	115,688	2,018.3	97	N/A	1,573	N/A
UNITED STATES	254,928	977.6	159	N/A	2,872	N/A

Note: Totals are for available data
Source: U.S.Center for Disease Control, "Sexually Transmitted Disease Statistical Letter", May 1978, Table A, and unpublished material, July 1979.

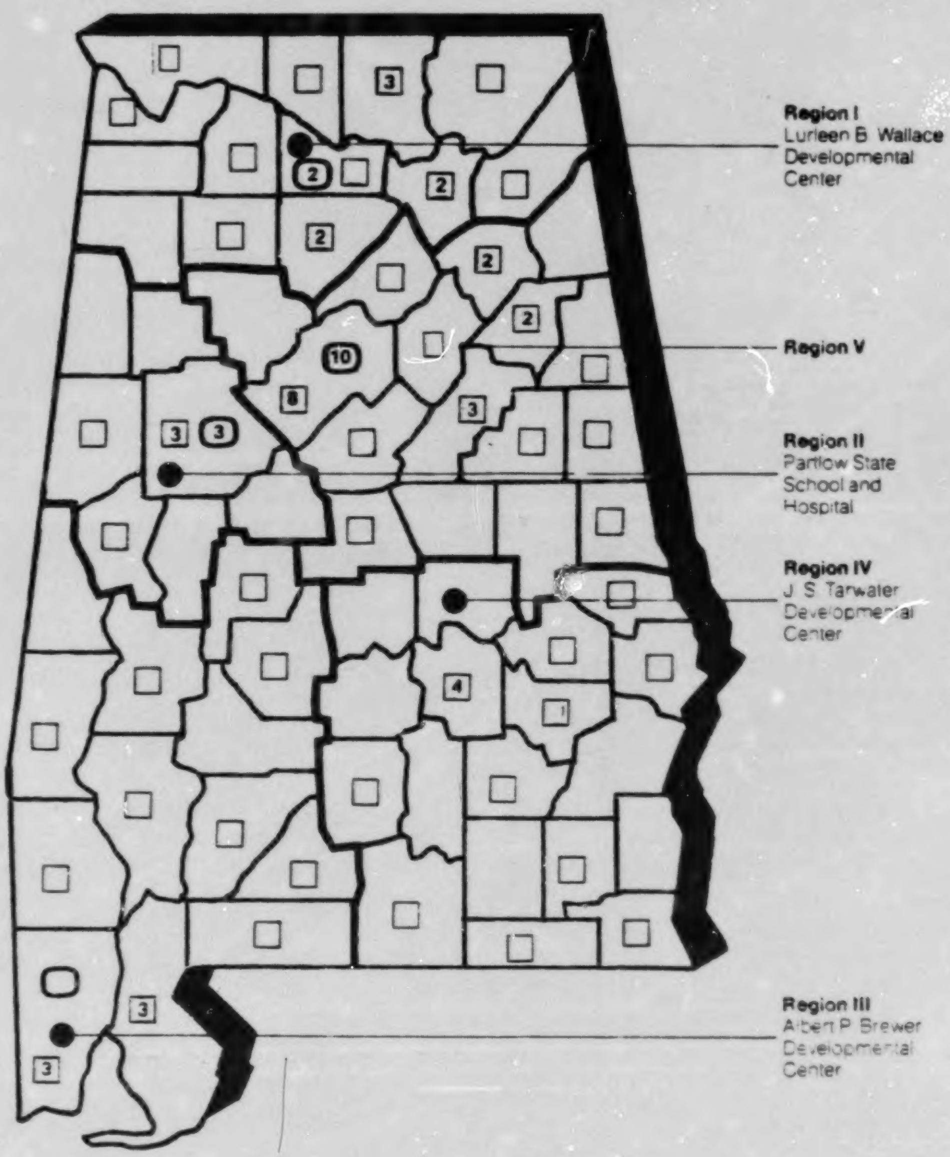


Mental Health

Table MH 1

Services for the Mentally Retarded

Alabama Mental Retardation Regions & Program Locations



● Mental Retardation Residential Facilities ☐ Mental Retardation Day Programs ▢ Mental Retardation Group Homes and other type living arrangements

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Table MH 2

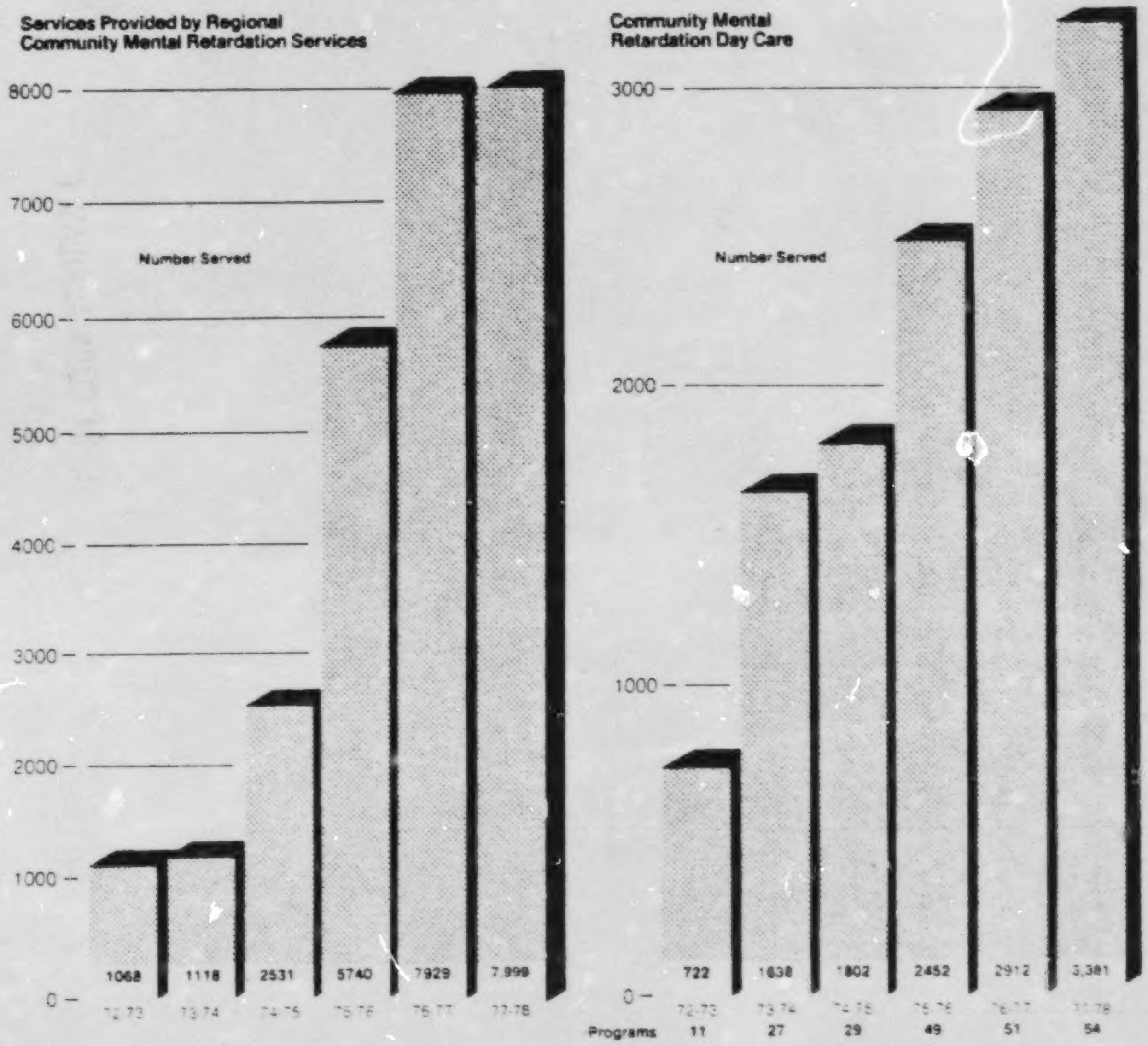

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Table MH 3

Services for the Mentally Ill

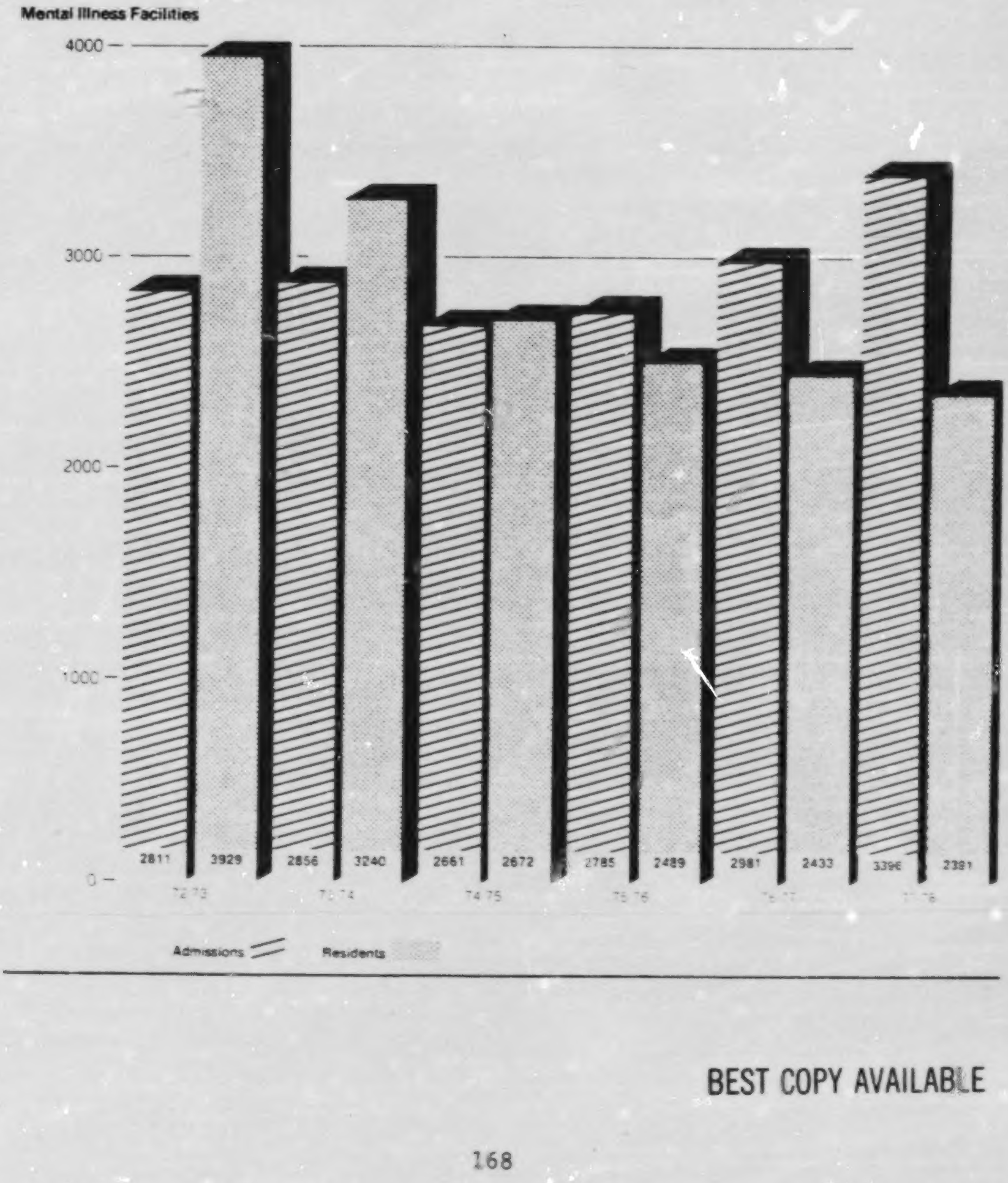

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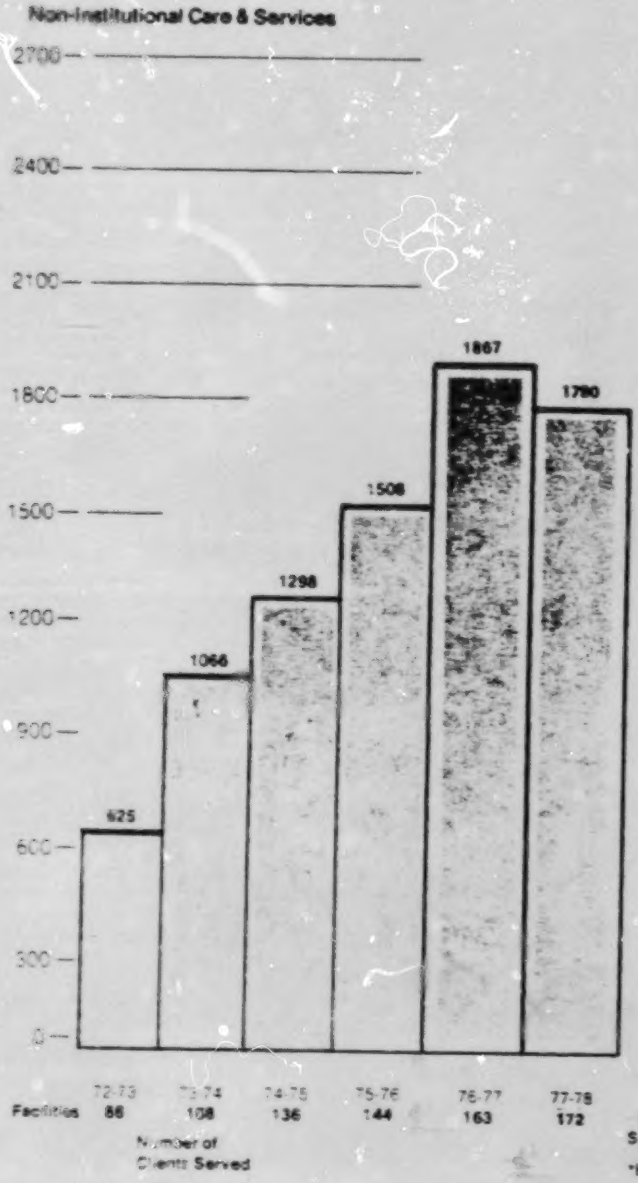
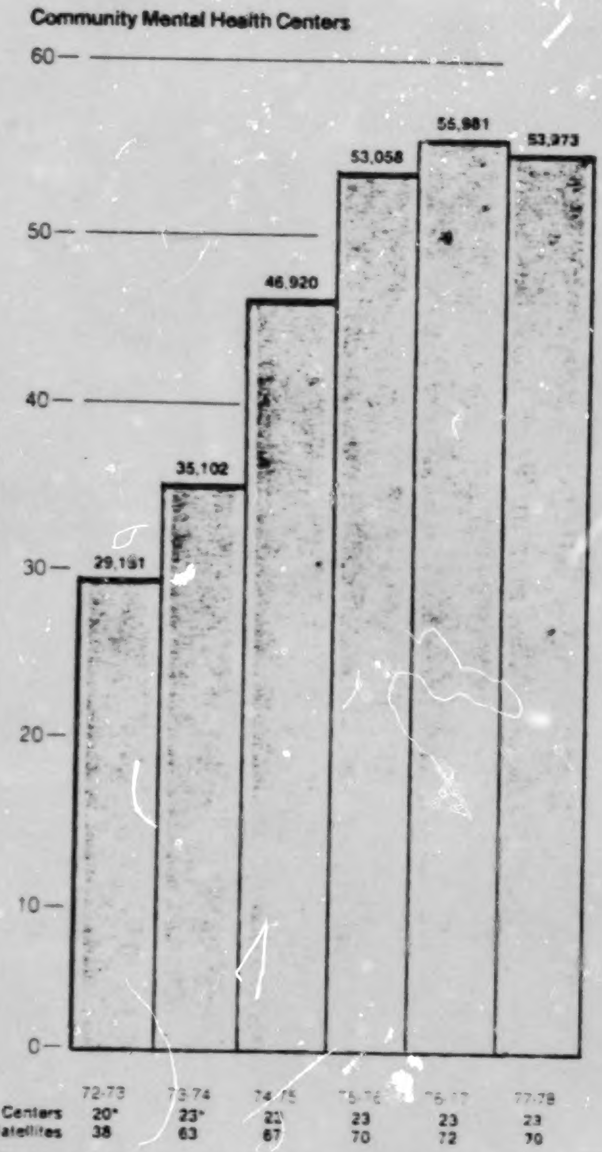
Table MH 4





*By current NIMH criteria, three of these would be classified as clinics.

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Table MH 5

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Mental Health Department's Residential Facilities

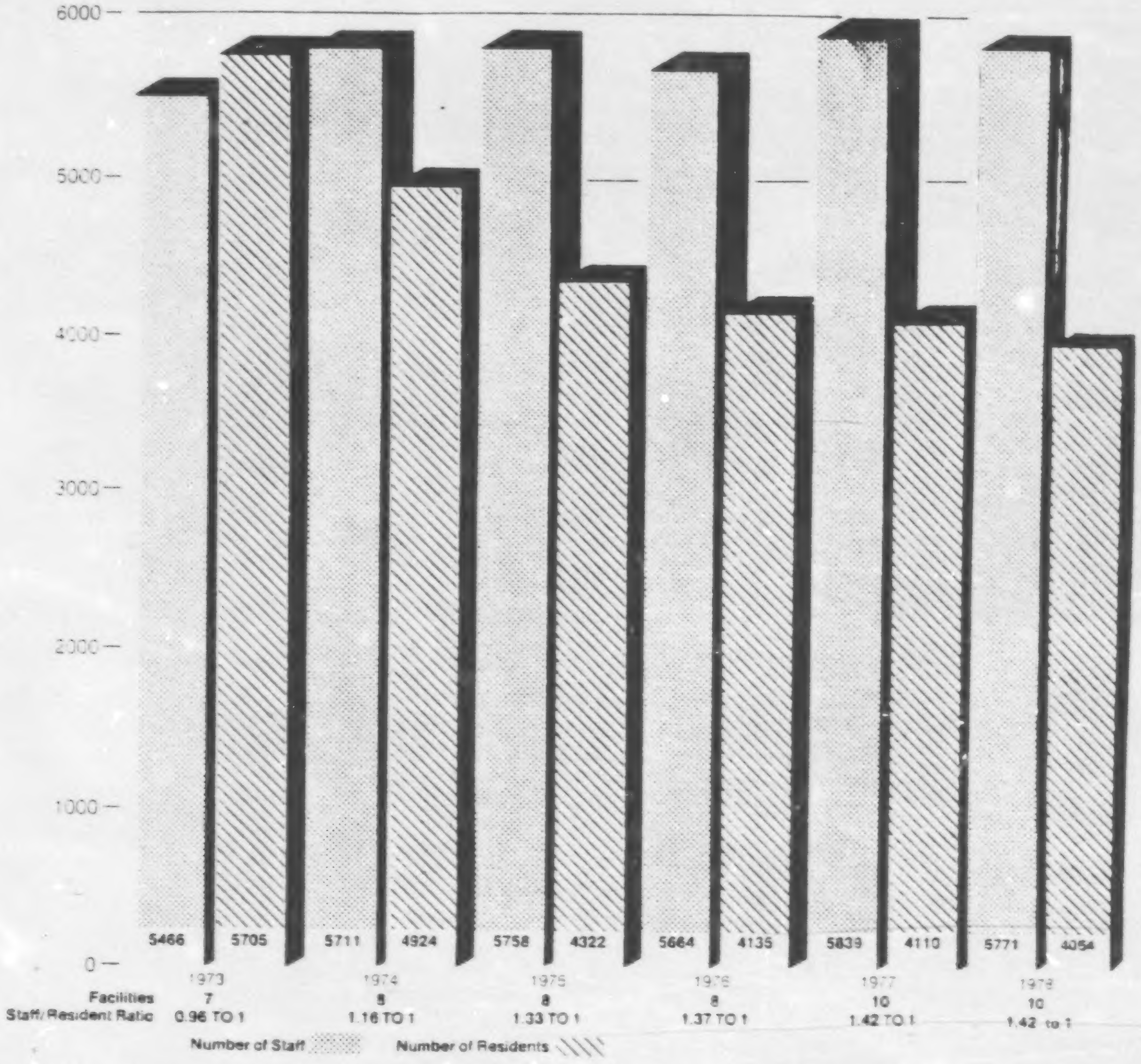

Table MH 6

Services Involving Alcohol & Drug Abuse

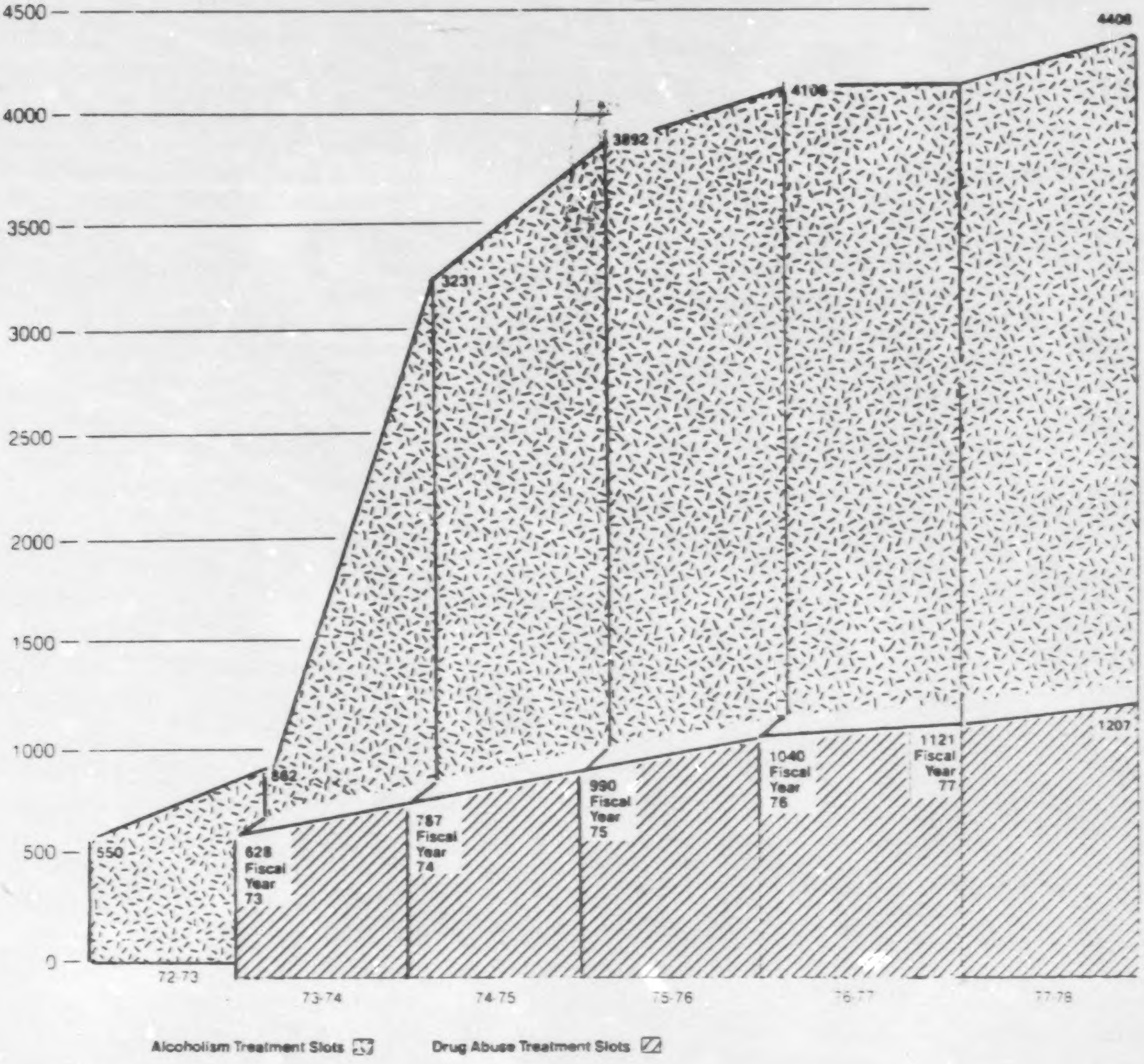

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Table MH 7

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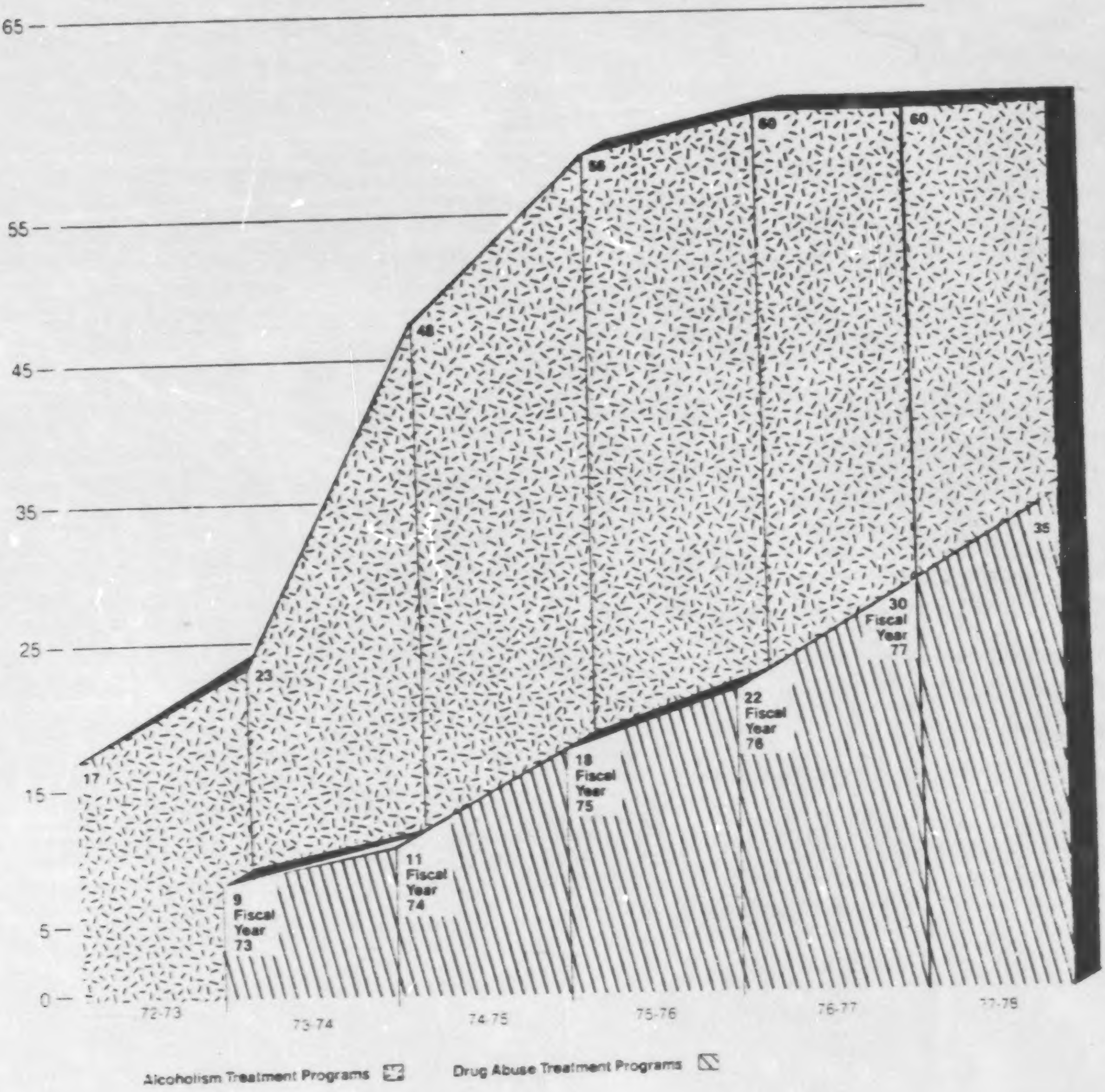

DIVISION OF ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE

Services for the alcohol and drug abuser have developed rapidly during the past few years. This growth has been sparked by a growing public recognition of the impact of drug misuse, particularly alcohol and illicit drugs. Alcohol remains the number one drug problem in Alabama affecting as many as 112,000 citizens as well as their families and co-workers. Alcoholism in the workplace costs Alabama business and industry nearly $460 million annually in lost productivity, absenteeism, accidents and waste. Costs to society in other areas such as traffic fatalities, violent crimes, excessive medical costs, suicides, child abuse and welfare costs are highly correlated with substance abuse, particularly with alcohol.

Whereas, the general use of illegal or "street" drugs is no longer increasing at the rapid rates of previous years, the abuse of certain illegal drugs escalates significantly from one year to another. Last year the drug phenycyclidine (PCP) or "angel dust" became a widely abused drug in certain age groups. In this same vein, the abuse of alcohol by youth continued to show increases over the past year. Treatment programs dealing with these problems also recognized a more widespread problem with misuse of prescription medications, particularly the so called "minor tranquilizers."

Public programs to treat these problems are now well distributed throughout the State and are working at maximum capacity.

During the past year, emphasis at the state level has focused on the development and implementation of standards to insure the provision of quality services in community based programs. State certification standards for both alcoholism and drug abuse programs were revised and technical assistance has been provided to assist treatment programs. Certification site visits to insure program compliance are ongoing.

Emphasis has also been placed on the development and implementation of a state-wide training system for both alcoholism and drug abuse. The system utilizes training packages focusing on the development of specific job skills. All courses delivered under this system are approved for college or continuing education credits by the American Council on Education.

Alcoholism treatment services center on the 10 quarterway houses which provide detoxification and intensive short-term residential therapy. These 28-day programs stabilize the client physically and emotionally and help him/her understand their alcoholism and the steps necessary to control it. During the past year, 2077 were treated in quarterway houses.

Seventeen halfway homes provide three to six month residential programs aimed at reestablishing the client in society. A sober, home-like environment, six-month supportive counseling is the principal therapy for many alcoholic clients and for others who complete residential treatment. These programs can serve approximately 6000 clients per year. During 1977-78 outpatient programs averaged an 88 percent utilization rate which is also exceptionally high when compared nationally.

The year saw continued efforts aimed at increasing public awareness of alcohol problems and intervening earlier in the alcoholism progression. Information and Referral services are provided on contract by 11 Regional Alcoholism Councils. In the past year, Councils have been responsible for presentations to 793 groups in the state, 10,357 public service announcements and 1950 newspaper articles. Approximately 8837 persons received alcohol information and 3643 were referred to treatment.

As part of the department's total prevention effort, the section distributed 63,000 pamphlets on alcohol related subjects. Sixty-three films were circulated widely to aid local groups with public presentations. Initial planning for major prevention projects in both colleges and secondary schools was completed and will be active during FY 1978-79.

The number and quality of occupational alcoholism programs in industry aimed at identifying troubled employees and referring them to appropriate treatment continued to grow. Much effort was devoted to training and developing a cadre of local consultants to assist industry in establishing these highly effective programs. Fourteen new programs were established. As of September, 1978, forty-seven employers had established programs serving 56,307 employees. Additionally, Military, Federal Civil Service and U. S. Postal Service employees have active programs within the state.

Another early intervention into the alcoholism progression is the Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) schools which are coordinated throughout the State by the Administrative Office of the Courts. In cooperation with judges and law enforcement agencies, persons arrested for

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driving while intoxicated are required to attend a school which teaches the guilty drivers the facts and actual dangers surrounding D. W. I. and other alcohol related problems. The educational lectures and testing and counseling activities of a D. W. I. school provide an exceptional opportunity for problem drinkers to realize the dangers of abusive drinking, and recognize whether they have a problem controlling their use of alcohol, or realize that they may, in fact, be an alcoholic. Most of the D. W. I. schools in Alabama are operated by community alcoholism service agencies, each of which is capable of referring a person who needs treatment to the appropriate service. Currently, there are 52 D. W. I. court referral programs operating in all 67 of the State's counties. During FY 1977-78, within the State of Alabama, 11,256 people attended D. W. I. schools.

During the past fiscal year, the Alabama Mental Health Department expanded its programs in drug abuse treatment and prevention, while at the same time increasing its own capability to monitor the quality of the service delivery system and to provide consultation and training programs to counselors and administrators delivering the services.

In the treatment area, new outpatient programs were added at Anniston, Florence, Dothan, and Eufaula, while a new residential program for females was begun in Gadsden. The second largest drug program in the State (Gateway in Mobile) was converted from a direct federal grant to the statewide service delivery system monitored by the Mental Health Department. The other existing 21 state-monitored programs were all refunded, as was the federally monitored University of Alabama in Birmingham project, consisting of eight programs in Jefferson County. All total, the number of available drug treatment slots in Alabama increased from 1121 in FY 1977 to 1207 in FY 1978. These slots were utilized at a rate of 93 percent, one of the highest in the country for a state drug abuse treatment system.

In FY 1978, a total of 3569 clients received services through programs receiving public funds. Most of these clients were served through outpatient programs, but those clients needing more intensive treatment received detoxification, residential, day care, or methadone maintenance services.

With the hiring of a certification specialist during this past year, significant progress was made in systematically monitoring and evaluating the quality of care delivered by drug treatment programs. During the course of the year all programs were visited at least twice and all were certified as being in compliance with state and federal regulations concerning quality of care. In addition, one privately funded program in Birmingham was certified.

In the prevention area, the department renewed contracts with 15 programs originally funded in 1977. These programs are located throughout Alabama and are designed primarily to target youth and women who are "at risk" as potential drug abusers. In addition to efforts targeted at women and youth, these programs are increasingly working with adult populations in the proper and responsible use of prescribed medication.

During FY 1978, prevention programs conducted 51 separate projects which directly involved over 10,000 Alabama citizens. A large number of citizens were also reached via media public awareness campaigns conducted by these programs. The addition of a prevention coordinator greatly increased the department's efforts in coordinating, monitoring, and assisting community prevention efforts.

During FY 1978, increased emphasis was placed on the delivery of training events which would benefit both alcoholism and drug abuse workers. Other areas of increased emphasis were on the development of state substance abuse workers as qualified trainers and on soliciting the cooperation of colleges to provide credits to substance abuse worker/students for completion of alcohol and drug abuse training courses. During the course of the year, a total of 25 training events were held, providing 16,082 hours of training to 700 participants. In addition, division staff delivered many hours of individualized consultation and technical assistance to community programs in specific administrative and clinical areas.

Table MH 8

Financial Data

REVENUE

	FY 1977–78	FY 1976–77
State Appropriation — Special MH Fund	59,031,697	54,487,938
State Appropriation — Conditional	2,500,000	3,000,000
State Appropriation — Cigarette Tax	6,145,316	5,519,656
State Appropriation — ABC Profits	1,000,000	375,000
State Appropriation — Community Programs	7,603,000	7,000,000
Federal Revenue Sharing Funds	13,000,000	8,000,000
Social Security — DPS	7,191,698	6,730,947
Federal Grants	4,328,623	3,720,363
Other Income & Funds Brought Forward	7,756,000	8,319,515
TOTAL REVENUE	**$108,556,334**	**$ 97,153,419**

EXPENDITURES & ENCUMBRANCES

	FY 1977–78	FY 1976–77
Bryce	27,012,768	25,523,921
Searcy	11,514,392	10,233,577
Partlow	22,799,145	20,957,345
Wallace	5,119,366	4,764,049
Brewer	4,740,424	4,375,667
Tarwater	2,113,303	1,164,258
Eufaula	2,244,998	1,969,592
Thomasville	2,204,222	2,000,171
Dixon	248,024	207,635
Greil	672,497	489,565
North Alabama Regional Hospital	1,564,598	807,106
Administration:		
Other Administration	17,298,640	14,831,403
MI — Direct Allocation	4,748,184	4,375,000
MR — Direct Allocation	2,826,553	2,625,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & ENCUMBRANCES	**$105,107,114**	**$ 94,324,289**

Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LIST OF SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN ALABAMA 1977-78

- AUTAUGA
- BALDWIN
- BARBOUR
  - EUFAULA (C)
- BIBB
- BLOUNT
  - ONEONTA (C)
- BULLOCK
- BUTLER
- CALHOUN
  - ANNISTON (C)
  - JACKSONVILLE (C)
  - OXFORD (C)
  - PIEDMONT (C)
- CHAMBERS
  - LANETT (C)
- CHEROKEE
- CHILTON
- CHOCTAW
- CLARKE
  - THOMASVILLE (C)
- CLAY
- CLEBURNE
- COFFEE
  - ELBA (C)
  - ENTERPRISE (C)
- COLBERT
  - MUSCLE SHOALS (C)
  - SHEFFIELD (C)
  - TUSCUMBIA (C)
- CONECUH
- COOSA
- COVINGTON
  - ANDALUSIA (C)
  - FLORALA (C)
  - OPP (C)
- CRENSHAW
- CULLMAN
  - CULLMAN (C)
- DALE
  - DALEVILLE (C)
  - OZARK (C)
- DALLAS
  - SELMA (C)
- DEKALB
  - FORT PAYNE (C)
- ELMORE
  - TALLASSEE (C)
- ESCAMBIA
  - BREWTON (C)
- ETOWAH
  - ATTALLA (C)
  - GADSDEN (C)
- FAYETTE
- FRANKLIN
  - RUSSELLVILLE (C)
- GENEVA
  - GENEVA (C)
- GREENE
- HALE
- HENRY
- HOUSTON
  - DOTHAN (C)
- JACKSON
  - SCOTTSBORO (C)
- JEFFERSON
  - BESSEMER (C)
  - BIRMINGHAM (C)
  - FAIRFIELD (C)
  - HOMEWOOD (C)
  - MIDFIELD (C)
  - MOUNTAIN BROOK (C)
  - TARRANT (C)
  - VESTAVIA HILLS (C)
- LAMAR
- LAUDERDALE
  - FLORENCE (C)
- LAWRENCE
- LEE
  - AUBURN (C)
  - OPELIKA (C)
- LIMESTONE
  - ATHENS (C)
- LOWNDES
- MACON
- MADISON
  - HUNTSVILLE (C)
- MARENGO
  - DEMOPOLIS (C)
  - LINDEN (C)
- MARION
  - WINFIELD (C)
- MARSHALL
  - ARAB (C)
  - GUNTERSVILLE (C)
- MOBILE
- MONROE
- MONTGOMERY
- MORGAN
  - DECATUR (C)
- PERRY
  - MARION (C)
- PICKENS
- PIKE
  - TROY (C)
- RANDOLPH
  - ROANOKE (C)
- RUSSELL
  - PHENIX CITY (C)
- ST. CLAIR
- SHELBY
- SUMTER
- TALLADEGA
  - SYLACAUGA (C)
  - TALLADEGA (C)
- TALLAPOOSA
  - ALEXANDER CITY (C)
  - *TALLASSEE (C)
- TUSCALOOSA
  - TUSCALOOSA (C)
- WALKER
  - CARBON HILL (C)
  - JASPER (C)
- WASHINGTON
- WILCOX
- WINSTON
  - HALEYVILLE (C)

(C) – INDEPENDENT CITY SYSTEM

*See Elmore County

Table E 2

MEMBERS OF ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Governor Fob James, President

Superintendent Wayne Teague, Executive Officer and Secretary

Congressional District	Name and Address	Term
First	Dr. Marvin Gold 3912 Pembrocke Avenue Mobile, Alabama 36608	1977-81
Second	Mr. Ron Creel Post Office Box 1207 Montgomery, Alabama 36102	1979-83
Third	Mrs. S. A. Cherry 3002 Briar Cliff Road Dothan, Alabama 36301	1977-81
Fourth	Mr. Ralph D. Higginbotham Post Office Box 1408 Anniston, Alabama 36201	1979-83
Fifth	Mr. Victor P. Poole Box 207 Moundville, Alabama 35474	1977-81
Sixth	Dr. Harold C. Martin 1916 Laurel Road Birmingham, Alabama 35216	1979-83
Seventh	Mrs. Christine Drake Post Office Box 36 Cullman, Alabama 35055	1977-81
Eighth	Mr. Roscoe Roberts, Jr. Post Office Box 287 Huntsville, Alabama 35804	1979-83

Table E 3
Part I

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

SECTION 1 - STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78
PART I - SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, LENGTH OF TERM, NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION

	COUNTIES			CITIES			STATE		
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
1. SCHOOL CENSUS, 1978									
AGES 6 - 20, INCLUSIVE									
BOYS	181,998	79,836	261,834	74,782	50,171	124,953	256,780	130,007	386,787
GIRLS	166,963	77,349	244,312	69,454	49,259	118,713	236,417	126,608	363,025
TOTAL, AGES 6 - 20	348,961	157,185	506,146	144,236	99,430	243,666	493,197	256,615	749,812
AGES 7 - 20, INCLUSIVE									
BOYS	168,976	74,151	243,127	69,345	45,214	114,559	238,321	119,365	357,686
GIRLS	154,665	71,712	226,377	64,115	44,480	108,595	218,780	116,192	334,972
TOTAL, AGES 7 - 20	323,641	145,863	469,504	133,460	89,694	223,154	457,101	235,557	692,658
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
ELEMENTARY	177,103	78,439	255,542	78,624	47,871	126,495	255,727	126,310	382,037
JUNIOR HIGH	95,140	44,088	139,228	46,049	26,434	72,483	141,189	70,522	211,711
SENIOR HIGH	76,785	37,393	114,178	43,368	21,757	65,125	120,153	59,150	179,303
TOTAL ALL GRADES	349,028	159,920	508,948	168,041	96,062	264,103	517,069	255,982	773,051
TOTAL JR. AND SR. HIGH	171,925	81,481	253,406	89,417	48,191	137,608	261,342	129,672	391,014
3. NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED									
GRADE 1 - BOYS	17,462	8,326	25,788	7,353	4,760	12,113	24,815	13,086	37,901
GIRLS	15,174	7,401	22,575	6,713	4,426	11,139	21,887	11,827	33,714
TOTAL	32,636	15,727	48,363	14,066	9,186	23,252	46,702	24,913	71,615
GRADE 2 - BOYS	15,308	6,329	21,637	6,938	4,125	11,063	22,246	10,454	32,700
GIRLS	14,212	6,079	20,291	6,291	3,886	10,177	20,503	9,965	30,468
TOTAL	29,520	12,408	41,928	13,229	8,011	21,240	42,749	20,419	63,168
GRADE 3 - BOYS	15,547	6,286	21,833	6,734	3,797	10,531	22,281	10,083	32,364
GIRLS	14,154	5,989	20,143	6,216	3,647	9,863	20,370	9,636	30,006
TOTAL	29,701	12,275	41,976	12,950	7,444	20,394	42,651	19,719	62,370
GRADE 4 - BOYS	14,755	6,476	21,231	6,482	3,924	10,406	21,237	10,400	31,637
GIRLS	13,414	6,062	19,476	6,184	3,919	10,103	19,598	9,981	29,579
TOTAL	28,169	12,538	40,707	12,666	7,843	20,509	40,835	20,381	61,216
GRADE 5 - BOYS	14,314	6,199	20,513	6,618	3,835	10,453	20,932	10,034	30,966
GIRLS	13,216	5,892	19,108	6,193	3,671	9,864	19,409	9,563	28,972
TOTAL	27,530	12,091	39,621	12,811	7,506	20,317	40,341	19,597	59,938
GRADE 6 - BOYS	15,392	6,929	22,321	6,657	3,995	10,652	22,049	10,924	32,973
GIRLS	14,155	6,471	20,626	6,245	3,886	10,131	20,400	10,357	30,757
TOTAL	29,547	13,400	42,947	12,902	7,881	20,783	42,449	21,281	63,730
GRADE 7 - BOYS	16,680	7,470	24,150	7,750	4,364	12,114	24,430	11,834	36,264
GIRLS	14,884	6,889	21,773	7,116	4,012	11,128	22,000	10,901	32,901
TOTAL	31,564	14,359	45,923	14,866	8,376	23,242	46,430	22,735	69,165
GRADE 8 - BOYS	16,418	7,454	23,872	7,815	4,427	12,242	24,233	11,881	36,114
GIRLS	15,291	7,209	22,500	7,436	4,295	11,731	22,727	11,504	34,231
TOTAL	31,709	14,663	46,372	15,251	8,722	23,973	46,960	23,385	70,345
GRADE 9 - BOYS	16,619	7,738	24,357	8,329	4,817	13,146	24,948	12,555	37,503
GIRLS	15,248	7,328	22,576	7,603	4,519	12,122	22,851	11,847	34,698
TOTAL	31,867	15,066	46,933	15,932	9,336	25,268	47,799	24,402	72,201
GRADE 10 - BOYS	14,682	7,178	21,860	7,958	4,315	12,273	22,640	11,493	34,133
GIRLS	13,906	7,034	20,940	7,785	4,095	11,880	21,691	11,129	32,820
TOTAL	28,588	14,212	42,800	15,743	8,410	24,153	44,331	22,622	66,953
GRADE 11 - BOYS	13,085	5,860	18,945	7,386	3,543	10,929	20,471	9,403	29,874
GIRLS	12,491	6,152	18,643	7,085	3,646	10,731	19,576	9,798	29,374
TOTAL	25,576	12,012	37,588	14,471	7,189	21,660	40,047	19,201	59,248
GRADE 12 - BOYS	11,442	5,328	16,770	6,600	3,013	9,613	18,042	8,341	26,383
GIRLS	11,179	5,841	17,020	6,554	3,145	9,699	17,733	8,986	26,719
TOTAL	22,621	11,169	33,790	13,154	6,158	19,312	35,775	17,327	53,102

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Table E 3 (cont.)

Part I

SECTION 1 - STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78
(CONTINUED)

PART 1 - SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, LENGTH OF TERM, NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION

	COUNTIES			CITIES			STATE		
	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
4. PERCENT OF 1970 SCHOOL CENSUS ENROLLED									
A. 6 - 20, INCLUSIVE	100.0	101.7	100.6	116.5	96.6	108.4	104.0	99.8	103.1
B. 7 - 20, INCLUSIVE	107.8	109.6	108.4	125.9	107.1	118.4	113.1	108.7	11[illegible]
5. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE									
ELEMENTARY			235,896			115,789			351,[illegible]
JUNIOR HIGH			126,239			65,094			191,[illegible]
SENIOR HIGH			101,906			57,[illegible]			159,[illegible]
TOTAL ALL GRADES			464,041			238,839			702,880
TOTAL JR. AND SR. HIGH			228,145			123,050			351,195
6. LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM									
ELEMENTARY			175			176			175
JUNIOR HIGH			175			176			176
SENIOR HIGH			176			176			176
TOTAL ALL GRADES			176			176			176
TOTAL JR. AND SR. HIGH			176			176			176
7. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES									
BOYS	9,817	4,263	14,080	5,826	2,443	8,269	15,643	6,706	22,349
GIRLS	10,213	5,137	15,350	5,983	2,827	8,810	16,196	7,964	24,160
TOTAL	20,030	9,400	29,430	11,809	5,270	17,079	31,839	14,670	46,509
8. NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS									
ELEMENTARY-- MEN	690.8	263.0	953.8	317.3	120.3	437.6	1,008.1	383.3	1,391.4
WOMEN	7,538.9	3,417.5	10,956.4	4,374.4	[illegible]	6,051.7	11,913.3	5,094.8	17,008.1
TOTAL	8,229.7	3,680.5	11,910.2	4,691.7	[illegible]	6,489.3	12,921.4	5,478.1	18,399.5
JUNIOR HIGH-- MEN	1,892.6	1,480.6	3,373.2	718.1	686.7	1,404.8	2,610.7	2,167.3	4,778.0
WOMEN	2,371.9	1,152.5	3,524.4	1,689.0	633.1	2,322.1	4,060.9	1,785.6	5,846.5
TOTAL	4,264.5	2,633.1	6,897.6	2,407.1	1,319.8	3,726.9	6,671.6	3,952.9	10,624.5
SENIOR HIGH-- MEN	2,380.3	632.0	3,012.3	1,193.8	346.8	1,540.6	3,574.1	978.8	4,552.9
WOMEN	2,796.9	972.5	3,769.4	1,683.9	482.5	2,166.4	4,480.8	1,455.0	5,935.0
TOTAL	5,177.2	1,604.5	6,781.7	2,877.7	829.3	3,707.0	8,054.9	2,433.8	10,488.7
ALL GRADES-- MEN	4,963.7	2,375.6	7,339.3	2,229.2	1,153.8	3,383.0	7,192.9	3,529.4	10,722.3
WOMEN	12,707.7	5,542.5	18,250.2	7,747.3	2,792.9	10,540.2	20,455.0	8,335.4	28,790.4
TOTAL	17,671.4	7,918.1	25,589.5	9,976.5	3,946.7	13,923.2	27,647.9	11,864.8	39,512.7
JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH-- MEN	4,272.9	2,112.6	6,385.5	1,913.9	1,033.5	2,945.4	6,184.8	3,146.1	9,330.9
WOMEN	5,168.4	2,125.0	7,293.8	3,372.9	1,115.6	4,488.5	8,541.7	3,240.6	11,782.3
TOTAL	9,441.3	4,237.6	13,679.3	5,284.8	2,149.1	7,433.9	14,726.5	6,386.7	21,113.2
9A. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER CLASSROOM TEACHER									
ELEMENTARY			26.8			23.3			25.6
SECONDARY			24.6			22.9			24.0
TOTAL			25.7			23.1			24.8
9B. AVERAGE ENROLLMENT PER CLASSROOM TEACHER									
ELEMENTARY			29.1			25.5			27.8
SECONDARY			27.4			25.7			26.7
TOTAL			28.2			25.6			27.2
10. PERCENT A.D.A. IS OF ENROLLMENT									
ELEMENTARY			92.3			91.5			92.1
JUNIOR HIGH			90.7			89.8			90.4
SENIOR HIGH			89.3			89.0			89.2
TOTAL ALL GRADES			91.2			90.4			90.9
TOTAL JR. AND SR. HIGH			90.0			89.4			89.8

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY INCLUDED IN COUNTY FIGURES.
INCLUDES TITLES I AND III TEACHERS.

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Table E 3 (cont.)
Part I

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STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

SECTION 1 - STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78
/CONTINUED/

PART 1 - SCHOOL CENSUS,ENROLLMENT, LENGTH OF TERM, NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION

	COUNTIES			CITIES			STATE		
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
11. NUMBER OF PUPILS TRANSPORTED									
ELEMENTARY			200,330			25,345			225,675
HIGH SCHOOL			200,556			26,254			226,810
TOTAL ALL GRADES			400,886			51,599			452,485
12. PER CENT OF ENROLLED PUPILS TRANSPORTED									
ELEMENTARY			78.4			20.0			59.1
HIGH SCHOOL			79.1			19.1			58.0
TOTAL ALL GRADES			78.8			19.5			58.5
13. AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF TRANSPORTED PUPILS									
ELEMENTARY			177,636			22,699			200,335
HIGH SCHOOL			179,902			23,812			203,714
TOTAL ALL GRADES			357,538			46,511			404,049
14. ENROLLMENT OF ALL TRANSPORTED PUPILS PAID FOR BY COUNTY OR CITY BOARDS			402,433			36,247			438,680
15. A.D.A. OF ALL TRANSPORTED PUPILS PAID FOR BY COUNTY OR CITY BOARDS			376,563			33,675			410,238
16. NUMBER OF VEHICLES									
A. BUSES									
PRIVATELY OWNED			5			19			24
PUBLICLY OWNED			5,213			258			5,471
PUBLICLY & PRIVATELY OWNED			0			0			0
B. CARS			16			1			17
C. PICK-UP TRUCKS			25			7			32
D. SPARE BUSES			392			13			405
TOTAL			5,651			298			5,949
17. NUMBER OF DRIVERS									
A. ADULTS			4,823			256			5,079
B. STUDENT			279			25			304
TOTAL			5,102			281			5,383
18. TOTAL SEATING CAPACITY ALL BUSES			321,603			17,609			339,212
19. AVERAGE SEATING CAPACITY ALL BUSES			62			64			62
20. NUMBER OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTES									
A. CARS			16			1			17
B. PICK-UP TRUCKS			25			7			32
C. BUSES			5,218			277			5,495
TOTAL			5,259			285			5,544
21. DAILY MILES ON ROUTE ALL VEHICLES									
A. LOADED			221,076			8,294			229,370
B. EMPTY			20,501			2,208			22,709
TOTAL			241,577			10,502			252,079

Table E 3 (cont.)

Part I

SECTION 1 - STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78
/CONTINUED/

PART 1 - SCHOOL CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, LENGTH OF TERM, NUMBER OF TEACHING POSITIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION

	COUNTIES			CITIES			STATE		
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL	WHITE	NON-WHITE	TOTAL
22. AVERAGE LENGTH OF ROUTE ROUND TRIP									
A. CARS			35			45			36
B. PICK-UP TRUCKS			50			18			43
C. BUSES			46			37			46
23. TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELED BY VEHICLES DURING YEAR									
A. ON REGULAR ROUTE			41,539,221			1,765,207			43,304,428
B. ON EXTRA TRIPS			2,006,821			271,868			2,278,689
TOTAL			43,546,042			2,037,075			45,583,117
24. COST OF TRANSPORTATION									
OPERATION			$28,807,507.87			$ 2,254,267.72			$31,061,775.59
NEW BUSES, PICK-UPS, CARS, SERVICE TRUCKS			$ 5,726,916.79			$ 643,050.32			$ 6,369,967.11
TOTAL			$34,534,424.66			$ 2,897,318.04			$37,431,742.70
A. COST PER TRANSPORTED PUPIL ENROLLED PER YEAR			$ 85.81			$ 79.93			$ 85.33
B. COST PER TRANSPORTED PUPIL IN A.D.A. PER YEAR			$ 91.71			$ 86.04			$ 91.24
C. COST PER TRANSPORTED PUPIL ENROLLED PER DAY			$ .490			$ .457			$ .488
D. COST PER TRANSPORTED PUPIL IN A.D.A. PER DAY			$ .524			$ .492			$ .521
E. AVERAGE COST PER MILE TRAVELED			$ .793			$ 1.422			$ .821
25. NUMBER OF SERVICE VEHICLES			398			3			399
26. AVERAGE MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE		NUMBER	AVG.		NUMBER	AVG.		NUMBER	AVG.
CHEVROLET		2,572	5.1		87	4.2		2,659	5.1
DODGE		47	7.4		4	7.4		51	7.4
FORD		2,298	5.1		159	4.6		2,457	5.0
INTERNATIONAL		623	5.4		13	5.7		636	5.4
OTHER		52	3.9		14	6.0		66	4.4
27. NUMBER OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS			9,677			4,860			14,537

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		248
TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS	MEN	1,469
	WOMEN	3,148
	TOTAL	4,617
TOTAL NET ENROLLMENT	KINDERGARTEN	4,919
	GRADES 1-6	29,298
	GRADES 7-12	24,548
	COLLEGE	16,987
	TOTAL	75,752
NUMBER OF GRADUATES	HIGH SCHOOL	3,752
	COLLEGE	3,131

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STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part I

NUMBER OF REGULAR SCHOOLS BY TYPE, 1977 - 78

SIZE OF SCHOOL	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
ONE-TEACHER	0	0	0
TWO-TEACHER	4	1	5
THREE-TEACHER	6	1	7
FOUR-TEACHER	10	1	11
FIVE-TEACHER	10	1	11
SIX-OR-MORE-TEACHER	854	435	1,289
TOTAL	884	439	1,323

NUMBER OF REGULAR SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO GRADES TAUGHT, 1977 - 78

	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
ELEMENTARY GRADES ONLY	308	203	511
ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH COMBINATIONS			
GRADES 1-7	16	10	26
GRADES 1-8	100	105	205
GRADES 1-9	80	0	80
TOTAL	196	115	311
ELEMENTARY,JUNIOR AND SENIOR COMBINATIONS			
GRADES 1-10	0	0	0
GRADES 1-11	0	0	0
GRADES 1-12	182	6	188
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH ELEMENTARY GRADES	686	324	1,010
JUNIOR HIGH SEPARATE 7-9	28	28	56
JUNIOR-SENIOR COMBINATION			
GRADES 7-10	0	1	1
GRADES 7-11	0	0	0
GRADES 7-12	66	7	73
GRADES 8-12	62	63	125
SENIOR HIGH ONLY 10-12	42	16	58
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH JUNIOR HIGH GRADES	534	220	754
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH SENIOR HIGH GRADES	352	93	445
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGULAR SCHOOLS	884	439	1,323

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

Table E 3
Part II

PART II--FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF REVENUE RECEIPTS DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, 1977-78 HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

SOURCE	AMOUNT	PER CENT
STATE	$503,165,486.56	64.3
FEDERAL	$111,624,551.14	14.3
COUNTY	$ 9,113,398.84	1.2
DISTRICT	$ 3,128,522.25	.4
OTHER FUNDS	$155,877,642.62	19.8
TOTAL	$782,909,601.41	100.0

PER CENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS DEVOTED TO EACH FUNCTION DURING 1977-78

SOURCE	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
GENERAL CONTROL	3.1	3.3	3.1
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE	75.1	78.3	76.3
OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT	5.9	7.7	6.5
MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL PLANT	2.7	3.5	3.0
AUXILIARY AGENCIES	9.2	3.7	7.2
FIXED CHARGES	4.0	3.5	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

SOURCE	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
GENERAL CONTROL	2.6	2.9	2.7
INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE	63.6	70.1	65.8
OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT	5.0	6.9	5.6
MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL PLANT	2.3	3.1	2.6
AUXILIARY AGENCIES	7.8	3.3	6.2
FIXED CHARGES	3.3	3.[illegible]	3.4
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE	84.6	89.5	86.3
CAPITAL OUTLAY	12.1	8.2	10.7
DEBT SERVICE	2.6	1.7	2.3
ADULT AND EVENING CLASSES	.5	.6	.5
REFUNDS	.2	.0	.2
TOTAL OTHER THAN CURRENT EXPENSE	15.4	10.5	13.7
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

INCLUDES FEDERAL FUNDS FROM PUBLIC LAWS NOS. 815 AND 874--PUBLIC LAW 85-864, TITLE III AND PUBLIC LAW 89-10, TITLES I, II, III, IV, VI AND EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT.

INCLUDES $8,909,283.18 DIFFERENCE IN ITEM 6 AND ITEM 7 OF PART II - FINANCE RECEIPTS.

DOES NOT INCLUDE $.00 PAID FOR SICK LEAVE PAID TO INST. OF DEAF AND BLIND.

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Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

PART 12--FINANCE RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS, 1977-78, HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
1. STATE FUNDS-			
PUBLIC SCHOOL	$ 13,763,258.15	$ 6,851,741.85	$ 20,615,000.00
MINIMUM PROGRAM	277,084,476.05	136,194,832.59	413,279,308.64
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	22,635,294.13	12,243,047.17	34,878,341.30
ILLITERACY, ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	333,909.03	23,553.36	357,462.39
FREE TEXTBOOKS	40,518.71	20,924.47	61,443.18
MINIMUM PROGRAM-STATE FUNDS FOR FEES	6,552,122.50	3,668,137.00	10,220,259.50
DRIVER EDUCATION	110,681.71	40,481.84	151,163.55
INSURANCE	5,483,111.47	3,135,490.22	8,618,601.69
MAINTENANCE	2,955,875.84	1,544,124.16	4,500,000.00
ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION	9,849,900.00	5,142,153.00	14,992,053.00
SCHOOL LUNCH FUND	2,451,567.00	1,421,756.10	3,873,323.10
SUPPORT STAFF - SICK LEAVE	663,085.34	136,914.66	800,000.00
OTHER	10,424,175.90	1.342,441.06	11,766,616.96
TOTAL STATE FUNDS	$ 352,347,975.83	$ 171,765,597.48	$ 524,113,573.31
2. FEDERAL FUNDS-			
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	$ 6,258,501.09	$ 3.035,297.73	$ 9,293,798.82
PUBLIC LAW NO. 815	38,462.31	0.00	38,462.31
PUBLIC LAW NO. 874 REGULAR	3,449,516.86	4,644,013.81	8,093,530.67
PUBLIC LAW NO. 874 LOW RENT HOUSING	684,448.94	1,233,861.80	1,918,310.74
PUBLIC LAW NO. 85-864 TITLE III PROGRAM	24,129.63	4,282.58	28,412.21
ILLITERACY, ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	458,222.28	519,701.75	977,924.03
ELEM. SEC. ED. ACT OF 1965, P.L. 89-10 TITLE I	37,004,939.83	14,852,146.00	51,857,085.83
ELEM. SEC. ED. ACT OF 1965, P.L. 89-10 TITLE II	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELEM. SEC. ED. ACT OF 1965, P.L. 89-10 TITLE III	1,580,707.51	902,981.27	2,483,688.78
ELEM. SEC. ED. ACT OF 1965, P.L. 89-10 TITLE IV	908,557.00	1,006,991.89	1,915,548.89
ELEM. SEC. ED. ACT OF 1965, P.L. 89-10 TITLE VI	2,397,269.42	1,188,526.38	3,585,795.80
EPDA	0.00	0.00	0.00
EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT	3,628,331.47	1,891,179.71	5,519,511.18
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	185,510.62	248,058.77	433,569.39
APPALACHIAN PROGRAM	1,676,110.57	454,285.76	2,130,396.33
CAREER EDUCATION	354,977.46	13,658.20	368,635.66
NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE	524,622.30	136,663.98	661,286.28
OTHER SCHOOL FOOD SERVICE	1,316,932.20	1,509,726.94	2,826,659.14
INDO-CHINESE REFUGEE	52,243.27	154,112.49	206,355.76
INDIAN EDUCATION	86,971.61	8,535.74	95,507.35
OTHER	8,986,947.39	5,722,896.03	14,709,843.42
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	$ 69,617,401.76	$ 37,526,920.83	$ 107,144,322.59
3. COUNTY FUNDS-			
COUNTY TAX, 4 MILLS	$ 33,506,120.02	$ 2,998,389.66	$ 36,504,509.68
SPECIAL TAX	7,281,640.59	7,579,669.42	14,861,310.01
MINERAL LEASE DOCUMENTARY TAX	44,182.45	0.00	44,182.45
LOCAL SALES TAX	18,133,073.29	3,086,828.41	21,219,901.70
OTHER	7,560,807.00	615,388.49	8,176,195.49
TOTAL COUNTY FUNDS	$ 66,525,823.35	$ 14,280,275.98	$ 80,806,099.33
4. DISTRICT FUNDS-			
DISTRICT TAX, 3 MILLS	$ 13,537,822.62	$ 5,600,545.01	$ 19,138,367.63
SPECIAL TAX	7,335,486.42	8,422,180.78	15,757,667.20
OTHER	372,916.31	5,815,433.10	6,188,349.41
TOTAL DISTRICT FUNDS	$ 21,246,225.35	$ 19,838,158.89	$ 41,084,384.24
5. OTHER FUNDS-			
APPROPRIATIONS FROM CITY COUNCIL	$ 254,250.73	$ 16,166,841.31	$ 16,421,092.04
APPROPRIATIONS FROM COUNTY BOARDS OF REVENUE	350,760.10	0.00	350,760.10
PHILANTHROPIC	436,269.31	157,188.14	593,457.45
FEES AND DONATIONS	1,178,931.72	733,074.32	1,912,006.04
RENT	98,113.73	243,332.10	341,445.83
GASOLINE AND ADMUSEMENT TAXES-LOCAL	1,488,792.55	185,585.22	1,674,377.77
CITY SALES TAX	0.00	4,697,406.87	4,697,406.87
FOOD SERVICE	4,589,925.81	1,345,468.50	5,935,394.31
LOCAL FUNDS - TITLE III PROGRAM	2,650.06	2,849.00	5,499.06
LOCAL TRUST FUNDS	77,144.21	41,250.00	118,394.21
OTHER	4,227,279.95	5,485,251.88	9,712,531.83
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	$ 12,704,118.17	$ 29,058,247.34	$ 41,762,365.51

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

PART II--FINANCE RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS, 1977-78, HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

/CONTINUED/

	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
6. RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SCHOOL SYSTEMS-			
REGULAR FOUR MILL TAX	$ 247.20	$ 11,753,655.85	$ 11,753,903.05
OTHER	311,206.86	1,469,225.39	1,780,432.25
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SCHOOL SYSTEMS	$ 311,454.06	$ 13,222,881.24	$ 13,534,335.30
7. DEDUCTIONS-			
REGULAR FOUR MILL TAX	$ 12,031,153.96	$ .00	$ 12,031,153.96
MATRICULATION AND LOCAL FEES	8,889.50	.00	8,889.50
OTHER	2,201,895.59	244,073.00	2,445,968.59
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	$ 14,241,939.05	$ 244,073.00	$ 14,486,012.05
8. TOTAL NET REVENUE RECEIPTS	$508,511,059.47	$285,448,008.76	793,959,068.23
9. NONREVENUE RECEIPTS	30,419,639.74	7,787,860.41	38,207,500.15
10. BALANCE ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	63,412,326.04	38,216,899.02	101,629,225.06
11. PLUS TRANSFERS IN	30,582,600.76	5,060,615.28	35,643,216.04
12. LESS TRANSFERS OUT	30,582,600.76	5,060,615.28	35,643,216.04
13. TOTAL NET AMOUNT AVAILABLE DURING YEAR	$602,343,025.25	$331,452,768.19	$933,795,793.44
14. NET REVENUE RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL FUNDS	$438,893,657.71	$247,921,087.93	$686,814,745.64
15. TOTAL RECEIPTS /REVENUE PLUS NONREVENUE/	$538,930,699.21	$293,235,869.17	$832,166,568.38
16. SCHOOL LUNCH FUND-			
/U.S.D.A. NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES	$ 34,380,927.78	$ 15,729,961.28	$ 50,110,889.06
17. SPECIAL MILK FUND- /NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES/	$ 1,693,645.07	$ 863,778.84	$ 2,557,423.91

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DOES NOT INCLUDE $.00 PAID FORSICK LEAVE PAID TO INST. OF DEAF AND BLIND.

RECEIPTS NOT HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
1. FEES	$ 1,633,726.19	$ 759,642.69	$ 2,393,368.88
2. GENERAL ACCOUNT	14,509,787.52	4,864,130.83	19,373,918.35
3. CLUBS	4,028,538.16	1,884,587.94	5,913,126.10
4. CLASSES	4,101,444.67	1,663,502.78	5,764,947.45
5. ACCOMMODATIONS	1,454,922.31	1,097,461.45	2,552,383.76
6. ATHLETICS	7,287,336.11	3,582,893.59	10,870,229.70
7. STUDENT ACTIVITIES	2,595,917.98	2,283,613.42	4,879,531.40
8. OTHER	6,071,283.02	7,774,017.14	13,845,300.16
9. TOTAL	$ 41,682,955.96	$ 23,909,849.84	$ 65,592,805.80
10. LESS TRANSFERS	.00	.00	.00
11. NET TOTAL	$ 41,682,955.96	$ 23,909,849.84	$ 65,592,805.80
12. BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,129,058.57	4,080,584.55	11,209,643.12
13. TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE	$ 48,812,014.53	$ 27,990,434.39	$ 76,802,448.92
14. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 40,745,712.80	$ 23,532,818.29	$ 64,278,531.09
15. BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$ 8,066,301.73	$ 4,457,616.10	$ 12,523,917.83

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STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

PART II-FINANCE PAYMENTS /HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS/

TOTAL PAYMENTS	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
1. GENERAL CONTROL	$ 14,088,908.72	$ 8,522,246.85	$ 22,611,155.57
2. INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICE	$344,172,088.15	$203,460,062.79	$547,632,150.94
3. OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT	$ 26,948,164.45	$ 19,911,659.67	$ 46,859,824.12
4. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL PLANT	$ 12,421,174.69	$ 8,972,476.99	$ 21,393,651.68
5. AUXILIARY AGENCIES	$ 41,984,257.12	$ 9,646,069.27	$ 51,630,326.39
6. FIXED CHARGES	$ 18,491,634.41	$ 9,300,217.06	$ 27,791,851.47
7. TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE IN DAY SCHOOLS	$458,106,227.54	$259,812,732.63	$717,918,960.17
CURRENT EXPENSE ALLOCATED TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	$390,935,999.29	$218,396,802.42	$609,332,801.71
CURRENT EXPENSE ALLOCATED TO HIGH SCHOOLS	$373,947,733.45	$218,107,324.40	$592,055,057.85
8. CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 65,241,537.35	$ 23,706,394.54	$ 88,947,931.89
9. DEBT SERVICE	$ 14,306,593.19	$ 4,877,579.73	$ 19,184,172.92
10. TOTAL EXPENDITURES, DAY SCHOOLS	$537,654,358.08	$288,396,706.90	$826,051,064.98
11. ADULT EVENING AND PRESCH -			
VOCATIONAL	$ 321,811.95	$ 213,260.87	$ 535,072.82
OTHER	$ 2,359,284.02	$ 1,554,890.42	$ 3,914,176.44
TOTAL EVENING AND ADULT SCHOOLS	$ 2,681,097.97	$ 1,768,151.29	$ 4,449,249.26
12. REFUNDS	$ 880,874.59	$ 279,943.56	$ 1,160,818.15
13. TOTAL EXPENDITURES, DAY SCHOOLS PLUS EVENING AND ADULT SCHOOLS	$541,216,330.64	$290,444,801.75	$831,661,132.39
14. TOTAL BALANCE ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	$ 61,126,694.61	$ 41,007,966.44	$102,134,661.05
15. TOTAL EXPENDITURES PLUS BALANCE	$602,343,025.25	$331,452,768.19	$933,795,793.44
16. TEACHERS SALARIES /EXCLUDING PRINCIPALS/			
KINDERGARTEN	$ 4,061,073.04	$ 3,229,176.[illegible]	$ 7,290,250.22
ELEMENTARY	$137,256,042.32	$ 76,670,516.94	$213,926,559.26
HIGH SCHOOL	$147,718,208.65	$ 87,867,871.44	$235,586,080.11
TOTAL	$289,035,324.01	$167,767,564.78	$456,802,889.59
17. CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR TRANSPORTATION			
ELEMENTARY	$ 12,890,367.02	$ 1,026,660.55	$ 13,917,027.57
HIGH SCHOOL	$ 11,431,080.19	$ 910,434.82	$ 12,341,515.01
TOTAL	$ 24,321,447.21	$ 1,937,095.37	$ 26,258,542.58
18. SCHOOL LUNCH FUND /U.S.D.A. NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES/	$ 34,380,927.78	$ 15,729,961.20	$ 50,110,889.06
19. SPECIAL MILK FUND /NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE FIGURES/	$ 1,693,645.07	$ 863,778.84	$ 2,557,423.91

INCLUDES $84,797.12 PAID BY LAUDERDALE COUNTY TO KILBY TRAINING SCHOOL

INCLUDED IN ABOVE PAYMENTS.

INCLUDES FEDERAL FUNDS FROM PUBLIC LAW 815.

INCLUDES COUNSELORS.

DOES NOT INCLUDE DEPRECIATION ON EQUIPMENT OR CAPITAL OUTLAY.

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

PART II--FINANCE

PAYMENTS NOT HANDLED BY CUSTODIANS OF SCHOOL FUNDS

TOTAL PAYMENTS	COUNTIES	CITIES	STATE
1. INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES	$ 6,592,184.92	$ 4,502,604.03	$ 11,094,788.95
2. OPERATION OF SCHOOL PLANT	$ 2,485,242.89	$ 168,438.88	$ 2,653,681.77
3. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOL PLANT	$ 1,251,712.57	$ 201,138.98	$ 1,452,851.55
4. AUXILIARY AGENCIES	$ 6,363,220.77	$ 7,459,839.55	$ 13,823,060.32
5. FIXED CHARGES	$ 1,098,839.10	$ 297,524.74	$ 1,396,363.84
6. TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES	$ 17,791,200.25	$ 12,629,546.18	$ 30,420,746.43
7. CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 1,617,094.22	$ 312,258.07	$ 1,929,352.29
8. DEBT SERVICE	$ 486,626.98	$ 6,250.06	$ 492,877.04
9. NONBUDGETARY	$ 20,850,791.35	$ 10,584,763.98	$ 31,435,555.33
10. TOTAL PAYMENTS	$ 40,745,712.80	$ 23,532,818.29	$ 64,278,531.09
11. BALANCE ON HAND AT END OF YEAR	$ 8,066,301.73	$ 4,457,616.10	$ 12,523,917.83
12. TOTAL MONEY ACCOUNTED FOR	$ 48,812,014.53	$ 27,990,434.39	$ 76,802,448.92
13. SALARIES OF TEACHERS	$ 518,530.85	$ 596,220.30	$ 1,114,751.15

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

1. AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TEACHERS			
ELEMENTARY	$ 11,245.00	$ 11,701.00	$ 11,409.00
HIGH SCHOOL	$ 12,079.00	$ 12,556.00	$ 12,246.00
TOTAL	$ 11,683.00	$ 12,141.00	$ 11,845.00
2. AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS EXCLUDING VOCATIONAL TEACHERS			
ELEMENTARY	$ 11,245.00	$ 11,701.00	$ 11,409.00
HIGH SCHOOL	$ 11,742.00	$ 12,258.00	$ 11,922.00
TOTAL	$ 11,485.00	$ 11,964.00	$ 11,655.00
3. CURRENT EXPENSES PER PUPIL			
A. PER PUPIL ENROLLED	$ 900.10	$ 983.76	$ 920.68
B. PER PUPIL IN A.D.A.	$ 987.21	$ 1,087.46	$ 1,021.41
C. PER PUPIL PER DAY	$ 5.6412	$ 6.2163	$ 5.8366
4. TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AGAINST SCHOOL REVENUES			
A. TOTAL WARRANTS OUTSTANDING	$118,591,333.00	$ 26,987,000.00	$145,578,333.00
B. INDEBTEDNESS PER PUPIL ENROLLED	$ 233.01	$ 102.18	$ 188.32

INCLUDES TEACHERS SALARIES, ITEM 13.

INCLUDES COUNSELORS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION WARRANTS ARE COMMONLY CALLED BONDS IN OTHER STATES.

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Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

PART II - FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS
SUMMARY OF ALL STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1977-78

	FUND SOURCE	APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT PAID
ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS				
1. MINIMUM PROGRAM	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$458,484,482.00	$458,484,482.00	$456,902,063.20
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND	PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND	21,127,832.77	21,127,832.77	21,117,256.00
3. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	EDUC. TRUST FUND	37,829,385.00	37,829,385.00	37,829,385.00
TOTAL		$517,441,699.77	$517,441,699.77	$515,848,704.20
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING				
1. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA				
TUSCALOOSA				
A. OPERATION & MAIN EXTEN,PUBLIC SER CRE	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 29,296,193.00	$ 29,296,193.00	$ 29,296,193.00
B. GADSDEN COOP UPPER DIVISION PROGRAM	EDUC TRUST FUND	175,626.00	175,626.00	175,626.00
C. VOCATIONAL TEACHER TRAINING EDUCATION	EDUC TRUST FUND	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
D. CTR FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURB CHILDREN.	EDUC TRUST FUND	390,947.00	390,947.00	390,947.00
E. CAPSTONE COLLEGE OF NURSING	EDUC TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
F. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS	EDUC TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
G. TRAINING FOR CLIN PSYC FOR MENTAL HE.	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
H. FAMILY PRACTICE CENTER	EDUC TRUST FUND	612,384.00	612,384.00	612,384.00
I. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	EDUC TRUST FUND	132,545.00	132,545.00	132,545.00
J. COLLEGE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES.	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,616,174.00	1,616,174.00	1,616,174.00
K. MINERAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE	EDUC TRUST FUND	210,388.00	210,388.00	210,388.00
L. SELMA FAMILY PRACTICE	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
M. HAMILTON FAMILY RESIDENCY	EDUC TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
N. PARAMEDIC TRAINING	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
O. PRENATAL MEDICINE PROGRAM	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL		$ 33,377,257.00	$ 33,377,257.00	$ 33,377,257.00
BIRMINGHAM				
A. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 12,920,000.00	$ 12,920,000.00	$ 12,920,000.00
B. FAMILY RESIDENCY PROGRAM	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,275,000.00	1,275,000.00	1,275,000.00
C. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	EDUC TRUST FUND	10,908,531.00	10,908,531.00	10,908,531.00
D. UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL & CLINICS	EDUC TRUST FUND	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00
E. SCHOOL OF OPTOMETRY	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,708,786.00	1,708,786.00	1,708,786.00
F. SCH OF COMMUNITY & ALLIED HLTH RESOUR	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,533,724.00	1,533,724.00	1,533,724.00
G. REGIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,365,565.00	1,365,565.00	1,365,565.00
H. JOINT HEALTH SCIENCES PROGRAM	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 1,733,923.00	$ 1,733,923.00	$ 1,733,923.00
I. PEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT	EDUC TRUST FUND	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
J. CTR FOR LABOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.	EDUC TRUST FUND	262,986.00	262,986.00	262,986.00
K. STUDENT NURSES LOANS	EDUC TRUST FUND	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
L. SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY	EDUC TRUST FUND	5,850,000.00	5,850,000.00	5,850,000.00
M. SCHOOL OF NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS	EDUC TRUST FUND	88,400.00	88,400.00	88,400.00
N. SYSTEM MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM	EDUC TRUST FUND	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
O. SCHOOL OF NURSING	EDUC TRUST FUND	2,115,316.00	2,115,316.00	2,115,316.00
P. HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH & PUBLIC SERV	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,708,558.00	1,708,558.00	1,708,558.00
Q. END STAGE RENAL DISEASE	EDUC TRUST FUND	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00
R. EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING	EDUC TRUST FUND	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
S. LABORATORY MEDICINE GENETICS	EDUC TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
TOTAL		$ 47,907,789.00	$ 47,907,789.00	$ 47,907,789.00
HUNTSVILLE				
A. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 4,819,476.00	$ 4,819,476.00	$ 4,819,476.00
B. SCHOOL OF NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS	EDUC TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
C. SCHOOL OF PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE	EDUC TRUST FUND	2,267,652.00	2,267,652.00	2,267,652.00
D. CTR FOR ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY STUDIES.	EDUC TRUST FUND	262,986.00	262,986.00	262,986.00
E. AMBULATORY CARE CENTER	EDUC TRUST FUND	558,168.00	558,168.00	558,168.00
F. SCHOOL OF NURSING	EDUC TRUST FUND	682,482.00	682,482.00	682,482.00
G. PARAMEDIC TRAINING	EDUC TRUST FUND	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
TOTAL		$ 8,733,764.00	$ 8,733,764.00	$ 8,733,764.00
GRAND TOTAL - UNIV. OF ALABAMA		$ 90,018,810.00	$ 90,018,810.00	$ 90,018,810.00
2. ALABAMA A. & M. UNIVERSITY				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 6,951,132.00	$ 6,951,132.00	$ 6,951,132.00
TOTAL		$ 6,951,132.00	$ 6,951,132.00	$ 6,951,132.00
3. ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 5,936,199.00	$ 5,936,199.00	$ 5,936,199.00
TOTAL		$ 5,936,199.00	$ 5,936,199.00	$ 5,936,199.00

PART II - FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS
SUMMARY OF ALL STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1977-78

	FUND SOURCE	APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT ALLOWED	AMOUNT PAID
4. AUBURN UNIVERSITY				
ON CAMPUS				
A. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE..............	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 30,025,072.00	$ 30,025,072.00	$ 30,025,072.00
B. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION..................	EDUC TRUST FUND	320,062.00	320,062.00	320,062.00
C. CTR FOR VOC & ADULT TEACHER EDUCATION	EDUC TRUST FUND	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
D. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.....................	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
E. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.......	EDUC TRUST FUND	6,289,803.00	6,289,803.00	6,289,803.00
F. WILDLIFE RESEARCH.......................	EDUC TRUST FUND	53,344.00	53,344.00	53,344.00
G. ENGINEERING EXPERIMENTAL STATION......	EDUC TRUST FUND	506,764.00	506,764.00	506,764.00
H. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE.........	EDUC TRUST FUND	6,831,234.00	6,831,234.00	6,831,234.00
I. COOP EXTENSION SERVICE-RETIREMENT.....	EDUC TRUST FUND	588,313.00	588,313.00	588,313.00
J. PUBLIC SERVICE, RESEARCH & EXTENSION.	EDUC TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 44,939,592.00	$ 44,939,592.00	$ 44,939,592.00
MONTGOMERY				
A. OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 4,582,460.00	$ 4,582,460.00	$ 4,582,460.00
B. MONT AREA COMM HEALTH SCIENCE INST...	EDUC TRUST FUND	120,541.00	120,541.00	120,541.00
C. CTR FOR GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC AFFAIRS..	EDUC TRUST FUND	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 4,753,001.00	$ 4,753,001.00	$ 4,753,001.00
GRAND TOTAL - AUBURN UNIVERSITY		$ 49,692,593.00	$ 49,692,593.00	$ 49,692,593.00
5. JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 8,792,532.00	$ 8,792,532.00	$ 8,792,532.00
B. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
C. GADSDEN PROGRAM.........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	309,468.00	309,468.00	309,468.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 9,120,000.00	$ 9,120,000.00	$ 9,120,000.00
6. LIVINGSTON STATE UNIVERSITY				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 2,663,554.00	$ 2,663,554.00	$ 2,663,554.00
B. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 2,681,554.00	$ 2,681,554.00	$ 2,681,554.00
7. UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVALLO				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 4,425,188.00	$ 4,425,188.00	$ 4,425,188.00
B. SCHOOL FOR APHASIC CHILDREN............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	164,374.00	164,374.00	164,374.00
C. HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM..................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	115,714.00	115,714.00	115,714.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 4,705,276.00	$ 4,705,276.00	$ 4,705,276.00
8. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 5,710,623.00	$ 5,710,623.00	$ 5,710,623.00
B. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 5,728,623.00	$ 5,728,623.00	$ 5,728,623.00
9. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA				
A. OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC TRUST FUND	$ 8,055,439.00	$ 8,055,439.00	$ 8,055,439.00
B. STATEWIDE MEDICAL EDUCATION............	EDUC TRUST FUND	121,115.00	121,115.00	121,115.00
C. AMBULATORY CARE.........................	EDUC TRUST FUND	94,470.00	94,470.00	94,470.00
D. FAMILY PRACTICE RESIDENCY PROGRAM....	EDUC TRUST FUND	473,107.00	473,107.00	473,107.00
E. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.....................	EDUC TRUST FUND	7,188,066.00	7,188,066.00	7,188,066.00
F. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER..............	EDUC TRUST FUND	1,582,478.00	1,582,478.00	1,582,478.00
G. DIVISION OF ALLIED HEALTH..............	EDUC TRUST FUND	512,262.00	512,262.00	512,262.00
H. SCHOOL OF NURSING.......................	EDUC TRUST FUND	409,578.00	409,578.00	409,578.00
I. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS....................	EDUC TRUST FUND	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
J. PARAMEDIC TRAINING......................	EDUC TRUST FUND	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
K. NEWBORN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT...........	EDUC TRUST FUND	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
L. END STAGE RENAL DISEASE................	EDUC TRUST FUND	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
M. MEDICAL GENETICS PROGRAM...............	EDUC TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 18,904,515.00	$ 18,904,515.00	$ 18,904,515.00
10. TROY STATE UNIVERSITY				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE...............	EDUC. TRUST FUNG	$ 5,693,364.00	$ 5,693,364.00	$ 5,693,364.00
B. NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00
C. TROY STATE-FORT RUCKER..................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	330,000.00	330,000.00	330,000.00
D. TROY STATE UNIV. - MONTGOMERY.........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	187,000.00	187,000.00	187,000.00
TOTAL..............................		$ 6,246,364.00	$ 6,246,364.00	$ 6,246,364.00

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Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

PART II - FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS
SUMMARY OF ALL STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1977-78

	FUND SOURCE	APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT PAID
11. ALABAMA INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & BLIND				
A. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 3,334,500.00	$ 3,334,500.00	$ 3,334,500.00
B. DEPARTMENT OF ADULT DEAF & BLIND	EDUC. TRUST FUND	1,380,500.00	1,380,500.00	1,380,500.00
TOTAL		4,715,000.00	4,715,000.00	4,715,000.00
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUC.		$204,700,066.00	$204,700,066.00	$204,700,066.00
OTHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				
1. STATE VOC. TECH. SCH. EQUALIZATION ACCT.	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 25,955,720.00	$ .00	$ .00
ALA AVIATION & TECH. COLLEGE-OZARK	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	721,253.00	721,253.00
ALA TECHNICAL COLLEGE-GADSDEN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,119,936.00	1,119,936.00
ATMORE STATE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	532,846.00	532,846.00
AYERS-ANNISTON	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	843,497.00	843,497.00
BESSEMER	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,725,437.00	1,725,437.00
CALHOUN-DECATUR	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,095,100.00	1,095,100.00
CARVER-MOBILE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	741,611.00	741,611.00
DRAKE-HUNTSVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,030,693.00	1,030,693.00
FREDD-TUSCALOOSA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	669,656.00	669,656.00
GADSDEN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	496,735.00	496,735.00
HOBSON-THOMASVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	756,118.00	756,118.00
J. F. INGRAM	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	811,770.00	811,770.00
THEODORE A. LAWSON-BIRMINGHAM	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,141,371.00	1,141,371.00
MACARTHUR-OPP	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	933,927.00	933,927.00
MUSCLE SHOALS	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	878,864.00	878,864.00
NORTHWEST-HAMILTON	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	893,188.00	893,188.00
NUNNELLEY-CHILDERSBURG	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	785,131.00	785,131.00
OPELIKA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	945,779.00	945,779.00
PATTERSON-MONTGOMERY	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,270,435.00	1,270,435.00
REID-EVERGREEN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	656,380.00	656,380.00
SHELTON-TUSCALOOSA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,015,419.00	1,015,419.00
SOUTHWEST-MOBILE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,090,183.00	1,090,183.00
SPARKS-EUFAULA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	672,732.00	672,732.00
TRENHOLM-MONTGOMERY	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,034,381.00	1,034,381.00
WALKER COUNTY-SUMITON	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	913,327.00	913,327.00
WALLACE-DOTHAN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,279,798.00	1,279,798.00
WALLACE-HANCEVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	965,374.00	965,374.00
WALLACE-SELMA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	695,380.00	695,380.00
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ .00	$ 239,399.00	$ 239,399.00
TOTAL		$ 25,955,720.00	$ 25,955,720.00	$ 25,955,720.00
2. JUNIOR COLLEGE EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 33,051,560.00	$ .00	$ .00
ALEXANDER CITY	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,322,311.49	1,322,311.49
BISHOP-MOBILE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,539,926.97	1,539,926.97
BREWER-FAYETTE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,225,472.75	1,225,472.75
CALHOUN-DECATUR	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	2,844,116.00	2,844,116.00
CHATTAHOOCHEE VALLEY ST. COMM COLLEGE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,880,037.36	1,880,037.36
JEFFERSON DAVIS-BREWTON	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	767,837.11	767,837.11
ENTERPRISE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,329,196.52	1,329,196.52
FAULKNER-BAY MINETTE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,704,480.93	1,704,480.93
GADSDEN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	3,198,083.08	3,198,083.08
PATRICK HENRY-MONROEVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	815,212.88	815,212.88
JEFFERSON-BIRMINGHAM	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	4,706,249.73	4,706,249.73
LAWSON-BIRMINGHAM	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,445,131.22	1,445,131.22
NORTHEAST ALABAMA-RAINSVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	2,012,113.26	2,012,113.26
NORTHWEST ALABAMA-PHIL CAMPBELL	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	944,028.88	944,028.88
SNEAD-BOAZ	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,369,454.59	1,369,454.59
SOUTHERN UNION-WADLEY	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,435,104.11	1,435,104.11
WALLACE-DOTHAN	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	1,473,730.78	1,473,730.78
WALLACE-HANCEVILLE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	683,562.81	683,562.81
WALLACE-SELMA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ .00	$ 1,202,739.84	$ 1,202,739.84
WALLACE-ANDALUSIA	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	905,062.69	905,062.69
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE	EDUC. TRUST FUND	.00	247,707.00	247,705.00
TOTAL		$ 33,051,560.00	$ 33,051,560.00	$ 33,051,558.00

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PART II - FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS
SUMMARY OF ALL STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1977-78

	FUND SOURCE	APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT PAID
3. COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRNG ACT........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	$ 440,000.00	$ 440,000.00	$ 440,000.00
4. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION..................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,725,000.00	1,725,000.00	1,725,000.00
5. NATIONAL DEFENSE-ELEMENTARY & SECOND....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	363,000.00	363,000.00	363,000.00
6. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.....................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	557,477.00	557,477.00	557,477.00
7. COUNTY HEALTH..........................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
8. PRENATAL HEALTH........................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
9. YOUTH SERVICES.........................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	7,238,604.00	7,238,604.00	7,238,604.00
10. COUNCIL ON ARTS........................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
11. FIREFIGHTERS STANDARDS.................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	48,152.00	48,152.00	48,152.00
12. STUDENT ASSISTANCE.....................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	203,100.00	203,100.00	203,100.00
13. BOARD OF NURSING.......................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	57,000.00	57,000.00	57,000.00
14. PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS...............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	326,200.00	326,200.00	326,200.00
15. FINANCE DEPARTMENT.....................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	665,657.50	665,657.50	665,657.50
16. UNIV OF ALABAMA RESEARCH INST BOND......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	206,850.00	206,850.00	206,850.00
17. AUBURN BUILDING BOND...................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	309,880.00	309,880.00	309,880.00
18. UNIV OF ALABAMA MEDICAL CENTER BOND.....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	309,880.00	309,880.00	309,880.00
19. TRADE SCHOOL-JR COLLEGE BOND...........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,041,262.50	1,041,262.50	1,041,262.50
20. LIVESTOCK ARENA AUBURN.................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	400,010.00	400,010.00	400,010.00
21. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE.................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,726,760.00	1,726,760.00	1,726,760.00
22. PUBLIC LIBRARY EQUIPMENT...............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	144,000.00	144,000.00	144,000.00
23. PUB LIBRARY OPERATION BLIND LIBRARY.....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	170,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00
24. VETERANS EDUCATION BENEFITS............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,093,736.00	1,093,736.00	1,092,539.61
25. BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY....................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	95,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00
26. BHAM TRNG CTR FOR BRAIN INJURED CHILD...	EDUC- TRUST FUND	29,100.00	29,100.00	29,100.00
27. AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY..............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,600.00
28. SYLACAUGA NURSES TRAINING SCHOOL........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	58,000.00	58,000.00	58,000.00
29. MONTGOMERY INST FOR NEUROLOGICAL DEV....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
30. MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS BOARD.............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	555,000.00	555,000.00	555,000.00
31. MARINE ENVIRON SCIENCE CONSORTIUM.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	325,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
32. BOARD OF DENTAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	228,000.00	228,000.00	228,000.00
33. BIRMINGHAM CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	$ 325,000.00	$ 325,000.00	$ 325,000.00
34. UNIV OF MONTEVALLO ENDOWMENT INTEREST...	EDUC- TRUST FUND	42,733.00	42,733.00	42,733.00
35. AUBURN UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT INTEREST....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	20,280.00	20,280.00	20,280.00
36. UNIV OF ALABAMA ENDOWMENT INTEREST......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,000.00
37. ALABAMA SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
38. EAST ALA REGIONAL CHILD DEV PROGRAM.....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	425,000.00	425,000.00	425,000.00
39. BALDWIN COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION..........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
40. BIBB COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION..........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
41. CHAMBERS COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	220,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00
42. COVINGTON COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
43. DALE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION..........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
44. ELMORE COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION...........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
45. ESCAMBIA COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
46. FAYETTE COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION..........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
47. LAUDERDALE COUNTY BD OF EDUCATION.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
48. MARSHALL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
49. MOBILE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
50. MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
51. PERRY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
52. TUSCALOOSA COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
53. WALKER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
54. ARAB CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
55. G C WALLACE COMM COLL-PARAMEDIC TRNG....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	120,000.00	120,000.00	120,000.00
56. GADSDEN ST JR COLL-PARAMEDIC TRAINING...	EDUC- TRUST FUND	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
57. MARION INSTITUTE.......................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00
58. LYMAN WARD MILITARY ACADEMY............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	92,000.00	92,000.00	92,000.00
59. WALKER COUNTY JR COLLEGE...............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	325,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
60. TALLADEGA COLLEGE......................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	166,666.66
61. TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.....................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,213,000.00	1,213,000.00	1,213,000.00
62. MARION COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
63. RUSSELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
64. HOUSTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
65. MIDFIELD CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
66. MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
67. JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.....	EDUC- TRUST FUND	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
68. MACON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
69. COLBERT COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.......	EDUC- TRUST FUND	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
70. MANPOWER DEV & EMP OPPORT IND CENTERS...	EDUC- TRUST FUND	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
71. TEACHERS RETIREMENT-STATE SHARE.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	122,239,600.00	122,239,600.00	122,239,600.00
72. TEACHERS SPECIAL PENSION...............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	3,131,000.00	3,131,000.00	3,131,000.00
73. SOCIAL SECURITY-STATE SHARE............	EDUC- TRUST FUND	48,711,325.40	48,711,325.40	48,711,325.40
74. HEALTH INSURANCE-STATE SHARE...........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	150,000.00	150,000.00	146,309.35
75. GADSDEN CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
76. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION..................	EDUC- TRUST FUND	450,000.00	450,000.00	150,000.00
77. ASLIF RET COOP EXTENSION-AUBURN.........	EDUC- TRUST FUND	1,587,472.50	1,587,472.50	1,587,472.50

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part II

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PART II - FINANCE MISCELLANEOUS
SUMMARY OF ALL STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, 1977-78

	FUND SOURCE	APPROPRIATIONS	AMOUNT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT PAID
78. STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT-ASETF CONT...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	$ 60,316.31	$ 60,316.31	$ 60,316.31
79. SPEC APPRO-VICA SKILL OLYMPICS COMM......	EDUC. TRUST FUND	46,000.00	46,000.00	46,000.00
80. SPECIAL LEGIS APPRO-RANDOLPH CO BD ED...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	26,700.00	26,700.00	26,700.00
81. SPECIAL LEGIS APPRO-HENRY CO BD EDUC....	EDUC. TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
82. EDUCATIONAL TV COMMISSIONS OPERATIONS...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	2,155,275.09	2,155,275.09	2,154,548.85
83. ALABAMA LAW INSTITUTE..................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	194,775.00	194,775.00	194,775.00
84. COMM ON HIGHER EDUCATION-OPERATIONS......	EDUC. TRUST FUND	374,231.50	374,231.50	355,754.27
85. STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM-ALABAMA.......	EDUC. TRUST FUND	87,428.00	87,428.00	82,598.44
86. EDUCATION STUDY COMM-OPERATIONS..........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	200,000.00	200,000.00	151,950.71
87. PHYSICAL FITNESS COMMISSION-OPERATION...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	81,500.00	81,500.00	81,500.00
88. STATE TESTING PROGRAM....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	208,925.00	208,925.00	208,925.00
89. DRIVER EDUCATION.........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	116,912.00	116,912.00	116,912.00
90. TRANSPORTATION...........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	237,237.00	237,237.00	237,237.00
91. PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN PILOT PROGRAM.........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	53,523.00	53,523.00	53,523.00
92. ALABAMA LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER.........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	60,780.00	60,780.00	60,780.00
93. STATE REHABILITATION.....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	6,270,000.00	6,270,000.00	6,270,000.00
94. CS-SERVICES PROGRAM......................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	3,686,306.00	3,686,306.00	3,686,306.00
95. EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN EDUCATION...........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	455,872.00	455,872.00	455,872.00
96. PLANS AND SURVEYS........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	84,659.00	84,659.00	84,659.00
97. DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM...................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	182,466.00	182,466.00	182,466.00
98. IN-SCHOOL TELEVISION.....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	118,881.00	118,881.00	118,881.00
99. TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION.......	EDUC. TRUST FUND	235,041.00	235,041.00	235,041.00
100. STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	2,674,241.98	2,674,241.98	2,674,241.11
101. FREE TEXTBOOKS...........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	7,555,885.00	7,555,885.00	7,555,885.00
102. CIVIL DEFENSE SURVIVAL PLAN...............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	23,495.00	23,495.00	23,495.00
103. COMPACT FOR EDUCATION....................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	20,750.00	20,750.00	20,750.00
104. REGIONAL EDUCATION.......................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00
105. DEPENDENTS OF BLIND PARENTS EDUCATION...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	7,623.00	7,623.00	7,623.00
106. ADMINISTRATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	47,977.00	47,977.00	47,977.00
107. RIGHT-TO-READ............................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	76,560.00	76,560.00	76,560.00
108. REHAB PROGRAM FOR THE HOMEBOUND..........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	2,914,404.00	2,914,404.00	2,914,404.00
109. ELEMENTARY TEACHERS SCHOLARSHIP FUND....	EDUC. TRUST FUND	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
110. REHAB PROGRAM FOR HEMOPHILIA.............	EDUC. TRUST FUND	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
111. LEGAL REFERENCE MANUALS..................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
112. PILOT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT BUDGET..........	EDUC. TRUST FUND	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
113. CAREER EDUCATION.........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	100,780.00	100,780.00	100,780.00
114. STATE TENURE COMMISSION..................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
115. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT...................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	1,714,320.00	1,714,320.00	1,714,320.00
116. ATHENS COLLEGE...........................	EDUC. TRUST FUND	1,145,933.00	1,145,933.00	1,145,933.00
117. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION-STATE SHARE...	EDUC. TRUST FUND	580,871.83	580,871.83	580,871.83
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.......		$ 297,642,528.61	$ 297,642,528.61	$ 297,230,823.04
TOTAL ALABAMA SPECIAL EDUCATION TRUST FUND		$ 998,656,461.61	$ 998,656,461.61	$ 996,662,337.24 (1)
TOTAL PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.........		$ 21,127,832.77	$ 21,127,832.77	$ 21,117,256.00
GRAND TOTAL....................		$1,019,784,294.38	$1,019,784,294.38	$1,017,779,593.24

(1) ACTUAL ASETF EXPENDITURES $990,239,661.21 ENCUMBRANCES $6,422,676.03 REVERSIONS $1,994,124.37

Table E 3
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977 78

SOURCES OF STATE FUNDS FOR ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, 1977-78

	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	RECEIPTS	TOTALS	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR
I. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND					
1. BALANCE ON OCTOBER 1, 1977	$ 2,891.18				
2. AD VALOREM TAX, 3-MILL		$ 17,076,056.25			
3. PRIOR YEAR AD VALORUM TAXES		259.11-			
4. EXAMINERS, ASSESSORS, COLLECTORS, 3-MILL		18,123.65			
5. INSOLVENTS, 3-MILL		9,728.90			
6. LAND REDEMPTION, 3-MILL		35,532.20			
7. LITIGATIONS, 3-MILL		18,872.41			
8. SALE OF TAX LAND, 3-MILL		2,320.20			
9. FEDERAL HOUSING AUTHORITY PAYMENTS		10,096.44			
10. ABANDONED PROPERTY		4,039.24			
11. INTEREST INCOME - INVESTMENTS		171,636.26			
12. INTEREST INCOME - MISC., SHORT TERM		16,644.16			
13. RENTS AND ROYALTIES - LAND		23,364.67			
14. RENTS AND ROYALTIES - MINERAL RIGHTS		9,708.35			
15. TRANSFERS		557,477.00			
16. PROPERTY TAX RELIEF		3,171,600.97			
17. TOTAL RECEIPTS		$ 21,124,941.59			
18. TOTAL AVAILABLE			$ 21,127,832.77		
19. DISBURSEMENTS - REVENUE DEPARTMENT				$ 502,256.00	
20. DISBURSEMENTS - LOCAL BOARDS				20,615,000.00	
21. DISBURSEMENTS - TOTAL				$ 21,117,256.00	
19. BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					$ 10,576.77
II. EDUCATION TRUST FUND					
A. BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1977					
1. ASETF	$ 86,753,788.00 (1)				
2. BEER TAX	1,022,000.00 (2)				
3. TOTAL	$ 87,775,788.00				
B. RECEIPTS					
1. BEER TAX		$ 13,042,969.69			
2. HYDROELECTRIC TAX		585,212.96			
3. INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX		10,769,334.48			
4. RAILROAD COMPANIES TAX		463,251.70			
5. TELEPHONE COMPANIES TAX		5,734,713.05			
6. UTILITY TAX		77,085,915.61			
7. INCOME TAX		381,186,089.62			
8. SALES TAX		397,408,212.88			
9. USE TAX		51,106,941.31			
10. LODGINGS TAX		3,389,995.63			
11. RENTAL OR LEASING OF PERSONAL PROPERTY		10,953,959.97			
12. TOBACCO STAMP AND USE		1,501,367.25			
13. CIGARETTES		20,986,414.94			
14. BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS - CHAIN STORES		281,091.60			
15. EMPLOYER COST FROM FEDERAL FUNDS		14,285,755.39			
16. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS		820,843.49			
17. TOTAL ASETF		$989,602,069.57 (3)			
18. TOTAL AVAILABLE			$1,077,377,857.57		
C. DISBURSEMENTS					
1. ASETF				$ 990,239,461.21	
2. 1975-76 ENCUMBRANCES PAID				733,059.48	
3. 1976-77 ENCUMBRANCES PAID				12,032,212.60	
4. COST OF COLLECTION OF CERTAIN TAX				1,942,944.00	
4. TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - ASETF				$1,004,947,677.29 (3)	
D. BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					
1. ASETF UNEXPENDED BALANCE					$ 71,408,180.28
2. BEER TAX					1,022,000.00
3. TOTAL UNEXPENDED BALANCE					$ 72,430,180.28
4. LESS ENCUMBRANCES-SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					6,422,676.03
5. UNENCUMBERED BALANCE					$ 66,007,504.25

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

SOURCES OF STATE FUNDS FOR ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, 1977-78

	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	RECEIPTS	TOTALS	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCE AT END OF YEAR
III. TOTAL 1977-78 EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS					
1. ASETF			$ 998,656,461.61		
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND			21,127,832.77		
3. TOTAL EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS			$1,019,784,294.38		
IV. TOTAL 1977-78 FUNDS AVAILABLE LESS COST OF COLLECTION					
1. ASETF $989,602,069.57 LESS $ 1,942,744.00		$ 987,659,325.57			
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND		21,117,256.00			
3. 1977 ENCUMBRANCES REVERSION		216,133.54			
4. TOTAL RECEIPTS		$1,008,992,715.11			
5. BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1977	$ 75,527,441.86				
6. TOTAL AVAILABLE			$1,084,520,156.97		
V. TOTAL 1977-78 APPROPRIATIONS PAID					
1. ASETF				$997,395,396.72 (4)	
2. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND				21,117,256.00	
3. TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS PAID				$1,018,512,652.72	
VI. UNEXPENDED BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					
1. ASETF					$ 71,408,180.28
2. BEER TAX					1,022,000.00
3. TOTAL UNEXPENDED BALANCE					$ 72,430,180.28
4. LESS ENCUMBRANCES SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					6,422,676.03
5. UNENCUMBERED BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1978					$ 66,007,504.25

(1) INCLUDES $74,505,441.86 UNENCUMBERED BALANCE, AND $12,248,346.14 ENCUMBRANCES.
(2) IN SINKING FUND FOR TRADE SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE AUTHORITY BONDS.
(3) INCLUDES A TRANSFER TO THE ALABAMA TRADE SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE AUTHORITY $1,177,495.00
(4) ACTUAL ASETF EXPENDITURES $990,239,661.21, 1978 ENCUMBRANC ES $6,422,676.03,

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

PART II - FINANCE - VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUND

AVAILABLE 1977-78

TE FUNDS ENCUMBERED AND USED	$ 616,725.70
TE VOCATIONAL APPROPRIATION (OCTOBER 1, 1977 - SEPTEMBER 30,1978)	37,829,385.00
TOTAL STATE FUNDS AVAILABLE	$38,446,110.70
ERAL FUNDS ENCUMBERED (SEPTEMBER 30, 1978)	$12,832,055.60
ERAL FUNDS (JULY 1, 1977 - JUNE 30, 1978)	14,810,602.34
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$27,642,657.94
GRAND TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	$66,088,768.64

EXPENDITURES

	STATE VOCATIONAL	FEDERAL VOCATIONAL		TOTAL	
NTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION	$23,424,097.34	$ 8,370,348.48		$31,794,445.82	
Y BOARDS OF EDUCATION	12,295,393.07	4,459,410.78		16,754,803.85	
ATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	94,578.98	1,071,795.13		1,166,374.11	
TITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING	690,801.88	177,591.13		868,393.01	
CIAL SCHOOLS	.00	639,028.99		639,028.99	
TE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SALARIES	439,632.88	926,499.60		1,366,082.48	(1)
TE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OTHER	17,044.03	1,026,250.81		1,043,294.84	(2)
UMBERED FOR LOCAL BOARDS AS OF SEPT. 30, 1978	1,301,758.56	8,388.29		1,310,146.85	
UMBERED FOR STATE OFFICE AS OF SEPT. 30, 1978	182,803.96	10,907,878.71	(3,4)	11,090,682.67	
ERSIONS	.00	55,516.02		55,516.02	
GRAND TOTAL	$38,446,110.70	$27,642,657.94		$66,088,768.64	

) $66,954.63 REPRESENTS SALARIES PAID THROUGH THE STATE OFFICE TO FIELD SUPERVISORS AND TEACHER TRAINERS, AND IS NOT AN ADMINISTRATIVE COST.

) $118,845.72 REPRESENTS TRAVEL PAID THROUGH THE STATE OFFICE TO FIELD SUPERVISORS AND TEACHER TRAINERS, AND IS NOT AN ADMINISTRATIVE COST.

) $8,811,712.45 REPRESENTS AN ENCUMBRANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

) $1,261,425.00 REPRESENTS A CARRY-OVER OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

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Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS HANDLED BY THE STATE

	FUNDS AVAILABLE			
	BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1977	RECEIPTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE	DEPARTMENT COSTS
STATE FUNDS				
STATE SUPERINTENDENT	$ .00	$ 43,004.00	$ 43,004.00	$ 43,004.00
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	.00	2,631,237.98	2,631,237.98	2,347,179.13
STATE TESTING PROGRAM	.00	208,925.00	208,925.00	170,558.64
DRIVER EDUCATION	.00	116,912.00	116,912.00	96,474.64
TRANSPORTATION	.00	237,237.00	237,237.00	215,890.87
PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN PILOT PROGRAM	.00	53,523.00	53,523.00	49,365.68
ALABAMA LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER	.00	60,780.00	60,780.00	21,691.92
STATE REHABILITATION	.00	6,270,000.00	6,270,000.00	11,989.88
CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICES	.00	3,686,306.00	3,686,306.00	1,037,607.18
EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN EDUCATION	.00	455,872.00	455,872.00	397,493.20
SCHOOL PLANS AND SURVEYS	.00	84,659.00	84,659.00	71,372.25
DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM	.00	182,466.00	182,466.00	109,347.33
IN-SCHOOL TELEVISION	.00	118,881.00	118,881.00	103,110.15
STATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	.00	37,829,385.00	37,829,385.00	445,936.86
TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION	.00	235,041.00	235,041.00	217,927.48
FREE TEXTBOOKS	.00	7,555,885.00	7,555,885.00	67,560.57
CIVIL DEFENSE SURVIVAL PLAN	.00	23,495.00	23,495.00	22,267.95
COMPACT FOR EDUCATION	.00	20,750.00	20,750.00	.00
REGIONAL EDUCATION	.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	.00
EDUC. FOR DEPENDENTS OF BLIND PARENTS.	.00	7,623.00	7,623.00	.00
ADMINISTRATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS	.00	47,977.00	47,977.00	40,968.71
RIGHT TO READ PROGRAM	.00	76,560.00	76,560.00	34,667.10
REHAB PROGRAM FOR THE HOMEBOUND	.00	2,914,404.00	2,914,404.00	319,661.69
ELEMENTARY TEACHERS SCHOLARSHIP FUND	.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	.00
REHAB PROGRAM FOR HEMOPHILIA	.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	.00
LEGAL REFERENCE MANUALS	.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.00
PILOT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT BUDGET	.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	.00
CAREER EDUCATION	.00	100,780.00	100,780.00	52,882.85
MINIMUM PROGRAM FUND	.00	458,484,482.00	458,484,482.00	.00
JUNIOR COLLEGE EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT	.00	33,051,560.00	33,051,560.00	124,320.93
VOC. TECH. SCHOOL EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT	.00	25,955,720.00	25,955,720.00	184,474.75
STATE TENURE COMMISSION	.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	5,154.23
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	.00	1,714,320.00	1,714,320.00	.00
ATHENS COLLEGE	.00	1,145,933.00	1,145,933.00	.00
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION-STATE SHARE.	.00	580,871.83	580,871.83	.00
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING ACT.	.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	.00
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	.00	1,725,000.00	1,725,000.00	.00
NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION	.00	363,000.00	363,000.00	.00
PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND	2,891.18	23,212,941.59	23,215,832.77	.00
TOTAL STATE FUNDS	$ 2,891.18	$610,218,031.40	$610,220,922.58	$ 6,190,907.99

(1) INCLUDES GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED $31,016.00, INDEPENDENT STUDY OF SERVICES TO THE BLIND IN ALABAMA $28,892.00.
(2) INCLUDES AGRIBUSINESS CENTERS $300,000.00.
(3) PURCHASES OF FREE TEXTBOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
(4) TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL ACCOUNT FOR MATCHING PURPOSES.

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FISCAL YEAR 1977-78

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL BOARDS	PAYMENTS TO INSTITUTIONS	PAYMENTS FOR HANDICAPPED	OTHER PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS	ENCUMBERED BALANCE	REVERSIONS TO STATE
$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ 43,004.00	$ .00	$ .00
.00	.00	.00	.00	2,347,179.13	284,057.98	.87
.00	.00	.00	.00	170,528.64	38,366.36	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	96,474.64	20,437.36	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	215,890.87	21,346.13	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	49,365.68	4,157.32	.00
11,680.81	.00	.00	.00	33,372.73	27,407.27	.00
.00	.00	6,197,080.48	59,908.00(1)	6,268,978.36	1,021.64	.00
.00	.00	2,455,478.90	.00	3,493,086.08	193,219.92	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	397,493.20	58,378.80	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	71,372.25	13,286.75	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	109,347.33	73,118.67	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	103,110.15	15,770.85	.00
35,363,850.44	535,035.18	.00	.00	36,344,822.48(2)	1,484,56[illegible].52	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	217,927.48	17,113.52	.00
61,936.98	.00	.00	5,016,671.54(3)	5,146,169.09	2,409,715.91	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	22,267.95	1,227.05	.00
.00	.00	.00	15,750.00	15,750.00	5,000.00	.00
121,880.00	.00	.00	.00	121,880.00	38,120.00	.00
.00	1,720.00	.00	.00	1,720.00	5,903.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	40,968.71	7,008.29	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	34,667.10	41,892.90	.00
.00	.00	1,961,501.74	.00	2,281,163.43	633,240.57	.00
.00	10,000.00	.00	.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	.00
.00	.00	292,821.60	.00	292,821.60	7,178.40	.00
.00	.00	.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	.00	.00
31,815.00	.00	.00	.00	31,815.00	38,185.00	.00
10,349.33	.00	.00	.00	63,232.18	37,547.82	.00
456,798,085.44	.00	.00	96,030.76	456,894,116.20	7,947.00	1,582,418.80
.00	32,803,853.00	.00	.00	32,928,173.93	123,384.07	2.00
.00	25,716,321.00	.00	.00	25,900,795.75	54,924.25	.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	5,154.23	2,345.77	.00
.00	1,714,320.00	.00	.00	1,714,320.00	.00	.00
.00	1,145,933.00	.00	.00	1,145,933.00	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	580,871.83	580,871.83	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	440,000.00	440,000.00	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	1,725,000.00	1,725,000.00	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	363,000.00	363,000.00	.00	.00
20,615,000.00	.00	.00	2,590,256.00	23,205,256.00	10,576.77	.00
$513,014,598.00	$ 61,927,182.18	$ 10,906,882.72	$ 10,907,488.13	$602,947,059.02	$ 5,691,441.89	$ 1,582,421.67

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF FUNDS HANDLED BY THE STATE

	FUNDS AVAILABLE				
	BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1977	RECEIPTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE	DEPARTMENT COSTS	PAYMENTS TO LOCAL BOARDS
FEDERAL AND TRUST FUND -					
LOCAL CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND	981,595.36	1,980,658.05	$ 2,962,253.41	$ 100,693.70	$ .00
CIVILIAN REHABILITATION	825,869.59	23,911,595.09	24,737,464.68	9,089,335.04	1,260,129.94
STATE CONF. ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS	11,009.91	18,738.00	29,747.91	26,978.31	.00
CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICES	2,243.92	2,295,900.00	2,298,143.92	822,914.84	.00
DISABILITY DETERMINATION	179,671.76	5,950,000.00	6,129,671.76	3,862,575.12	.00
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING	29,749.63	5,453,579.88	5,483,329.51	60,189.53	5,291,740.45
STATE APPROVING AGENCY	118,631.34	457,818.70	576,450.04	382,182.30	.00
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	608,915.17	14,312,761.56	14,921,676.73	1,389,622.02	11,139,051.71
FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM	573,915.68	66,540,351.70	67,114,267.38	568,103.38	58,274,270.49
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	25,299.96	4,491,162.80	4,516,462.76	306,450.77	1,531,708.80
ESEA TITLE I, ADMINISTRATION	8,419.72	373,923.00	382,342.72	319,626.00	.00
ESEA TITLE I, LEA'S	14,839.92	52,202,198.87	52,217,038.79	.00	52,229,880.34
ESEA TITLE I, MIGRANT	6,803.29	723,522.60	730,325.89	.00	721,126.39
ESEA TITLE I, HANDICAPPED	13,683.47	742,932.16	756,615.63	.00	712,471.75
ESEA TITLE I, DELINQUENT	11,603.00	175,000.00	186,603.00	.00	.00
ESEA TITLE I, ADULT CORRECTIONAL	.00	39,363.00	39,363.00	.00	.00
ESEA TITLE II, SCHOOL LIBRARIES	1,117.03-	962.02	155.01-	2.28	157.29-
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	22,412.82	252,044.77	274,457.59	211,336.24	.00
ESEA TITLE III, ADMINISTRATION	15,738.14	10,331.95	26,070.09	24,066.28	2,003.81
ESEA TITLE III, G, C & T	.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,006.22	.00
VOCATIONAL ED ACT-PART C-GUIDANCE	39.84	42,700.00	42,739.84	30,265.49	.00
FOLLOW THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	.00	13,826.00	13,826.00	10,646.12	.00
ESEA TITLE IV, PART B	9,638.46	132,576.37	142,214.83	110,199.38	.00
ESEA TITLE IV, PART C	145,133.46	5,636,921.99	5,782,055.45	944,462.00	4,546,911.77
ESEA IV-SPEC. ED FOR THE HANDICAPPED	7,907.65-	4,016,498.00	4,008,590.35	162,929.45	3,720,739.01
SOU. STATES COOP. LEARNING RESOURCES	1,734.73	.00	1,734.73	1,734.73	.00
REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	20,748.23	49,289.96	70,038.19	63,081.00	.00
GIFTED AND TALENTED PROGRAM	9,837.99	47,839.23	57,677.22	53,308.90	.00
SELRC DIRECTION CENTER	11,246.98-	88,370.88	77,123.90	92,287.80	.00
EHA-PERSONNEL PREPARATION HANDICAPPED	20,599.39	21,700.90	42,300.29	40,378.92	.00
INDOCHINESE CHILDREN-ASST & LEADERSHIP	236.44	120,099.72	120,336.16	1,294.41	118,741.72
IMPROVING S.E.A. MANAGEMENT	3,542.29	.00	3,542.29	2,985.73	.00
DISSEMINATION CAPACITY BLDG. PROJECTS	2,559.23-	89,302.00	86,742.77	84,173.51	.00
ALABAMA FACILITATOR PROJECT	1,540.17	83,499.00	85,039.17	52,091.22	.00
DISSEMINATION DIFFUSION SERVICE	1,024.21	4,142.24	5,166.45	4,387.32	.00
SOUTHEASTERN REG CONSORTIUM PLAN PROJ.	.00	.00	.00	7,898.63	.00
RIGHT TO READ PROGRAM	47,517.84	236,000.00	283,517.84	172,758.26	.00
NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT	340,591.45	366,951.25	707,542.70	300,758.61	28,467.36
ENERGY CONSERVATION	.00	25,007.05	25,007.05	30,528.55	.00
BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS	771.74	.00	771.74	709.77	.00
ALA. ALLIANCE FOR ARTS EDUCATION	3,740.43	1,500.00	5,240.43	1,612.32	.00
ASSISTANCE FOR STATE EQUALIZATION	28,620.34	145,747.00	174,367.34	95,705.32	.00
COOPERATIVE IN-SERVICE PROJECTS	2,821.90	4,000.00	6,821.90	1,286.19	.00
HANDBOOK IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING	.00	.00	.00	5,565.36	.00
ENERGY EDUCATION CURRIC DIV	.00	2,606.86	2,606.86	7,463.47	.00
MORRILL FUND	.00	256,833.00	256,833.00	.00	256,833.00
FEDERAL INDIRECT COST FUND	2,266,791.21	2,923,833.76	5,190,624.97	3,215,112.40	.00
TEACHER CERTIFICATES	112,364.85	165,009.67	277,374.52	126,335.71	.00
DRIVER EDUCATION	685,305.16	349,612.32	1,034,917.48	29,302.75	155,288.90
DRIVER EDUCATION - OHTS	.00	188,307.06	188,307.06	131,744.56	56,562.50
CAREER EDUCATION	11,928.39	49,886.00	61,814.39	35,147.43	.00
MISCELLANEOUS ENDOWMENT FUND	64.18	53,756.22	53,820.40	.00	.00
TOTAL FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS	$ 7,142,164.49	$195,058,660.63	$202,200,825.12	$ 23,193,237.34	$140,045,770.65
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	$ 7,145,055.67	$805,276,692.03	$812,421,747.70	$ 29,304,145.33	$453,060,368.65

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, FISCAL YEAR 1977-78.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

PAYMENTS TO INSTITUTIONS	PAYMENTS FOR HANDICAPPED	OTHER PAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYMENTS	ENCUMBERED BALANCE	REVERSIONS TO STATE
$ .00	$ 2,541,055.38	$ .00	$ 2,641,749.08	$ 320,504.33	$ .00
.00	12,521,851.26	774,450.46	23,645,766.70	1,091,697.98	.00
.00	.00	.00	26,978.31	2,769.60	.00
.00	787,000.51	253,687.35	1,863,602.70	434,541.22	.00
.00	.00	2,037,642.69	5,900,217.81	229,453.95	.00
.00	.00	.00	5,351,929.98	131,399.53	.00
30,663.21	.00	.00	412,845.51	163,604.53	.00
645,732.77	914,100.28	461,491.01	14,550,797.79	370,878.94	.00
8,203,002.93	.00	.00	67,045,376.80	68,890.58	.00
674,608.81	.00	55,768.73	2,768,537.11	1,747,925.65	.00
.00	.00	67,664.02	387,290.02	4,947.30-	.00
.00	.00	.00	52,229,080.34	12,041.55-	.00
.00	.00	.00	721,126.39	9,199.50	.00
.00	.00	.00	712,471.75	44,143.88	.00
183,436.00	.00	.00	183,436.00	3,167.00	.00
34,713.00	.00	.00	34,713.00	4,650.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	155.01-	.00	.00
.00	.00	39,936.23	251,272.47	23,185.12	.00
.00	.00	.00	26,070.09	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	13,006.22	3,006.22-	.00
.00	.00	6,016.59	36,282.08	6,457.76	.00
.00	.00	3,179.88	13,826.00	.00	.00
.00	.00	28,466.38	138,665.76	3,549.07	.00
.00	.00	24,818.79	5,516,192.56	265,862.89	.00
.00	.00	109,386.57	3,993,055.03	15,535.32	.00
.00	.00	.00	1,734.73	.00	.00
.00	.00	6,957.19	70,038.19	.00	.00
.00	.00	87.05	53,395.95	4,281.27	.00
.00	.00	1,504.64	93,792.44	16,668.54-	.00
.00	.00	.00	40,378.92	1,921.37	.00
.00	.00	300.03	120,336.16	.00	.00
.00	.00	556.56	3,542.29	.00	.00
.00	.00	5,951.62	90,125.13	3,382.36-	.00
.00	.00	11,174.09	63,265.31	21,773.86	.00
.00	.00	.00	4,387.32	779.13	.00
.00	.00	.00	7,898.63	7,898.63-	.00
.00	.00	25,419.87	198,178.13	85,339.71	.00
.00	.00	121,466.07	450,692.04	256,850.66	.00
.00	.00	.00	30,528.55	5,521.50-	.00
.00	.00	.00	709.77	61.97	.00
.00	.00	.00	1,612.32	3,628.11	.00
.00	.00	11,464.08	107,169.40	67,197.94	.00
.00	.00	.00	1,286.19	5,535.71	.00
.00	.00	1,220.93	6,786.29	6,786.29-	.00
.00	.00	.00	7,463.47	4,856.61-	.00
.00	.00	.00	256,833.00	.00	.00
.00	.00	.00	3,215,112.40	1,975,512.57	.00
.00	.00	.00	126,335.71	151,038.81	.00
.00	.00	35,551.54	220,143.19	814,774.29	.00
.00	.00	.00	188,307.06	.00	.00
.00	.00	6,507.91	61,655.34	20,159.05	.00
.00	.00	53,609.97	53,609.97	210.43	.00
$ 9,772,156.72	$ 16,764,007.43	$ 4,144,280.25	$193,919,452.39	$ 8,281,372.73	$ .00
$ 71,699,338.90	$ 27,670,890.15	$ 15,051,768.38	$796,866,511.41	$ 13,972,814.62	$ 1,582,421.67

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PART II - FINANCE - ALABAMA
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING

	SALARIES	SUPPLIES	POSTAGE TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	TRAVEL
STATE FUNDS -				
STATE SUPERINTENDENT	$ 43,004.00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	1,183,302.45	6,768.25	514,843.66	84,776.26
STATE TESTING PROGRAM	48,114.53	1,391.81	2,745.21	4,788.80
DRIVER EDUCATION	77,588.33	1,074.09	1,844.39	10,071.74
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION	153,551.20	2,309.67	1,944.93	45,881.03
PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN ADMINISTRATION	37,038.58	160.46	1,993.24	7,900.98
ALABAMA LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER	6,627.15	.00	300.00	.00
STATE REHABILITATION	.00	1,643.39	428.99	3,152.18
CRIPPLED CHILDREN SERVICES	909,642.92	9,093.18	12,133.19	5,578.79
EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN EDUCATION	306,683.79	2,444.51	8,268.33	30,767.12
SCHOOL PLANS AND SURVEYS	54,514.36	124.26	996.61	6,875.02
DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM	67,347.88	11,164.28	1,700.90	12,250.24
IN-SCHOOL TELEVISION	76,726.99	2,588.32	2,219.15	9,696.47
STATE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	439,632.88	.00	348.62	3,140.23
TEACHER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION	186,128.84	63.80	.00	1,684.59
FREE TEXTBOOKS	35,772.34	174.30	5,853.33	4,055.25
CIVIL DEFENSE SURVIVAL PLAN	21,372.00	.00	.00	881.56
ADMINISTRATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS	36,622.00	.00	.00	1,798.66
RIGHT TO READ PROGRAM	25,612.02	140.81	57.11	4,235.99
PROGRAM FOR THE HOMEBOUND	254,621.30	23,381.46	712.11	63.89
STATE CAREER EDUCATION	12,727.65	.00	2,077.04	145.56
JUNIOR COLLEGE EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT	53,623.25	790.01	4,118.64	7,344.39
VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	82,625.26	841.93	5,100.26	10,438.32
STATE TENURE COMMISSION	.00	.00	.00	3,355.90
TOTAL STATE FUNDS	$ 4,112,879.72	$ 64,154.73	$ 567,685.71	$ 258,882.97
FEDERAL FUNDS -				
LOCAL CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND	17,978.93	22,614.98	7,476.40	11,133.75
CIVILIAN REHABILITATION	5,645,918.86	137,969.11	210,429.98	299,629.82
STATE CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS	23,349.33	24.07	1,221.26	2,383.65
CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S SERVICE	645,868.25	6,784.27	58,556.67	48,985.81
DISABILITY DETERMINATION	3,069,797.25	23,577.03	223,669.73	18,560.59
COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING	1,581.66	3,399.44	8,668.25	26,579.54
STATE APPROVING AGENCY	246,371.91	597.54	5,500.28	57,471.56
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	856,068.06	15,775.62	37,979.38	171,765.17
FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM	268,577.37	4,878.57	10,968.13	34,625.92
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	259,438.74	6,461.72	16,906.95	43,783.91
ESEA TITLE I, ADMINISTRATION	220,958.97	827.13	9,995.60	32,188.76
ESEA TITLE II, SCHOOL LIBRARIES	.00	.00	2.28	.00
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	150,299.78	398.19	2,726.15	19,947.16
ESEA TITLE III, ADMINISTRATION	.00	.00	249.35	76.35
ESEA TITLE III, G, C & T	.00	454.14	95.82	.00
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - PART	.00	257.93	201.45	2,134.50
FOLLOW THROUGH ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	8,712.00	.00	.00	12.80
ESEA TITLE IV, PART B	78,307.23	328.96	3,106.81	9,322.91
ESEA TITLE IV, PART C	565,218.49	8,574.01	19,453.30	72,107.03
ESEA VI, SPECIAL ED FOR THE HANDICAPPED	88,007.70	168.33	5,010.60	17,538.92
SOUTHERN STATES COOP. LEARNING RESOURCES	.00	.00	685.84	438.99
REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTER	3,914.00	630.97	266.22	3,747.34
GIFTED AND TALENTED PROGRAM	12,356.20	1,239.42	409.31	2,952.38
SELRC DIRECTION CENTER	2,511.65	2,595.00	1,300.38	3,022.37
EHA-PERSONNEL PREPARATION HANDICAPPED	.00	388.28	.00	.00
INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ACT	822.00	.00	.00	68.94
IMPROVING S.E.A. MANAGEMENT	.00	.00	224.57	424.60
DISSEMINATION CAPACITY - BUILDING PROJECTS	31,213.10	4,175.01	33.00	1,667.12
ALABAMA FACILITATOR PROJECT	16,440.00	4,029.04	808.40	5,564.41
DISSEMINATION DIFFUSION SERVICES	.00	.00	.00	774.45
SOUTHEASTERN REG CONSORTIUM PLANNING PROJECT	765.65	.00	.00	539.19
RIGHT TO READ PROGRAM	49,859.01	298.81	3,559.91	11,630.28
NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION	184,542.22	21,628.54	8,362.42	31,806.85
ENERGY CONSERVATION	21,204.90	72.94	384.95	3,654.40
BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS	.00	.00	.00	.00
ALABAMA ALLIANCE FOR ARTS EDUCATION	.00	1,421.05	130.00	.00
ASSISTANCE FOR STATE EQUALIZATION	16,717.24	36.19	1,293.95	3,186.87
COOPERATIVE IN-SERVICE PROJECTS	.00	.00	.00	674.00
HANDBOOK IMPLEMENTATION TRAINING	3,345.00	9.36	38.66	943.87
ENERGY EDUCATION CURRICULUM DIVISION	.00	149.81	.00	462.16
FEDERAL INDIRECT COST FUND	1,938,086.73	84,124.70	70,164.06	63,767.65
TEACHER CERTIFICATES	75,144.00	1,133.24	9,900.59	5,638.16
DRIVER EDUCATION	.00	.00	.00	.00
DRIVER EDUCATION - OHTS	40,981.00	29,529.47	720.35	9,356.57
CAREER EDUCATION	.00	1,489.23	1,306.28	5,600.47
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	$14,544,357.23	$386,042.30	$ 721,807.28	$1,024,169.22
GRAND TOTAL ALL FUNDS	$18,657,236.95	450,197.03	$1,289,492.99	$1,283,052.19

STATE SUMMARY, 1977-78

Table E 3 (cont.)
Part III

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OCTOBER 1, 1977 AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

PRINTING	MISCELLANEOUS	RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT & PREMISES	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE & MAINTENANCE	TOTAL
$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00	$ 43,004.00
6,308.66	104,683.87	363,548.63	2,947.35	2,347,179.13
724.13	112,732.16	62.00	.00	170,558.64
218.92	5,560.67	116.50	.00	96,474.64
1,202.12	10,254.92	.00	747.00	215,890.87
175.33	1,497.09	600.00	.00	49,365.68
.00	38.50	14,726.27	.00	21,691.92
1,689.00	4,435.06	641.26	.00	11,989.88
.00	12,980.29	88,178.81	.00	1,037,607.18
3,382.44	43,845.01	928.50	1,173.50	397,493.20
336.03	8,525.97	.00	.00	71,372.25
1,690.68	13,958.95	650.00	584.40	109,347.33
738.37	9,916.65	600.00	624.00	103,110.15
.00	2,815.13	.00	.00	445,936.86
129.87	24,477.63	5,442.75	.00	217,927.48
2,618.76	19,086.59	.00	.00	67,560.57
.00	14.39	.00	.00	22,267.95
.00	48.09	2,499.96	.00	40,968.71
1,179.01	3,273.81	.00	168.35	34,667.10
.00	36,751.47	1,197.71	2,933.75	319,661.69
293.20	8,910.45	28,395.15	333.80	52,882.85
127.75	58,241.04	.00	75.85	124,320.93
489.19	84,793.24	.00	186.55	184,474.75
.00	1,798.33	.00	.00	5,154.23
$ 21,303.46	$ 648,639.31	$507,587.54	$ 9,774.55	$ 6,190,907.99
$ .00	$ 11,205.86	$ 30,283.78	$ .00	$ 100,493.70
12,872.02	2,237,965.32	284,600.80	259,949.13	9,089,335.04
.00	.00	.00	.00	26,978.31
.00	14,865.41	47,854.43	.00	822,916.84
3,190.10	295,089.81	210,907.70	17,782.91	3,862,575.12
762.05	12,003.55	.00	7,175.04	60,189.53
123.40	54,757.16	14,187.70	3,173.25	382,182.30
11,952.12	262,465.44	26,678.93	6,937.30	1,389,622.02
16,676.98	19,759.99	209,242.99	3,373.43	568,103.38
12,176.16	162,420.94	.00	5,262.35	506,450.77
1,882.06	53,116.52	301.72	355.24	319,626.00
.00	.00	.00	.00	2.28
.00	33,996.76	2,843.04	1,125.16	211,336.24
50.81	23,627.77	.00	62.00	24,066.28
2.63	12,453.63	.00	.00	13,006.22
126.15	27,545.46	.00	.00	30,265.49
.00	1,921.32	.00	.00	10,646.12
1,052.20	18,030.72	.00	50.55	110,199.38
9,690.84	267,800.35	16.69	1,601.29	944,462.00
.00	51,490.75	661.95	51.20	162,929.45
.00	609.90	.00	.00	1,734.73
.00	53,828.22	644.80	49.45	63,081.00
.00	36,351.59	.00	.00	53,308.90
.00	82,466.55	.00	391.85	92,287.80
.00	39,990.64	.00	.00	40,378.92
.00	403.47	.00	.00	1,294.41
.00	2,336.56	.00	.00	2,985.73
.00	45,028.33	.00	2,056.95	85,173.51
.00	24,189.37	.00	1,060.00	52,091.22
.00	3,612.87	.00	.00	4,387.32
.00	6,593.79	.00	.00	7,898.63
469.86	105,689.33	1,251.06	.00	172,758.26
39,620.00	12,025.34	581.06	2,192.18	300,758.61
.00	4,241.68	.00	969.68	30,528.55
.00	700.28	.00	9.49	709.77
.00	61.27	.00	.00	1,612.32
.00	73,938.77	.00	532.30	95,705.32
.00	612.19	.00	.00	1,286.19
.00	1,194.27	.00	34.00	5,565.36
.00	6,851.50	.00	.00	7,463.47
161,723.34	707,467.50	205,261.55	44,516.87	3,215,112.40
1,439.97	32,095.82	461.34	522.59	126,335.71
.00	27,337.13	1,521.00	444.62	29,302.75
8,776.67	40,960.25	.00	1,420.25	131,744.56
171.18	26,580.27	.00	.00	35,147.43
$222,778.54	$4,895,683.65	$1,037,300.04	$361,099.08	$23,193,237.34
$244,082.00	$5,544,322.96	$1,544,887.58	$370,873.63	$29,384,145.33

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Table E.4
Counties

	Autauga	Baldwin	Barbour	Bibb	Blount	Bullock	Butler	Calhoun	Chambers	Cherokee	Chilton	Choctaw
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT												
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	7 339	16 906	5 900	3 624	6 234	3 709	6 085	30 776	8 578	3 364	5 609	4 309
Nursery school	70	104	33	–	13	5	35	237	99	6	9	9
Public	25	14	–	–	13	5	–	141	87	–	–	–
Kindergarten	228	443	174	28	121	41	93	658	282	29	44	15
Public	26	161	80	–	79	24	16	375	246	12	12	15
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	5 192	10 819	3 927	2 558	4 071	2 476	3 907	16 496	5 894	2 359	3 970	2 854
Public	5 106	10 214	3 722	2 536	4 071	2 357	3 754	16 298	5 874	2 346	3 970	2 876
High school (1 to 4 years)	1 645	4 895	1 630	871	1 833	1 192	1 867	7 224	2 251	1 011	1 537	1 228
Public	1 616	4 520	1 600	848	1 814	1 156	1 786	7 148	2 189	1 005	1 537	1 215
College	204	923	136	167	216	75	183	4 161	352	159	139	63
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	52.3	53.9	50.8	49.6	43.4	59.4	54.7	49.8	48.4	44.6	44.9	47.9
3 and 4 years old	8.8	6.5	7.5	–	3.9	2.5	8.0	8.4	4.5	3.5	1.7	2.9
5 and 6 years old	50.6	49.2	45.1	32.4	36.1	38.1	39.4	45.3	32.9	26.8	28.0	21.8
7 to 13 years old	96.2	96.6	89.8	93.7	92.2	96.8	95.0	97.0	93.3	89.9	93.3	96.3
14 and 15 years old	96.3	97.5	96.5	86.0	92.4	89.8	91.7	[illegible]	87.4	84.8	96.2	93.1
16 and 17 years old	82.6	88.8	88.4	72.9	74.2	91.3	93.4	83.1	76.1	78.7	81.0	78.9
18 and 19 years old	42.7	53.2	47.9	55.8	45.6	66.7	56.8	54.5	50.8	46.7	38.9	52.3
20 and 21 years old	11.1	18.6	11.5	6.3	8.5	35.1	9.0	31.6	11.8	20.9	7.1	4.2
22 to 24 years old	1.9	6.7	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.1	1.8	12.3	4.5	2.4	2.7	1.4
25 to 34 years old	3.8	2.4	1.0	5.7	2.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.1	1.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Male, 25 years old and over	5 677	14 939	5 231	3 361	7 396	2 345	5 380	24 813	9 199	4 300	6 630	3 981
No school years completed	169	374	284	162	119	187	364	460	409	139	175	173
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	550	1 393	1 020	498	744	573	910	1 947	1 003	305	725	395
5 to 7 years	878	2 821	1 020	773	1 989	547	1 177	4 253	1 802	1 066	1 614	905
8 years	416	1 507	443	359	758	159	395	2 048	884	491	790	355
High school: 1 to 3 years	998	3 096	823	768	1 610	408	959	4 923	2 002	774	1 495	715
4 years	1 749	3 666	939	615	1 607	430	1 084	6 055	2 213	886	1 320	893
College: 1 to 3 years	497	1 028	257	92	272	105	165	2 081	398	175	269	159
4 years or more	420	1 154	435	114	187	136	246	2 236	486	172	240	186
Median school years completed	11.5	10.4	8.6	8.7	9.1	7.7	8.5	11.0	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.9
Percent high school graduates	47.0	39.1	31.2	24.3	28.4	26.4	28.2	43.2	33.7	29.3	27.6	31.1
Female, 25 years old and over	6 391	16 585	6 383	3 833	7 861	3 277	6 353	28 070	11 007	4 565	7 415	4 401
No school years completed	257	312	264	87	91	100	215	435	231	68	189	164
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	451	838	1 039	394	493	565	807	1 779	1 030	293	606	468
5 to 7 years	990	2 520	1 378	835	1 937	787	1 515	5 002	2 141	1 058	1 862	950
8 years	587	1 754	495	391	843	246	559	2 557	1 225	568	887	374
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 315	4 211	1 356	1 005	2 093	673	1 452	7 121	2 886	1 164	1 942	1 021
4 years	2 008	4 760	1 303	787	1 833	528	1 375	7 749	2 603	992	1 485	1 079
College: 1 to 3 years	436	1 306	324	146	354	200	334	1 742	529	265	269	219
4 years or more	347	884	426	188	217	178	295	1 685	359	157	175	176
Median school years completed	11.1	11.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	8.8	9.4	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.7
Percent high school graduates	43.7	41.9	31.2	29.2	30.6	27.6	30.6	39.8	31.7	31.0	26.0	32.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS												
Male, 20 to 49 years old	4 163	9 595	3 254	3 151	6 439	1 337	3 005	19 349	5 444	2 306	4 192	2 442
No high school	841	2 248	1 117	774	1 408	494	961	3 249	1 390	912	1 318	686
High school, 1 to 3 years	822	2 361	646	583	1 041	309	646	4 082	1 357	489	1 059	571
High school, 4 years	1 700	3 270	920	639	1 598	349	1 064	6 470	1 946	840	1 363	926
College, 1 year or more	800	1 716	571	155	392	185	334	5 448	751	345	452	259
Female, 15 to 44 years old	5 128	11 341	4 349	2 547	5 345	2 036	4 071	23 472	6 914	3 172	4 719	3 362
No high school	872	1 709	1 212	660	989	549	1 004	3 088	1 559	726	1 143	767
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 614	4 440	1 638	1 004	2 193	861	1 507	7 773	2 580	1 096	1 802	1 229
High school, 4 years	2 040	3 982	1 136	751	1 800	415	1 700	8 864	2 205	1 012	1 514	1 005
College, 1 year or more	622	1 410	363	132	363	201	360	3 747	570	338	260	261
FAMILY COMPOSITION												
Families	5 961	14 979	5 682	3 449	7 584	2 719	5 391	26 151	9 471	4 285	6 710	4 009
With own children under 3 years	1 076	2 256	775	515	1 108	332	716	4 169	1 125	525	978	717
With own children under 6 years	1 830	3 734	1 327	847	1 903	634	1 187	7 046	2 050	969	1 606	1 111
With own children under 12 years	2 970	6 254	2 162	1 405	3 100	1 087	2 120	11 105	3 515	1 656	2 527	1 770
With own children under 18 years	3 713	8 286	2 924	1 848	4 023	1 421	2 853	14 477	4 625	2 193	3 397	2 183
With sons/daughters under 25 years	3 970	9 027	3 323	1 997	4 393	1 579	3 088	16 067	5 170	2 448	3 735	2 349
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	1 802	4 501	1 641	1 042	2 097	921	1 688	7 610	2 493	1 256	1 825	1 208
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	795	2 124	877	457	896	493	770	3 530	1 231	617	867	566
Subfamilies	250	498	373	199	198	136	296	933	681	138	235	189
Number of own children under 18 years	421	736	694	308	240	242	542	1 401	1 073	157	252	459
Husband-wife subfamilies	105	253	130	66	108	69	99	482	371	35	149	73
Number of own children under 18 years	160	272	196	54	87	65	110	367	304	30	121	147
Subfamilies with female head	137	225	219	128	73	81	188	489	370	85	74	105
Number of own children under 18 years	253	415	490	249	115	171	402	899	713	117	119	303
Married couples	5 160	13 494	4 630	2 951	6 834	1 978	4 620	22 677	8 089	3 778	5 977	3 397
Percent in subfamilies	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.2	1.5	3.5	2.1	1.8	3.4	0.9	2.5	2.2
With own children under 6 years	1 711	3 590	1 216	822	1 833	532	1 074	6 569	1 912	921	1 582	1 045
With own children under 18 years	3 344	7 625	2 441	1 616	3 713	1 063	2 338	12 813	4 124	1 988	3 152	1 936
With husband under 45 years	2 984	6 344	2 123	1 378	3 249	762	1 909	11 991	3 581	1 755	2 753	1 594
Total under 18 years old	10 174	22 123	8 369	5 245	9 242	4 976	8 020	35 179	12 736	5 193	8 516	6 330
Living with both parents	7 932	18 456	5 646	4 006	7 954	2 931	5 299	27 349	9 415	4 286	7 279	4 799
Percent of total	78.0	83.4	67.5	76.4	86.1	58.9	66.1	77.7	73.9	82.5	85.5	73.3
CHILDREN EVER BORN												
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	1 435	3 147	1 197	687	1 430	482	1 098	5 887	1 842	880	1 327	758
Children ever born	4 776	10 477	4 550	2 600	4 447	2 241	3 962	17 770	6 030	2 462	4 157	2 993
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 328	3 329	3 801	3 785	3 110	4 851	3 608	3 019	3 274	2 798	3 133	3 949
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS												
Persons, in group quarters	120	601	86	35	83	50	92	5 345	320	70	123	67
Inmate of mental hospital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	–
Inmate of home for the aged	77	333	–	35	50	–	57	259	128	–	52	42
Inmate of other institution	–	38	62	–	33	7	5	27	48	70	12	9
In rooming house	38	–	8	–	–	–	–	131	91	–	–	5
In military barracks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 266	–	–	–	–
In college dormitory	–	192	–	–	–	–	–	1 529	–	–	–	–
Other	5	28	16	–	–	43	30	75	53	–	39	11

Table E 4 (cont.)

Educational and Family Characteristics for Counties: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Counties	Clarke	Clay	Cleburne	Coffee	Colbert	Conecuh	Coosa	Covington	Crenshaw	Cullman	Dale
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	7 254	2 988	2 615	9 078	13 376	3 994	2 504	7 683	3 166	13 290	11 963
Nursery school	–	–	21	53	159	–	13	15	6	178	151
Public	–	–	8	46	83	–	–	8	6	121	48
Kindergarten	75	66	30	269	450	48	7	210	29	576	465
Public	34	20	–	153	341	21	–	118	8	371	251
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	5 022	2 000	1 810	5 838	8 453	2 737	1 683	5 301	2 238	7 827	7 575
Public	5 000	2 000	1 803	5 823	8 362	2 715	1 683	5 294	2 180	7 585	7 527
High school (1 to 4 years)	2 023	796	690	2 292	3 611	1 127	742	1 976	766	3 655	2 392
Public	2 009	779	690	2 271	3 548	1 119	736	1 961	764	3 647	2 315
College	134	126	64	626	701	82	59	301	127	1 034	1 441
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	49.2	48.5	44.3	46.9	51.6	38.9	45.2	48.4	49.6	44.8	33.3
3 and 4 years old	0.5	1.7	4.4	3.6	7.9	–	–	2.7	–	10.7	6.6
5 and 6 years old	34.4	43.0	37.6	47.1	55.1	38.3	19.8	43.8	35.6	56.8	49.9
7 to 13 years old	94.1	94.5	95.9	96.5	94.9	94.5	98.1	93.4	94.0	95.5	94.0
14 and 15 years old	91.5	94.9	97.0	91.8	91.4	89.1	90.3	90.3	94.5	91.3	89.2
16 and 17 years old	87.7	86.9	78.4	80.0	85.4	86.7	84.1	75.5	82.6	86.4	67.0
18 and 19 years old	49.9	47.7	36.3	48.0	57.8	42.4	49.5	44.7	47.5	47.0	20.0
20 and 21 years old	15.5	15.8	3.1	15.0	16.7	9.7	3.1	10.8	18.7	22.0	3.8
22 to 24 years old	1.1	3.3	2.2	7.0	6.5	–	4.2	5.9	6.6	10.0	8.2
25 to 34 years old	0.7	3.1	1.7	3.8	2.0	–	1.0	2.2	2.1	[illegible]	7.5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Male, 25 years old and over	6 320	3 362	2 921	8 529	12 584	3 777	2 729	8 949	3 473	13 343	10 756
No school years completed	263	98	84	394	238	197	83	393	182	229	318
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	899	332	403	819	943	699	227	1 186	542	1 075	574
5 to 7 years	1 211	749	761	1 556	1 926	847	578	2 026	893	3 044	1 062
8 years	473	343	242	743	1 138	260	786	975	310	1 796	650
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 196	811	624	1 460	2 493	690	495	1 522	715	[illegible]	1 690
4 years	1 561	677	635	2 328	3 847	782	562	1 972	552	[illegible]	3 808
College: 1 to 3 years	315	212	107	750	1 134	158	102	440	167	758	1 405
4 years or more	402	140	65	479	785	144	96	435	112	557	1 248
Median school years completed	9.8	9.6	8.9	10.5	11.4	8.6	9.4	8.9	8.4	9.7	12.3
Percent high school graduates	36.0	30.6	27.6	41.7	46.1	28.7	27.8	31.8	23.9	30.1	60.1
Female, 25 years old and over	7 162	3 797	3 142	9 494	14 237	4 495	2 979	10 786	4 098	15 156	10 336
No school years completed	184	50	40	164	188	126	33	258	[illegible]	[illegible]	184
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	519	223	364	827	849	462	237	1 117	422	[illegible]	536
5 to 7 years	1 289	813	744	1 743	2 286	1 133	550	2 470	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 480
8 years	678	433	352	969	1 276	460	317	1 244	[illegible]	[illegible]	817
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 747	932	817	2 115	3 713	1 015	877	2 279	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 098
4 years	1 924	1 042	563	2 533	4 139	927	698	2 361	743	[illegible]	3 466
College: 1 to 3 years	485	133	165	582	1 017	174	167	574	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 106
4 years or more	336	171	97	561	769	198	100	483	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Median school years completed	10.6	10.2	9.3	10.5	11.0	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.3	[illegible]	12.0
Percent high school graduates	38.3	35.4	26.3	38.7	41.6	28.9	32.4	31.7	27.9	[illegible]	50.5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Male, 20 to 49 years old	4 049	1 986	1 942	6 459	8 399	2 055	1 631	5 176	1 666	[illegible]	15 885
No high school	897	460	643	1 307	1 453	543	429	1 688	562	[illegible]	1 342
High school, 1 to 3 years	920	520	435	1 117	1 643	488	472	1 045	579	[illegible]	2 337
High school, 4 years	1 584	701	684	2 570	3 616	797	575	1 729	561	[illegible]	7 253
College, 1 year or more	648	305	180	1 465	1 687	227	155	714	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 953
Female, 15 to 44 years old	5 121	2 309	2 238	7 475	10 362	2 693	2 084	6 372	2 366	14 330	11 369
No high school	898	454	500	1 377	1 762	642	420	1 483	642	[illegible]	1 216
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 905	828	900	2 216	3 626	1 016	876	2 311	833	3 564	2 914
High school, 4 years	1 815	871	700	2 731	3 697	839	660	1 978	717	3 730	4 910
College, 1 year or more	503	156	138	1 151	1 277	196	128	600	176	1 301	2 309
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
Families	6 602	3 347	2 916	9 393	13 085	3 899	2 767	9 365	3 363	14 359	12 367
With own children under 3 years	1 147	531	373	1 523	2 043	552	376	185	443	2 016	2 778
With own children under 6 years	1 848	849	797	2 550	3 421	934	690	1 977	736	3 608	4 252
With own children under 12 years	2 907	1 319	1 146	4 074	5 619	1 532	1 068	3 339	1 222	5 821	6 267
With own children under 18 years	3 705	1 701	1 562	5 249	7 443	2 001	1 462	4 560	1 667	7 777	7 357
With sons/daughters under 25 years	4 075	1 860	1 644	5 684	8 238	2 228	1 617	5 026	1 818	8 499	7 911
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	2 049	866	790	2 586	3 948	1 203	894	2 510	891	4 221	2 721
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	983	489	363	1 149	1 819	670	387	1 066	466	1 845	1 168
Subfamilies	299	79	88	311	421	280	109	391	186	373	221
Number of own children under 18 years	433	115	91	436	509	444	197	573	275	467	339
Husband-wife subfamilies	98	39	47	88	196	106	30	173	100	166	77
Number of own children under 18 years	92	27	43	70	139	75	41	156	85	139	82
Subfamilies with female head	195	41	22	200	187	159	58	189	79	194	137
Number of own children under 18 years	321	79	37	329	293	328	110	339	168	307	250
Married couples	5 579	2 995	2 620	8 259	11 574	3 187	2 440	8 098	2 975	12 985	11 175
Percent in subfamilies	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.7	3.3	1.2	2.1	3.4	1.3	0.7
With own children under 6 years	1 703	804	782	2 320	3 206	845	674	1 829	693	3 476	3 953
With own children under 18 years	3 259	1 574	1 457	4 669	6 668	1 697	1 315	4 009	1 389	7 127	6 713
With husband under 45 years	2 696	1 324	1 309	4 476	5 756	1 255	1 088	3 470	1 176	6 270	8 001
Total under 18 years old	10 725	4 224	3 819	12 540	18 092	5 834	3 816	11 310	4 316	17 854	17 321
Living with both parents	8 085	3 528	3 243	9 933	14 861	4 030	2 984	8 625	3 069	15 273	14 344
Percent of total	75.4	83.5	84.9	79.2	82.1	69.1	78.2	76.3	71.1	85.5	82.8
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	1 338	632	589	1 945	3 039	711	552	1 776	584	3 013	2 236
Children ever born	5 085	2 290	1 650	6 015	9 354	3 143	2 013	5 416	1 945	9 020	6 947
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 800	3 623	2 801	3 093	3 078	4 421	3 647	3 050	3 330	2 994	3 107
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons, in group quarters	149	117	91	163	308	119	60	249	50	1 118	7 596
Inmate of mental hospital	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inmate of home for the aged	35	58	27	53	179	62	38	169	50	418	62
Inmate of other institution	73	59	64	110	14	13	4	22	–	123	10
In rooming house	36	–	–	–	81	44	18	–	–	17	–
In military barracks	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	7 481
In college dormitory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	454	43
Other	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	98	–

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[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Table E 4 (cont.)

Counties

	Dallas	De Kalb	Elmore	Escambia	Etowah	Fayette	Franklin	Geneva	Greene	Hale	Henry
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	16 656	9 803	8 413	9 009	23 920	3 665	5 675	4 984	3 508	4 951	3 331
Nursery school	158	-	50	38	162	-	23	44	-	3	6
Public	85	-	8	19	42	-	12	13	-	3	-
Kindergarten	506	45	153	365	592	22	59	100	23	101	112
Public	289	39	111	165	260	10	11	48	7	52	29
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	11 029	6 650	5 739	6 004	14 374	2 618	3 695	3 276	2 401	3 444	2 101
Public	10 612	6 645	5 533	5 963	14 198	2 594	3 685	3 270	2 332	3 343	1 991
High school (1 to 4 years)	4 324	2 772	2 150	2 363	7 012	899	1 629	1 343	998	1 328	968
Public	4 184	2 764	2 088	2 324	6 909	899	1 608	1 336	998	1 260	964
College	639	336	321	239	1 780	126	269	221	86	75	144
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	52.4	47.3	47.2	47.8	50.5	46.0	46.7	44.8	61.8	58.8	49.9
3 and 4 years old	9.2	2.0	4.5	3.0	5.9	-	2.7	5.3	3.3	6.6	7.2
5 and 6 years old	55.6	33.6	50.7	51.9	49.6	29.5	32.1	40.0	45.5	36.3	42.7
7 to 13 years old	96.7	93.2	95.1	95.1	94.3	96.1	95.5	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.6
14 and 15 years old	95.5	92.5	90.8	95.7	95.7	89.1	95.6	88.8	96.5	84.2	92.5
16 and 17 years old	90.8	80.1	80.0	78.3	84.6	69.9	91.7	79.2	89.6	81.1	82.9
18 and 19 years old	47.1	40.6	38.6	40.8	58.8	53.5	43.0	37.1	66.6	51.5	49.4
20 and 21 years old	13.9	11.4	7.3	13.8	19.9	6.3	8.8	9.8	22.8	11.3	15.1
22 to 24 years old	4.0	4.0	5.4	2.0	9.5	4.8	7.0	4.1	1.7	8.5	-
25 to 34 years old	2.4	1.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	8.3	3.5	3.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Male, 25 years old and over	11 647	11 299	8 478	9 267	24 219	4 391	6 418	5 796	2 323	3 494	3 304
No school years completed	575	229	296	424	351	62	178	209	169	201	126
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 543	1 227	845	1 136	1 801	457	638	754	562	805	590
5 to 7 years	1 870	2 898	1 329	1 651	4 262	1 097	1 120	1 335	503	786	615
8 years	779	1 235	803	841	2 145	508	680	515	151	259	313
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 954	2 600	2 047	2 080	5 287	869	1 460	1 028	341	629	773
4 years	2 758	2 223	2 186	2 277	6 610	1 035	1 845	1 449	332	534	566
College: 1 to 3 years	965	386	489	373	2 229	170	259	266	129	125	168
4 years or more	1 203	501	483	465	1 514	193	238	240	136	155	153
Median school years completed	10.6	9.1	10.4	9.8	11.0	9.2	10.2	9.2	7.4	7.8	9.8
Percent high school graduates	42.3	27.5	37.2	33.7	42.6	31.8	36.5	33.7	25.7	23.3	26.8
Female, 25 years old and over	14 679	12 674	9 373	9 401	28 456	5 002	7 178	6 611	2 979	4 052	3 841
No school years completed	477	208	184	293	428	97	169	172	133	201	133
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 604	839	734	747	1 606	495	581	700	499	402	427
5 to 7 years	2 480	3 311	1 636	1 770	4 962	1 056	1 492	1 450	653	910	784
8 years	1 008	1 497	768	826	2 815	519	948	772	244	364	258
High school: 1 to 3 years	3 131	3 331	2 424	2 437	7 472	1 392	1 889	1 511	624	967	968
4 years	3 599	2 630	2 569	2 444	8 224	1 008	1 568	1 472	421	788	890
College: 1 to 3 years	1 254	475	574	463	1 698	268	299	220	199	184	185
4 years or more	1 126	383	484	421	1 251	167	229	314	206	236	196
Median school years completed	10.7	9.4	10.7	10.3	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.8
Percent high school graduates	40.7	27.5	38.7	35.4	39.3	28.8	29.2	30.3	27.7	27.9	32.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Male, 20 to 49 years old	8 607	6 903	5 809	6 681	15 696	2 634	4 290	3 629	1 102	1 842	1 992
No high school	1 763	2 205	1 460	1 771	2 837	707	1 021	920	441	719	631
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 461	1 764	1 471	1 911	3 389	583	974	737	237	434	498
High school, 4 years	2 949	2 166	2 031	2 201	5 998	1 023	1 798	1 479	250	466	576
College, 1 year or more	2 434	768	847	798	3 472	321	497	493	174	223	287
Female, 15 to 44 years old	11 182	8 147	6 312	6 634	19 153	3 038	4 897	4 283	1 839	2 739	2 466
No high school	1 989	1 802	1 168	1 134	2 655	574	949	899	550	807	504
High school, 1 to 3 years	3 782	3 214	2 394	2 424	6 938	1 252	1 972	1 550	742	1 051	928
High school, 4 years	3 585	2 651	2 146	2 516	7 134	943	1 547	1 461	375	705	790
College, 1 year or more	1 826	480	604	560	2 426	269	429	373	172	176	244
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
Families	12 875	11 745	8 180	8 399	25 698	4 497	6 744	6 165	2 481	3 334	3 476
With own children under 3 years	2 204	1 601	1 252	1 168	3 589	514	898	937	302	383	528
With own children under 6 years	3 604	2 648	2 083	2 102	6 022	927	1 646	1 547	519	713	796
With own children under 12 years	5 505	4 519	3 258	3 510	9 945	1 618	2 652	2 371	917	1 250	1 202
With own children under 18 years	6 921	6 172	4 346	4 551	13 508	2 207	3 508	3 078	1 189	1 809	1 676
With sons/daughters under 25 years	7 574	6 677	4 813	5 024	15 145	2 461	3 885	3 449	1 286	2 016	1 893
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	3 691	3 350	2 444	2 400	7 371	1 184	1 809	1 551	836	1 324	971
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	1 711	1 403	1 257	1 209	3 682	619	813	807	403	601	527
Subfamilies	831	310	434	386	919	152	236	278	186	289	341
Number of own children under 18 years	1 297	325	695	586	1 186	204	245	338	304	556	274
Husband-wife subfamilies	324	131	180	167	322	69	120	141	35	99	100
Number of own children under 18 years	274	69	168	176	220	50	83	66	38	113	55
Subfamilies with female head	490	175	233	194	551	74	94	123	134	187	138
Number of own children under 18 years	933	252	462	368	894	127	147	246	244	412	199
Married couples	10 840	10 542	6 995	7 196	22 237	3 967	6 048	5 387	1 769	2 755	2 982
Percent in subfamilies	3.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.4
With own children under 6 years	3 057	2 541	1 931	1 965	5 443	909	1 563	1 480	443	626	770
With own children under 18 years	5 612	5 604	3 804	4 075	11 846	2 031	3 185	2 800	889	1 481	1 471
With husband under 45 years	5 234	4 801	3 310	3 513	10 296	1 736	3 017	2 453	452	1 035	1 272
Total under 18 years old	22 360	14 011	12 064	12 500	31 633	5 382	7 869	7 208	4 534	6 709	4 600
Living with both parents	14 373	11 946	9 187	9 549	25 151	4 465	6 659	5 743	2 579	4 077	3 488
Percent of total	64.3	85.3	76.2	76.4	79.5	83.0	84.6	79.7	56.9	60.8	75.8
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	2 583	2 269	1 726	1 861	5 623	841	1 318	1 083	446	743	619
Children ever born	9 965	6 840	5 608	6 167	16 726	2 714	3 899	3 685	2 151	3 354	2 352
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 855	3 015	3 249	3 314	2 975	3 227	2 958	3 403	4 823	4 514	3 800
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons, in group quarters	1 595	184	1 123	1 990	574	60	181	92	23	111	8
Inmate of mental hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inmate of home for the aged	151	98	177	114	313	-	128	57	23	75	-
Inmate of other institution	190	86	941	1 792	160	-	-	5	-	36	8
In rooming house	125	-	5	46	39	-	53	-	-	-	-
In military barracks	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In college dormitory	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	252	-	-	38	62	60	-	30	-	-	-

Table E 4 (cont.)

Educational and Family Characteristics for Counties: 1970—Continued

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

Counties	Houston	Jackson	Jefferson	Lamar	Lauderdale	Lawrence	Lee	Limestone	Lowndes	Macon	Madison
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	14 802	9 244	184 249	3 075	19 012	7 172	24 287	11 223	4 735	8 428	58 345
Nursery school	66	12	2 323	4	172	31	412	43	21	92	1 329
Public	40	12	681	4	65	31	194	11	21	68	294
Kindergarten	615	169	8 862	30	559	74	515	167	196	117	2 729
Public	218	88	3 108	22	155	16	299	75	196	90	826
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	9 563	6 256	108 051	2 108	11 460	5 095	9 004	7 271	3 209	3 844	35 781
Public	9 462	6 225	101 921	2 072	11 048	5 091	8 806	7 136	2 946	3 664	33 707
High school (1 to 4 years)	3 898	2 521	48 349	840	4 811	1 874	3 930	2 672	1 174	1 822	12 654
Public	3 862	2 515	46 062	820	4 619	1 854	3 828	2 603	1 064	1 737	12 355
College	660	286	16 664	93	2 010	98	10 426	1 070	135	2 553	5 852
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	49.1	43.9	55.8	42.9	51.7	46.8	62.2	48.3	61.7	61.7	53.0
3 and 4 years old	8.2	2.2	17.7	0.9	6.8	2.9	11.6	3.8	5.1	11.5	16.4
5 and 6 years old	51.4	34.2	61.1	45.2	48.5	41.0	57.3	39.4	53.7	50.2	63.4
7 to 13 years old	94.7	94.0	97.3	90.4	96.3	95.1	98.2	93.7	98.3	94.5	96.8
14 and 15 years old	95.9	92.6	95.7	94.5	91.9	94.9	98.0	95.0	97.1	92.7	93.8
16 and 17 years old	83.8	79.3	88.6	76.0	84.7	79.5	87.5	78.3	88.6	84.7	88.5
18 and 19 years old	46.5	32.7	59.2	46.1	61.4	34.2	79.9	51.4	54.0	80.3	55.6
20 and 21 years old	11.1	11.8	26.0	15.4	35.1	2.9	69.6	25.1	19.0	67.5	25.6
22 to 24 years old	4.3	2.3	12.9	2.6	12.0	0.5	47.8	11.8	11.2	34.5	11.0
25 to 34 years old	2.2	0.6	5.0	2.2	3.4	2.4	15.4	3.5	3.3	12.2	6.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Male, 25 years old and over	14 031	10 132	160 196	3 887	17 059	6 555	12 496	10 104	2 504	6 143	44 490
No school years completed	526	357	3 503	56	343	147	328	270	165	310	589
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 435	1 407	11 898	360	1 226	672	1 411	1 162	611	1 003	2 454
5 to 7 years	2 267	2 350	22 600	1 069	2 898	1 612	1 684	2 062	476	1 242	4 075
8 years	1 117	837	13 595	458	1 772	746	795	817	164	397	2 424
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 521	2 185	33 628	897	3 117	1 307	1 968	2 046	420	921	5 424
4 years	3 959	2 177	39 809	749	4 602	1 644	2 595	2 260	424	546	11 099
College: 1 to 3 years	1 066	448	15 553	151	1 505	259	1 164	736	126	538	6 313
4 years or more	1 140	371	19 610	147	1 596	168	2 551	751	118	786	12 112
Median school years completed	11.0	9.2	11.5	9.0	11.2	9.2	12.0	10.1	7.9	9.4	12.7
Percent high school graduates	43.9	29.6	46.8	26.9	45.2	31.6	50.7	37.1	26.7	37.0	66.4
Female, 25 years old and over	16 313	11 154	194 351	4 374	19 413	7 130	13 918	11 041	3 099	6 159	47 681
No school years completed	332	243	3 029	36	192	191	316	162	126	112	457
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 342	1 168	9 921	260	1 160	546	1 175	856	523	704	2 341
5 to 7 years	2 505	2 695	24 850	1 175	3 343	1 977	2 289	2 250	645	1 233	4 957
8 years	1 619	1 179	17 016	609	2 088	820	896	1 123	268	551	3 187
High school: 1 to 3 years	3 721	2 796	46 842	1 185	4 284	1 739	2 755	2 438	695	1 257	8 182
4 years	4 678	2 299	61 847	773	5 507	1 471	3 338	2 979	515	951	17 156
College: 1 to 3 years	1 123	429	16 629	199	1 419	226	1 314	675	146	557	6 224
4 years or more	993	345	14 217	137	1 420	160	1 835	558	157	1 024	5 177
Median school years completed	10.9	9.3	11.7	9.3	11.0	9.1	11.5	10.4	8.5	10.4	12.3
Percent high school graduates	41.6	27.6	47.7	25.4	43.0	26.0	46.6	38.0	26.7	40.9	59.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Male, 20 to 49 years old	10 032	6 820	107 849	2 226	12 040	4 645	13 158	7 394	1 496	3 919	39 156
No high school	2 254	2 177	16 902	778	2 251	1 374	1 881	1 947	554	729	4 382
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 969	1 650	23 123	512	2 128	1 154	1 623	1 448	333	787	4 659
High school, 4 years	3 710	2 259	35 697	733	4 653	1 786	2 492	2 405	367	780	11 744
College, 1 year or more	2 099	734	32 127	203	3 008	331	7 162	1 594	242	1 623	18 371
Female, 15 to 44 years old	11 923	8 184	137 929	2 745	14 449	5 494	15 210	8 729	2 318	5 314	43 677
No high school	2 001	1 800	16 521	722	2 283	1 483	1 913	1 791	641	830	4 895
High school, 1 to 3 years	4 011	3 219	45 065	1 077	4 566	2 013	3 654	2 730	957	1 457	10 687
High school, 4 years	4 459	2 683	50 969	794	5 244	1 775	4 471	3 195	[illegible]	1 259	17 090
College, 1 year or more	1 452	482	25 374	152	2 356	223	5 172	1 013	154	1 768	11 005
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
Families	14 924	10 589	167 041	2 964	18 823	7 141	14 109	10 642	2 698	5 072	46 932
With own children under 3 years	2 377	1 615	22 028	524	2 585	1 231	2 548	1 780	454	757	8 314
With own children under 6 years	3 814	2 762	38 704	881	4 655	1 995	4 072	3 019	810	1 240	14 679
With own children under 12 years	6 463	4 372	67 290	1 464	7 769	3 315	6 010	4 733	1 240	1 852	24 618
With own children under 18 years	8 432	5 861	89 794	1 941	10 086	4 029	7 591	6 203	1 553	2 569	30 523
With sons/daughters under 25 years	9 219	6 396	99 920	2 176	11 125	4 429	8 378	6 728	1 664	2 881	32 668
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	4 203	2 964	49 103	1 103	5 224	2 043	3 624	3 083	1 029	1 477	13 821
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	2 041	1 365	24 934	472	2 349	915	1 818	1 458	560	867	5 551
Subfamilies	512	375	6 868	108	588	268	735	431	286	414	1 209
Number of own children under 18 years	748	521	8 802	133	804	427	1 066	563	430	633	1 574
Husband-wife subfamilies	209	188	2 288	48	242	141	319	195	44	172	549
Number of own children under 18 years	231	199	1 622	11	243	176	344	165	101	197	517
Subfamilies with female head	269	172	4 147	57	305	107	366	215	181	224	376
Number of own children under 18 years	468	288	6 560	106	491	234	653	370	315	429	924
Married couples	12 709	9 379	142 239	2 424	16 042	6 226	12 153	9 365	2 064	3 870	41 698
Percent in subfamilies	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	4.4	1.3
With own children under 6 years	3 471	2 697	35 387	758	4 387	1 861	3 862	2 898	668	1 059	13 756
With own children under 18 years	7 333	5 427	77 854	1 710	9 148	3 735	6 718	5 357	1 204	1 960	27 522
With husband under 45 years	6 719	4 872	68 475	1 545	8 291	3 358	7 404	5 047	836	1 536	26 309
Total under 18 years old	20 418	13 737	222 446	4 779	24 029	10 715	19 714	15 601	6 076	8 356	72 739
Living with both parents	15 743	11 671	170 766	3 637	20 038	8 507	15 116	12 670	3 711	4 962	61 242
Percent of total	77.1	85.0	76.8	76.1	83.4	79.4	76.7	81.2	61.1	59.4	84.2
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	3 367	2 157	38 431	745	4 044	1 387	2 730	2 359	473	945	12 337
Children ever born	10 361	6 650	117 752	2 443	11 989	5 172	9 062	7 934	2 600	3 617	36 494
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 077	3 083	3 065	3 279	2 965	3 729	3 319	3 363	5 497	3 828	2 958
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons, in group quarters	390	100	7 915	97	1 215	158	5 755	782	94	3 304	4 399
Inmate of mental hospital	12	-	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	747	50
Inmate of home for the aged	258	-	2 104	-	287	85	160	230	-	150	187
Inmate of other institution	39	57	1 162	73	37	31	67	27	-	106	212
In rooming house	81	-	1 132	-	92	-	112	31	94	92	26
In military barracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 951
In college dormitory	-	-	2 031	-	762	-	5 395	488	-	1 852	1 889
Other	-	43	1 268	24	37	42	21	6	-	357	84

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Table E 4 (cont.)
Counties

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

	Marengo	Marion	Marshall	Mobile	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Perry	Pickens	Pike	Randolph
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	7 116	5 505	13 584	96 314	6 114	49 130	20 506	4 955	5 683	7 941	3 770
Nursery school	21	14	72	1 551	34	716	254	–	4	68	–
Public	–	14	6	394	20	207	87	–	4	64	–
Kindergarten	156	48	251	3 639	161	2 080	720	109	23	278	23
Public	55	37	100	960	116	755	266	93	11	203	–
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	4 783	3 664	8 985	58 619	3 967	30 091	13 123	2 995	3 845	3 856	2 571
Public	4 650	3 656	8 954	49 708	3 960	28 200	12 835	2 935	3 824	3 856	2 571
High school (1 to 4 years)	1 980	1 642	3 549	25 003	1 690	11 934	5 303	1 137	1 699	1 461	953
Public	1 968	1 636	3 528	22 674	1 678	11 147	5 242	1 058	1 699	1 461	953
College	176	137	727	7 502	262	4 309	1 106	714	112	2 278	223
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	54.6	46.4	48.3	54.1	53.3	54.0	48.2	59.6	53.3	58.3	43.3
3 and 4 years old	5.0	4.0	3.3	11.1	6.5	15.4	6.9	3.9	1.7	12.5	–
5 and 6 years old	51.8	32.4	40.4	58.0	43.8	59.4	49.3	48.8	42.1	58.3	30.4
7 to 13 years old	93.6	98.8	94.3	97.0	95.5	96.4	96.2	94.8	95.4	94.7	85.7
14 and 15 years old	99.7	96.2	97.5	94.5	98.8	95.3	96.0	94.8	92.3	85.5	84.1
16 and 17 years old	80.1	82.1	84.3	89.6	88.0	84.7	80.4	76.4	89.7	82.0	70.2
18 and 19 years old	44.7	38.1	42.9	58.8	56.1	53.7	49.5	74.4	48.5	74.5	37.7
20 and 21 years old	17.8	8.6	13.8	25.4	20.7	25.1	12.5	34.4	7.9	60.4	10.0
22 to 24 years old	10.3	0.7	4.6	10.4	6.3	13.7	6.2	7.5	–	30.6	10.1
25 to 34 years old	2.1	0.4	2.5	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.5	4.8	2.6	5.4	1.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Male, 25 years old and over	5 405	6 443	14 217	74 055	4 874	38 929	19 461	3 364	4 909	5 763	4 932
No school years completed	333	176	225	1 845	240	991	432	243	311	239	153
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	833	698	1 081	5 923	765	2 707	1 330	657	602	823	491
5 to 7 years	979	1 705	3 094	12 465	989	4 612	2 942	794	992	1 213	1 323
8 years	432	725	1 611	6 477	461	2 307	1 665	253	487	439	431
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 009	1 190	3 319	16 402	919	6 866	3 830	496	1 049	997	1 120
4 years	1 180	1 453	3 034	17 849	968	10 772	5 447	566	967	1 288	1 054
College: 1 to 3 years	309	223	978	6 084	238	4 524	1 751	150	257	373	179
4 years or more	330	273	865	7 010	294	6 150	2 064	205	244	375	171
Median school years completed	9.4	8.9	10.0	10.9	9.0	12.2	11.6	8.0	9.2	9.5	9.2
Percent high school graduates	33.7	30.2	34.3	41.7	30.8	55.1	47.6	27.4	29.9	35.7	28.5
Female, 25 years old and over	6 446	7 197	15 883	86 463	5 725	48 603	21 345	4 132	5 919	6 793	5 754
No school years completed	411	110	181	1 599	213	915	335	151	208	192	136
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	819	512	1 029	4 758	518	2 682	1 172	579	532	728	586
5 to 7 years	1 088	1 915	3 325	13 447	1 163	5 811	3 303	910	1 281	1 218	1 347
8 years	512	866	1 900	7 488	574	2 639	1 725	416	509	490	574
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 370	1 874	4 063	21 575	1 295	10 451	5 305	839	1 438	1 523	1 495
4 years	1 377	1 484	3 864	25 943	1 346	15 626	6 499	697	1 439	1 618	1 214
College: 1 to 3 years	448	225	813	6 591	306	5 510	1 652	214	260	513	176
4 years or more	421	211	708	5 062	310	4 969	1 354	326	252	511	229
Median school years completed	9.9	9.3	10.1	11.2	9.9	12.1	11.3	9.0	9.9	10.5	9.5
Percent high school graduates	34.9	26.7	33.9	43.5	34.3	53.7	44.5	29.9	33.0	38.9	28.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Male, 20 to 49 years old	3 298	3 895	9 536	53 432	3 004	28 320	14 360	1 814	2 946	4 167	2 906
No high school	785	1 131	2 431	10 802	896	4 266	2 525	693	882	903	787
High school, 1 to 3 years	743	841	2 348	12 199	724	4 967	2 700	391	659	663	773
High school, 4 years	1 124	1 425	2 992	17 429	938	9 559	5 459	439	1 021	1 208	965
College, 1 year or more	646	498	1 765	13 002	446	9 528	3 676	291	384	1 393	381
Female, 15 to 44 years old	4 421	4 630	11 293	67 228	3 874	36 308	16 678	3 001	3 749	5 204	3 379
No high school	859	1 103	2 333	9 563	856	4 834	2 478	699	608	803	805
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 659	1 762	3 920	23 115	1 508	10 823	5 478	1 132	1 568	1 581	1 387
High school, 4 years	1 332	1 467	3 920	24 136	1 239	12 630	6 248	725	1 311	1 606	980
College, 1 year or more	571	298	1 120	10 414	271	8 021	2 474	445	262	1 214	207
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
Families	5 585	6 614	14 928	77 484	5 187	41 516	20 594	3 389	5 017	6 076	5 039
With own children under 3 years	780	878	1 994	12 548	801	6 405	3 369	470	597	857	756
With own children under 6 years	1 451	1 614	3 555	21 942	1 466	10 887	5 930	815	1 117	1 359	1 186
With own children under 12 years	2 491	2 564	6 344	35 863	2 201	18 289	9 663	1 287	1 984	2 236	1 842
With own children under 18 years	3 128	3 377	8 291	45 629	2 762	23 686	12 370	1 664	2 664	2 989	2 487
With sons/daughters under 25 years	3 463	3 683	9 040	50 238	3 066	25 851	13 323	1 864	2 902	3 349	2 628
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	1 724	1 732	4 312	23 962	1 538	12 260	5 922	1 041	1 487	1 754	1 259
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	820	672	2 031	12 488	867	5 629	2 417	496	754	871	468
Subfamilies	385	136	473	3 171	373	1 685	613	268	298	383	134
Number of own children under 18 years	544	165	603	4 724	435	2 504	719	413	449	483	162
Husband-wife subfamilies	169	55	185	1 071	92	590	302	88	122	111	77
Number of own children under 18 years	124	31	141	1 023	67	535	185	52	77	106	67
Subfamilies with female head	187	73	260	1 936	142	981	283	173	159	188	67
Number of own children under 18 years	375	123	420	3 415	261	1 798	494	344	313	373	85
Married couples	4 618	5 891	12 291	64 718	4 387	33 999	18 469	2 615	4 185	5 041	4 360
Percent in subfamilies	3.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.0	3.8	2.2	1.8
With own children under 6 years	1 328	1 517	3 415	19 691	1 289	9 482	5 665	676	990	1 194	1 133
With own children under 18 years	2 718	3 076	7 576	38 870	2 349	19 677	11 281	1 312	2 209	2 547	2 197
With husband under 45 years	2 146	2 787	6 602	33 864	1 928	17 726	10 416	1 041	1 770	2 347	1 940
Total under 18 years old	9 730	7 895	18 594	121 654	8 267	61 773	28 661	6 084	7 773	8 251	6 061
Living with both parents	6 567	6 756	15 593	92 561	6 005	44 594	23 901	3 850	5 461	5 817	4 726
Percent of total	67.5	85.6	83.9	76.1	72.6	72.2	83.4	63.3	70.3	70.5	77.9
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	1 119	1 422	3 409	11 715	872	9 846	4 779	618	1 016	1 083	981
Children ever born	4 730	3 931	10 518	40 863	3 803	31 559	14 257	2 491	3 830	4 038	3 301
Per 1,000 women ever married	4 227	2 764	3 085	3 436	4 361	3 205	2 983	4 031	3 770	3 729	3 365
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons, in group quarters	151	262	502	5 859	82	4 199	569	709	102	1 664	264
Inmate of mental hospital	–	–	–	2 009	–	147	–	–	–	–	–
Inmate of home for the aged	47	117	269	675	58	617	389	101	91	54	160
Inmate of other institution	61	113	63	641	13	690	152	–	11	103	–
In rooming house	–	12	31	387	11	163	–	34	–	–	–
In military barracks	–	–	–	440	–	1 048	–	–	–	–	–
In college dormitory	–	9	97	1 095	–	1 169	–	558	–	1 375	53
Other	43	11	42	612	–	365	28	16	–	132	51

Table E 4 (cont.)

Educational and Family Characteristics for Counties: 1970—Continued

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Counties	Russell	St. Clair	Shelby	Sumter	Talladega	Tallapoosa	Tuscaloosa	Walker	Washington	Wilcox	Winston
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	12 165	7 077	11 063	6 145	18 022	8 081	36 315	12 487	4 566	3 996	3 528
Nursery school	8	19	23	51	137	138	427	26	20	4	9
Public	3	4	14	32	97	124	117	9	20	4	9
Kindergarten	219	109	115	271	483	302	857	92	45	110	42
Public	134	59	39	197	308	263	395	45	45	[illegible]	26
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	8 700	4 911	6 749	3 257	12 017	5 126	16 848	9 075	3 185	3 697	2 444
Public	8 376	4 905	6 692	3 225	11 982	5 052	16 510	8 989	3 168	[illegible]	2 444
High school (1 to 4 years)	3 023	1 753	2 380	1 538	4 755	2 080	7 565	3 583	1 247	1 541	975
Public	2 954	1 736	2 348	1 522	4 680	2 020	7 510	3 544	1 240	1 319	944
College	215	285	1 796	1 038	640	435	10 598	711	69	54	58
Percent enrolled, 3 to 34 years old	47.7	47.8	51.4	64.9	50.2	47.9	56.6	46.8	48.5	37.8	40.0
3 and 4 years old	2.9	4.3	3.0	23.8	6.3	10.8	15.6	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.2
5 and 6 years old	45.7	36.5	38.6	63.1	44.1	53.3	47.8	31.7	32.5	51.9	27.1
7 to 13 years old	96.3	94.7	96.1	95.2	95.0	94.6	94.6	95.3	92.1	95.7	[illegible]
14 and 15 years old	91.4	95.1	92.4	86.7	88.5	86.0	90.7	95.9	87.5	96.4	82.6
16 and 17 years old	81.1	77.9	80.1	99.2	81.3	80.6	83.9	78.2	87.5	86.1	75.0
18 and 19 years old	39.6	49.6	64.4	66.4	49.7	40.5	73.5	43.6	40.8	61.4	37.7
20 and 21 years old	7.8	10.1	45.3	54.3	13.8	13.8	61.2	9.4	8.1	8.9	4.0
22 to 24 years old	3.6	6.7	11.2	41.3	3.7	7.4	31.5	3.8	-	4.7	2.9
25 to 34 years old	1.7	1.7	4.2	6.8	2.5	1.8	9.2	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Male, 25 years old and over	10 320	7 125	9 168	3 559	15 306	8 634	28 362	14 752	3 734	3 367	4 485
No school years completed	477	124	251	251	430	296	1 160	322	177	235	105
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 850	786	864	765	1 647	1 004	2 691	1 808	455	749	427
5 to 7 years	2 055	1 625	1 616	685	3 106	1 734	4 545	3 585	771	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 years	917	778	852	261	1 434	853	2 184	1 378	339	226	429
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 129	1 580	2 210	523	3 106	1 698	5 382	3 121	666	528	876
4 years	2 081	1 688	2 277	558	3 862	2 074	6 433	3 126	908	641	1 164
College: 1 to 3 years	440	350	517	264	905	465	2 310	777	[illegible]	193	151
4 years or more	371	194	581	252	816	500	3 657	635	125	214	198
Median school years completed	8.8	9.5	10.4	8.3	10.0	9.8	11.0	9.3	8.8	8.3	9.3
Percent high school graduates	28.0	31.3	36.8	30.2	36.5	35.2	43.7	30.8	29.6	29.9	32.4
Female, 25 years old and over	12 348	7 856	10 125	4 425	17 827	10 155	31 668	16 573	3 960	4 187	4 832
No school years completed	483	128	221	301	375	216	1 070	334	138	218	38
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 773	637	751	621	1 493	861	2 157	1 427	[illegible]	556	412
5 to 7 years	2 840	1 603	1 846	879	3 552	1 919	4 496	3 814	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 362
8 years	1 092	905	962	383	1 740	1 197	2 293	1 638	467	[illegible]	511
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 900	2 138	2 756	724	4 419	2 786	7 164	4 420	958	[illegible]	1 087
4 years	2 588	1 852	2 454	833	4 396	2 345	8 692	3 442	850	[illegible]	[illegible]
College: 1 to 3 years	361	316	593	344	993	498	2 882	874	151	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 years or more	311	277	542	340	859	333	2 914	634	158	[illegible]	105
Median school years completed	9.0	9.9	10.4	9.1	10.2	10.0	11.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.2
Percent high school graduates	26.4	31.1	35.4	34.3	35.0	31.3	45.7	29.8	29.4	30.7	29.5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS											
Male, 20 to 49 years old	7 435	4 662	6 592	2 535	10 368	5 450	22 006	9 333	2 473	[illegible]	3 143
No high school	2 506	1 325	1 534	697	2 742	1 429	3 852	2 612	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school, 1 to 3 years	1 860	1 229	1 661	387	2 452	1 181	3 973	2 311	538	458	706
High school, 4 years	2 200	1 574	2 159	586	3 773	1 939	5 909	3 143	[illegible]	556	1 053
College, 1 year or more	869	534	1 238	865	1 401	901	8 272	1 267	188	298	316
Female, 15 to 44 years old	9 452	5 524	8 484	3 162	13 224	6 585	26 285	11 226	3 676	2 787	3 339
No high school	2 548	1 145	1 568	608	2 750	1 296	3 330	2 103	[illegible]	774	864
High school, 1 to 3 years	3 373	2 125	2 856	1 097	4 788	2 378	7 159	4 653	[illegible]	1 118	[illegible]
High school, 4 years	2 931	1 870	2 702	828	4 433	2 143	8 638	3 579	1 070	713	1 022
College, 1 year or more	600	384	1 356	629	1 263	688	7 078	891	[illegible]	182	281
FAMILY COMPOSITION											
Families	11 195	7 331	9 616	3 673	16 010	8 983	26 557	15 220	3 709	3 493	4 687
With own children under 3 years	1 809	1 096	1 472	505	2 377	1 314	3 777	2 142	699	577	721
With own children under 6 years	2 994	1 916	2 509	794	4 201	2 164	6 353	3 713	1 066	862	1 279
With own children under 12 years	4 845	3 150	4 239	1 316	6 674	3 382	10 705	6 188	1 728	1 428	2 027
With own children under 18 years	6 107	4 048	5 445	1 809	8 836	4 600	14 330	8 080	2 165	1 790	2 569
With sons/daughters under 25 years	6 733	4 439	5 856	2 010	9 654	5 158	15 872	8 962	2 378	1 952	2 841
With sons/daughters 13 to 19 years	3 160	2 082	2 738	1 186	4 789	2 425	7 733	4 173	1 241	1 154	1 171
With sons/daughters 18 to 24 years	1 703	1 016	1 203	559	2 302	1 256	3 866	1 998	606	663	514
Subfamilies	588	367	380	269	1 022	412	911	666	181	281	115
Number of own children under 18 years	1 204	350	460	508	1 676	557	1 280	788	235	623	179
Husband-wife subfamilies	261	118	176	63	383	162	338	316	79	66	36
Number of own children under 18 years	302	104	143	79	381	125	307	319	87	67	97
Subfamilies with female head	389	133	198	197	564	199	536	374	99	196	52
Number of own children under 18 years	822	214	305	418	1 178	375	895	355	136	534	68
Married couples	9 093	6 533	8 569	2 837	13 729	7 663	22 432	13 394	3 261	2 733	4 139
Percent in subfamilies	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.4
With own children under 6 years	2 690	1 899	2 424	647	3 919	1 989	5 725	3 616	1 073	768	1 225
With own children under 18 years	5 112	3 706	5 018	1 434	7 752	3 983	12 331	7 327	2 025	1 498	2 342
With husband under 45 years	4 779	3 280	4 536	1 154	6 913	3 665	12 072	6 348	1 672	1 150	2 099
Total under 18 years old	17 482	10 195	13 671	6 688	25 317	11 475	36 572	19 129	6 883	7 222	5 634
Living with both parents	12 221	8 555	11 358	4 151	18 180	8 589	26 820	15 366	5 476	4 346	4 742
Percent of total	69.9	83.9	83.1	62.1	71.8	74.8	73.3	80.3	79.6	60.2	84.3
CHILDREN EVER BORN											
Women, 35 to 44 years old, ever married	2 492	1 374	1 984	650	3 463	1 895	6 498	2 988	774	636	866
Children ever born	9 298	4 431	6 815	2 805	12 069	6 116	19 899	8 913	3 017	3 292	2 462
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 731	3 225	3 435	4 315	3 485	3 227	3 062	2 983	3 898	5 176	2 843
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons, in group quarters	384	275	1 435	614	1 453	552	13 485	349	-	66	124
Inmate of mental hospital	23	-	-	-	-	-	5 122	-	-	-	-
Inmate of home for the aged	130	230	36	-	196	341	415	125	-	-	76
Inmate of other institution	68	4	31	37	857	44	3 038	40	-	17	-
In rooming house	10	25	-	-	144	34	450	46	-	49	48
In military barracks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In college dormitory	-	-	1 343	555	174	-	4 256	121	-	-	-
Other	153	16	25	22	82	133	204	17	-	-	-

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Table E 5

Educational Levels: 1970

	Population 25 Years Old & Over			Pop. 20-49 % with H.S. or Better Male	Pop. 16-17 % Enrolled In School
	Median Grade Completed	% With High School or Better Male	% With High School or Better Female		
AUTAUGA	11.3	47.0	43.7	60	82.6
BALDWIN	10.8	39.1	41.9	52	88.8
BARBOUR	9.0	31.2	31.2	48	88.4
BIBB	9.2	24.3	29.2	37	72.9
BLOUNT	9.5	28.4	30.6	45	74.2
BULLOCK	8.4	26.4	27.6	41	91.3
BUTLER	9.0	28.2	30.6	47	93.4
CALHOUN	10.9	43.2	39.8	62	83.1
CHAMBERS	9.8	33.7	31.7	50	76.1
CHEROKEE	9.3	29.3	31.0	48	78.7
CHILTON	9.2	27.6	26.0	43	81.0
CHOCTAW	9.4	31.1	32.4	49	78.9
CLARKE	10.2	36.0	38.3	55	87.7
CLAY	9.9	30.6	35.4	51	86.9
CLEBURNE	9.1	27.6	26.3	44	78.4
COFFEE	10.5	41.7	38.7	62	80.0
COLBERT	11.2	46.1	41.6	63	85.4
CONECUH	8.9	28.7	28.9	50	86.7
COOSA	9.8	27.8	32.4	45	84.1
COVINGTON	9.2	31.7	31.7	47	75.5
CRENSHAW	8.8	23.9	27.9	41	82.6
CULLMAN	9.7	30.1	30.5	49	80.6
DALE	12.2	60.1	50.5	77	67.0
DALLAS	10.7	42.3	40.7	63	90.8
DEKALB	9.3	27.5	27.5	43	80.1
ELMORE	10.6	37.2	38.7	50	80.0
ESCAMBIA	10.1	33.7	35.4	45	78.3
ETOWAH	10.8	42.6	39.3	60	84.6
FAYETTE	9.5	31.8	28.8	51	69.9
FRANKLIN	9.9	36.5	29.2	53	91.7
GENEVA	9.4	33.7	30.3	54	79.2
GREENE	8.3	25.7	27.7	38	89.6
HALE	8.5	23.3	27.9	37	81.1
HENRY	9.5	26.8	32.3	43	82.9
HOUSTON	10.9	43.9	41.6	58	83.8
JACKSON	9.2	29.6	27.6	44	79.3
JEFFERSON	11.6	46.8	47.7	63	88.6
LAMAR	9.2	26.9	25.4	42	76.0
LAUDERDALE	11.1	45.2	43.0	64	84.7
LAWRENCE	9.1	31.6	26.0	46	79.5
LEE	11.8	50.7	46.6	73	87.5
LIMESTONE	10.2	37.1	38.0	54	78.3
LOWNDES	8.6	26.1	26.7	41	88.6
MACON	9.9	37.0	40.9	61	84.7
MADISON	12.4	66.4	59.9	77	88.5
MARENGO	9.7	33.7	34.9	54	80.1
MARION	9.1	30.2	26.7	49	82.1
MARSHALL	10.1	34.3	33.9	50	84.3
MOBILE	11.1	41.7	43.6	57	89.6
MONROE	9.5	30.8	34.3	46	88.0
MONTGOMERY	12.1	55.1	53.1	67	84.7
MORGAN	11.5	47.6	44.5	64	80.4
PERRY	8.6	27.4	29.9	40	76.4
PICKENS	9.6	29.9	33.0	48	89.7
PIKE	10.1	35.7	38.9	62	82.0
RANDOLPH	9.3	28.5	28.1	46	70.2
RUSSELL	8.9	28.0	26.4	41	81.1
ST. CLAIR	9.7	31.3	31.1	45	77.9
SHELBY	10.4	36.8	35.4	52	80.1
SUMTER	8.8	30.2	34.3	57	99.2
TALLADEGA	10.1	36.5	35.0	50	81.3
TALLAPOOSA	9.9	35.2	31.3	52	80.6
TUSCALOOSA	11.3	43.7	45.7	64	83.9
WALKER	9.5	30.8	29.8	47	78.2
WASHINGTON	9.1	29.6	29.4	50	87.5
WILCOX	8.8	29.9	30.7	43	86.1
WINSTON	9.3	32.4	29.5	44	75.0
ALABAMA	10.8	41.6	41.0	59	84.7

Source: *General Social & Economic Characteristics: 1970*, U. S. Census of Population, Bureau of the Census. Contact Office of State Planning, 3734 Atlanta Highway, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, (205) 832-6400.

Table E 6

Institutions of Higher Learning

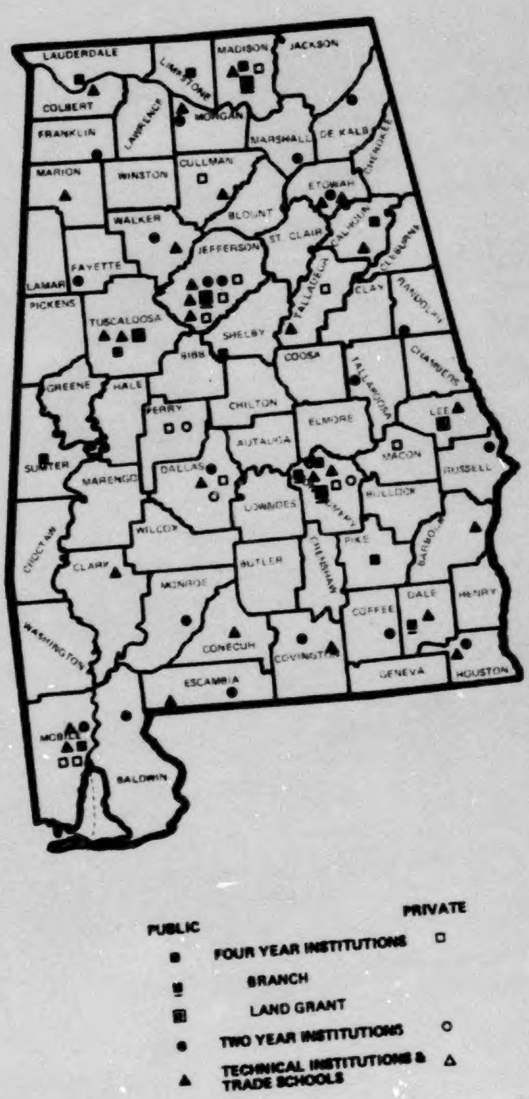

Table E-7

EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD
NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
SPRING 1976

Census Region	Total Children 3 - 17	Under 12 ys.	12 ys.	College
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8,686	3,430	2,684	2,572
		39.5%	31.0%	29.0%
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3,622	1,767	1,132	723
		48.7%	31.2%	19.9%
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5,663	2,324	1,758	1,581
		41.0%	31.0%	28.0%
SOUTH	17,971	7,521	5,574	4,876
		41.8%	31.0%	27.0%
UNITED STATES	55,582	18,775	19,459	17,348
		33.7%	35.0%	31.3%

*Key: South Atlantic: includes Delaware, Maryland, D.C., Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida

East South Central: includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi

West South Central: includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Columns may not total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 337, April 1979 Table 4.

Table E 8

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT
BY STATE, 1977-78

	Number of Children Aged 5-17 Enrolled in Special Education Classes	**Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education Classes**
ALABAMA	58,934	6.7
ARKANSAS	30,885	6.2
FLORIDA	119,066	6.8
GEORGIA	84,302	6.9
KENTUCKY	56,718	7.0
LOUISIANA	82,060	8.2
MISSISSIPPI	30,984	5.1
NORTH CAROLINA	91,486	7.1
OKLAHOMA	48,230	7.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	68,984	9.8
TENNESSEE	94,608	9.7
TEXAS	266,698	9.0
VIRGINIA	78,018	6.6
WEST VIRGINIA	28,886	7.1
PUERTO RICO	13,907	1.6
SOUTH$_1$	1,139,859	8.5
SOUTH$_2$	1,153,766	
UNITED STATES	3,554,551	8.1

Source: Council for Exceptional Children, Insight, Vol. 10, No. 1
January 24, 1979, p. 6

Table E 9

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	1970	1977	% Change
United States	41,934,376	40,831,630	-2.6
Alabama	777,123	707,332	-9.0
Arkansas	414,158	472,385	14.1
Florida	1,312,693	1,446,745	10.2
Georgia	1,019,427	1,000,732	-1.8
Kentucky	647,970	636,910	-1.7
Louisiana	776,555	782,535	0.8
Mississippi	524,623	476,225	-9.2
North Carolina	1,104,295	1,101,891	0.2
Oklahoma	560,993	558,354	-0.5
South Carolina	600,292	563,433	-6.1
Tennessee	836,010	821,698	-1.7
Texas	2,432,420	2,566,545	5.5
Virginia	955,580	1,014,801	1.9
West Virginia	372,278	368,588	-1.0
Puerto Rico	---	---	---
	12,488,663	12,518,173	+.2%
Non South	29,445,713	28,342,967	-3.75

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Condition of Education. Table 4.11.

Table E 10

REVENUE OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AGENCIES BY SOURCE
IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1976-77

	Total	Federal	State	Local
ALABAMA	884,544	144,971	541,336	198,236
ARKANSAS	523,117	81,433	260,526	181,159
FLORIDA	2,504,158	255,941	1,332,724	915,493
GEORGIA	1,303,955	166,399	610,223	527,333
KENTUCKY	876,938	120,022	503,074	253,842
LOUISIANA	1,156,372	207,944	619,803	328,625
MISSISSIPPI	518,687	120,617	295,910	103,160
NORTH CAROLINA	1,469,898	216,457	937,023	316,419
OKLAHOMA	845,923	102,402	450,321	293,198
SOUTH CAROLINA	809,235	137,712	441,208	230,315
TENNESSEE	1,048,863	131,315	504,395	413,153
TEXAS	4,133,980	483,368	1,928,705	1,721,907
VIRGINIA	1,679,159	185,418	543,410	950,331
WEST VIRGINIA	554,524	59,585	337,097	157,842
PUERTO RICO	438,280	115,454	322,826	---
SOUTH$_1$	18,309,353	2,413,584	9,305,755	6,591,013
SOUTH$_2$	18,747,633	2,529,038	9,628,581	
UNITED STATES	75,322,532	6,629,498	32,688,903	36,004,134
NON-SOUTH	57,013,179	4,215,914	23,383,148	29,413,121

Source U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Elementary and Secondary Education Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education 1976-1977," (NCES 79-108), p. 13, Table 2.

Table E 11

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
1977 - 1978

	Total Revenue Receipts in Thousands	Federal	State	Inter-mediate	Local	% Federal	% State	% Local
ALABAMA	1,004,365	163,500	644,495	---	196,370	16.3	64.2	19.6
ARKANSAS	566,900	87,053	297,995	---	181,852	15.4	52.6	32.1
FLORIDA	2,165,797	184,616	1,132,489	---	848,692	8.5	52.3	39.2
GEORGIA	1,218,420	161,874	605,619	---	450,929	13.3	49.7	37.0
KENTUCKY	908,000	908,000	650,000	---	148,000	12.1	71.6	16.3
LOUISIANA	1,249,951	169,420	700,100	---	380,431	13.6	56.0	30.4
MISSISSIPPI	598,000	134,570	325,336	---	138,733	22.5	54.3	23.2
NORTH CAROLINA	1,767,658	242,582	1,190,076	---	330,000	14.0	67.3	18.7
OKLAHOMA	918.000	102,000	506,000	25,000	285,000	11.1	55.1	31.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	889,000	134.000	480,000	---	275,000	15.1	54.0	30.9
TENNESSEE	1,058,295	141,147	503,995	---	413,000	13.3	47.6	39.0
TEXAS	4,797,737	484,003	2,486,000	12,000	1,815,734	10.1	51.8	37.8
VIRGINIA	1,794,512	170,511	570,601	---	1,053,400	9.5	31.6	58.7
WEST VIRGINIA	605,314	69,683	378,865	---	164,766	11.5	61.3	27.2
PUERTO RICO	492,190	142,212	5,721	---	344,257	16.1	----	83.9
SOUTH $_1$	19,496,949	3,152,959	10,471,571		1,681,907	16.2	53.7	34.2
SOUTH $_2$	19,989,139	3,295,171	10,477,292		7,026,164	16.4	52.4	35.1
UNITED STATES	80,925,000	6,575,000	35,692,000	338,000	38,320,000			
NON-SOUTH	61,428,051	3,459,011	25,220,429		31,638,093	5.6	41.0	51.5

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics

Table E 12 AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND REVENUE PER PUPIL BY SOURCE 1976 - 1977

	Average Daily Attendance (in thousands)	Total Dollars Per Pupil	% Federal	% State	% Local
ALABAMA	707	$ 1,251	16.4	61.2	22.4
ARKANSAS	427	1,225	15.6	49.8	34.6
FLORIDA	1,447	1,731	10.2	53.2	36.6
GEORGIA	1,001	1,303	12.8	46.8	40.4
KENTUCKY	637	1,377	13.7	57.4	28.9
LOUISIANA	783	1,477	18.0	53.6	28.4
MISSISSIPPI	476	1,090	23.3	56.9	19.9
NORTH CAROLINA	1,102	1,334	14.7	63.7	21.5
OKLAHOMA	558	1,516	12.1	53.2	34.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	563	1,437	17.0	54.5	28.5
TENNESSEE	822	1,276	12.5	48.1	39.4
TEXAS	2,567	1,610	11.7	46.7	41.7
VIRGINIA	1,015	1,654	16.0	32.4	56.6
WEST VIRGINIA	369	1,503	10.7	60.8	28.5
PUERTO RICO	646	678			
SOUTH$_1$	12,474	1,468	13.2	50.8	36.0
SOUTH$_2$	13,120	1,429	13.4	51.3	
UNITED STATES	40,832	1,845	8.8	43.4	47.8
NON-SOUTH	28,358	2,010	7.4	41.0	51.6

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Elementary and Secondary Education Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education 1976-1977," (NCES 79-108), p. 14, Table 2

Table E 13

PERSONAL INCOME 1976 RELATED TO 1976-1977 REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY STATE

	1976 personal income		1976-77 revenue receipts		Revenue as a percent of personal income	
	Total (in millions	Per capita	Federal	State and local (in millions)	Federal	State and local
United States	$1,373,511	$6,399	$6,629	$68,693	0.48	5.00
Alabama	18,979	5,106	145	740	.77	3.95
Alaska	3,979	10,415	25	276	.63	6.94
Arizona	13,166	5,799	87	790	.66	6.00
Arkansas	10,408	4,934	81	442	.78	4.25
California	153,892	7,151	711	7,581	.46	4.93
Colorado	16,633	6,440	71	1,027	.43	6.17
Connecticut	22,929	7,356	53	962	.23	4.20
Delaware	4,092	7,030	24	222	.59	5.43
District of Columbia	5,662	8,067	100	163	1.77	2.88
Florida	50,690	6,020	256	2,248	.51	4.43
Georgia	27,576	5,548	166	1,138	.60	4.13
Hawaii	6,198	7,080	42	262	.63	4.23
Idaho	4.684	5,640	28	214	.60	4.57
Illinois	82,503	7,347	266	3,800	.32	4.61
Indiana	39,990	6,222	100	1,595	.30	4.83
Iowa	17,923	5,548	61	1,000	.34	5.53
Kansas	14,945	6.469	59	646	.39	4.32
Kentucky	18,439	5,379	120	757	.65	4.11
Louisiana	20,762	5,405	208	948	1.00	4.57
Maine	5,741	5,366	30	292	.52	5.09
Maryland	28,514	6,880	130	1,564	.46	5.49
Massachusetts	38,272	6,588	131	2,484	.34	5.49
Michigan	61,485	6,754	240	3,525	.39	5.73
Minnesota	24,515	6,183	104	1,631	.42	6.65
Mississippi	10,633	4,529	121	398	1.13	3.73
Missouri	28,494	5,963	120	1,155	.42	4.05
Montana	4,283	5,689	30	277	.70	6.47
Nebraska	9,450	6,086	38	452	.40	4.78
Nevada	4,368	7,162	16	200	.36	4.58
New Hampshire	4,942	6,010	14	229	.28	4.63
New Jersey	54,152	7,381	182	2,856	.34	5.27
New Mexico	6,217	5,322	89	330	1.43	5.31
New York	126,925	7,019	473	7,481	.37	5.89
North Carolina	29,821	5,453	216	1,253	.72	4.20
North Dakota	3,761	5,346	24	179	.64	4.76
Ohio	68,541	6,412	206	3,025	.30	4.41
Oklahoma	15,788	5,707	102	744	.65	4.71
Oregon	14,580	6,261	78	865	.53	5.93
Pennsylvania	76,385	6,439	361	3,787	.47	4.96
Rhode Island	5,866	6,331	25	256	.39	4.36
South Carolina	14,662	5,147	138	672	.94	4.58
South Dakota	3,512	5,120	29	186	.83	5.30
Tennessee	22,606	5,364	131	918	.58	4.06
Texas	77,463	6,201	483	3,651	.62	4.71
Utah	6,570	5,350	43	394	.65	5.00
Vermont	2,577	5,411	12	161	.47	6.25
Virginia	31,908	6,341	185	1,494	.58	4.68
Washington	24,569	6,802	121	1,202	.49	4.89
West Virginia	9,941	5,460	60	495	[illegible]	4.98
Wisconsin	28,190	6,117	80	1,566	.23	5.56
Wyoming	2,593	6,642	13	170	.50	6.56

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: 1976-77, forthcoming: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, August, 1977.

ENROLLMENT STATUS AND PROGRESS THROUGH SCHOOL OF CHILDREN 3 to 17 YEARS OLD FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES

Table E 14

		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
	Total Related Children 3 to 17 years	Total	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled	Percent Enrolled Below Mode	Total	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled	Percent Enrolled Below Mode
United States	55,582	32,800	31,319	95.5%	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
South[1]	16,539	9,583	9,133	95.3	6.0	4,989	4,673	93.6	14.2
Non South	39,043	23,217	22,186	95.5	4.0	11,421	11,069	96.9	8.2
Alabama	971	553	511	92.9	6.5	306	287	93.8	10.3
Arkansas	557	308	285	92.5	5.2	188	178	94.7	13.2
Florida	2,001	1,126	1,093	97.1	3.3	642	616	96.0	8.2
Georgia	1,358	794	744	93.7	5.8	408	377	94.3	14.1
Kentucky	910	521	478	91.7	6.8	273	261	95.6	11.8
Louisiana	1,079	621	603	97.1	6.8	340	313	92.1	13.5
Mississippi	672	402	378	94.0	4.1	194	186	95.9	21.6
North Carolina	1,386	840	779	92.7	4.9	404	377	93.3	14.8
Oklahoma	675	401	379	94.5	4.0	195	189	96.9	8.9
South Carolina	784	446	422	94.6	7.3	246	236	95.9	16.9
Tennessee	1,070	637	599	94.0	6.2	318	304	95.6	9.6
Texas	3,352	1,962	1,865	95.1	7.2	929	871	93.8	14.8
Virginia	1,279	775	748	96.5	6.7	364	352	96.7	17.8
West Virginia	445	267	249	93.3	9.2	134	126	94.0	14.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census Current Population Reports "Relative Progress of Children in School" Series P-20 #337, Issued April 1979.

le E 15 ENROLLMENT STATUS AND PROGRESS THROUGH SCHOOL OF CHILDREN 3 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
All Races											
All income levels	55,582	6,371	23.8	32,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Below poverty level	8,218	1,087	16.8	5,139	4,820	93.8	9.2	1,993	1,835	92.1	21.1
Above poverty level	47,364	5,284	25.2	27,661	26,499	95.8	3.8	14,418	13,906	96.4	8.6
White											
All income levels	46,537	5,244	23.0	27,433	26,195	95.5	4.1	13,859	13,322	96.1	8.9
Below poverty level	4,906	649	13.3	3,131	2,918	93.2	9.3	1,126	1,019	90.5	19.7
Above poverty level	41,630	4,595	24.4	24,303	23,277	95.8	3.5	12,732	12,303	96.6	8.0
Black											
All income levels	8,017	980	26.7	4,749	4,533	95.5	7.1	2,288	2,169	94.8	16.6
Below poverty level	3,059	402	21.9	1,857	1,758	94.7	8.7	800	752	94.0	22.6
Above poverty level	4,958	578	30.1	2,892	2,775	96.0	6.0	1,488	1,417	95.2	13.4
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	3,754	503	15.6	2,295	2,173	94.7	6.4	956	880	92.1	22.5
Below poverty level	1,129	140	15.3	733	691	94.3	12.1	256	233	91.0	27.2
Above poverty level	2,625	362	15.7	1,563	1,482	94.8	3.8	700	648	92.6	20.8
SOUTH											
All Races											
All income levels	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,941	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
Below poverty level	3,530	432	13.8	2,163	2,015	93.2	11.3	935	841	90.0	24.4
Above poverty level	14,441	1,694	26.9	8,326	7,925	95.2	4.4	4,421	4,230	95.7	11.0
White											
All income levels	13,525	1,596	24.0	7,920	7,501	94.7	4.9	4,008	3,793	94.6	11.3
Below poverty level	1,697	213	8.1	1,087	999	91.9	11.8	397	338	85.1	22.7
Above poverty level	11,828	1,383	26.4	6,833	6,502	95.2	3.8	3,612	3,454	95.6	10.1
Black											
All income levels	4,280	503	26.2	2,474	2,351	95.0	8.4	1,303	1,235	94.8	19.2
Below poverty level	1,765	210	20.2	1,041	983	94.4	10.9	514	478	93.0	26.3
Above poverty level	2,515	293	30.5	1,433	1,368	95.5	6.7	789	757	95.9	14.7
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	1,175	160	11.5	709	666	93.9	9.6	306	278	90.8	25.7
Below poverty level	370	44	(B)	246	233	94.7	17.5	80	69	86.3	(B)
Above poverty level	806	116	13.0	463	434	93.7	5.4	227	210	92.5	23.3

rce: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports "Relative Progress of Children in School", Series P-20 #337, Issued April 1979. Table 2.

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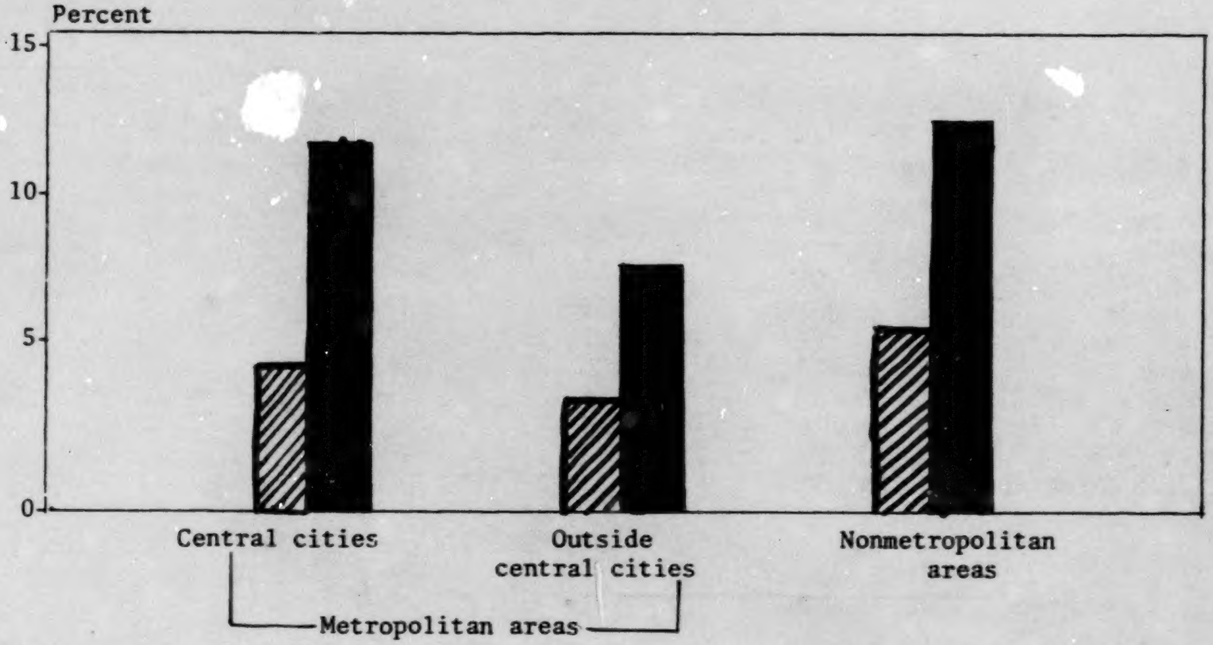
TABLE E-16 THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DROP-OUTS COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, 1975-1976 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Number of Drop-Outs from All Grade levels	Number of High School Graduates	Number of Drop-Outs Per 100 Graduates
Alabama	14,277	47,523	30.0
Arkansas	11,653	29,016	40.2
Florida	43,165	89,907	48.0
Georgia	26,903	65,144	41.3
Kentucky	15,224	39,918	38.1
Louisiana	19,313	50,570	38.2
Mississippi	15,454	26,401	58.5
North Carolina	26,216	64,173	40.8
Oklahoma	12,187	38,212	31.9
South Carolina	8,651	37,245	23.2
Tennessee	12,848	51,826	24.8
Texas	63,854	154,543	41.3
Virginia	23,454	67,020	35.0
West Virginia	8,084	21,395	37.8
South	301,283	782,893	38.5
Non-South	521,499	2,042,724	25.5
United States	822,782	2,825,617	29.1

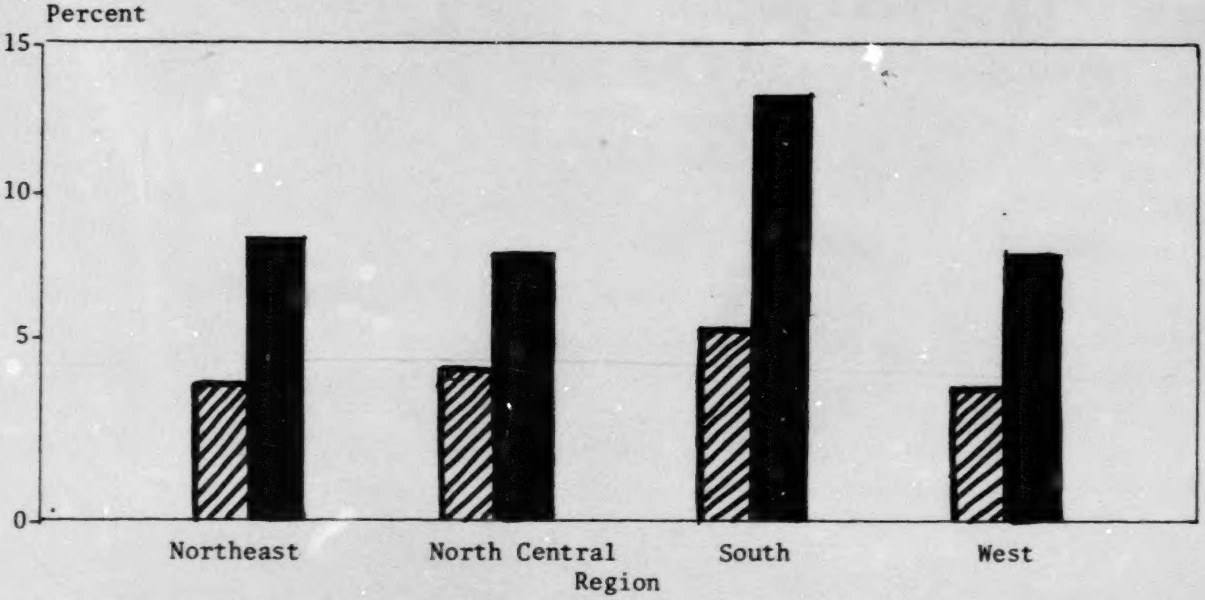
Source: Office for Civil Rights, U.S. DHEW, "State and National Summaries of Data collected by 1976 Elementary and Secondary Schools Civil Rights Survey", November 1978, processed documents.

Table E 17

All Persons Enrolled Below* the Mode, by Age and Type of Residence: 1976



All Persons Enrolled Below* the Mode, by Age and Region of Residence: 1976



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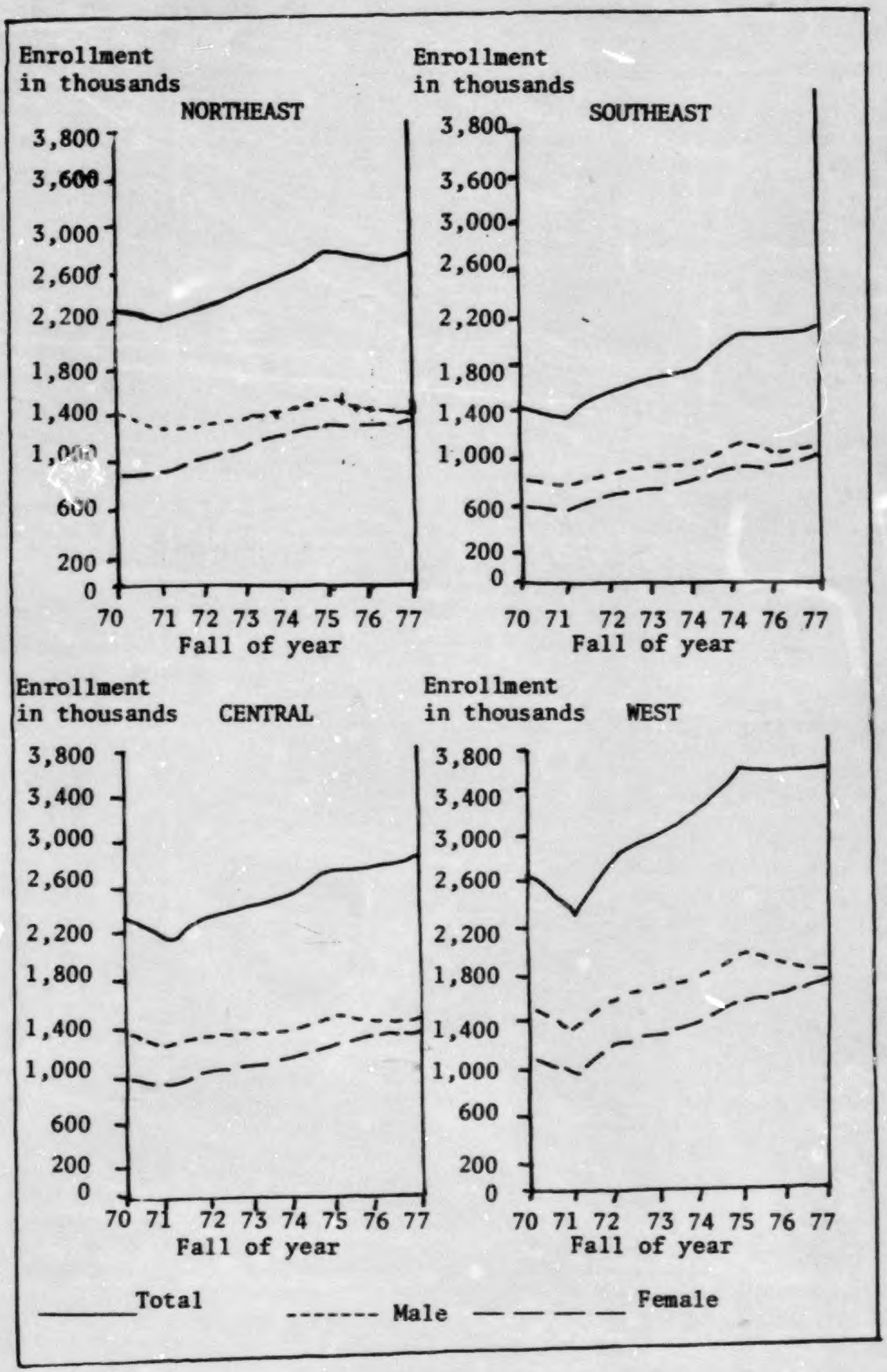
* Persons enrolled at grade levels below their age groups

ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY REGION

The numbers of males and females enrolled in higher education are approaching equality somewhat faster in the Northeast and Southeast regions than in the West and Central regions



SOURCE: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, The Condition of Education, 1979 Edition, p. 113, Chart 3.9.

Table E 19

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS FOR AGE 9, BY SUBJECT AND BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS: U.S., 1969-73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social Studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median p[1]	63.2	28.3	64.1	70.4	43.9	58.8	72.2	36.7
Median delta p[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	-5.1	-3.1	-2.1	-5.9	-4.0	-2.8	-2.3	-5.6
West	-0.1	-1.5	0.0	-0.9	-0.5	-1.9	-2.4	0.0
Central	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.9
Northeast	2.3	3.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
Sex:								
Male	0.8	-4.0	0.1	-2.4	-0.7	-0.3	0.4	0.7
Female	-1.0	4.1	-0.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.7
Race:								
Black	-14.6	-12.6	-8.9	-16.3	-12.9	-7.9	-11.2	-12.9
White	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.9
Other	-10.4	-12.0	-8.9	-7.4	-8.6	-7.8	...	-6.4
Parental education:								
No high school	-7.2	-11.3	-5.5	-9.1	-7.3	-5.9	-6.6	-6.9
Some high school	-4.8	-5.5	-3.3	-4.8	-4.2	-4.6	-2.8	-3.5
Graduated high school	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3
Post high school	5.8	6.1	3.9	6.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.8
Unknown	-4.6	-4.5	-5.3	-4.7	-4.5	-3.1	...	-3.1
Size and type of community								
Low metropolitan	-15.1	-14.2	-5.7	-14.3	-9.4	-8.8	-11.1	-10.8
Extreme rural	-6.3	-4.6	-3.3	-4.4	-3.6	-2.7	-2.8	-3.6
Small place	0.9	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.5
Medium city	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.1	-1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
Main big city	-2.7	-2.9	-0.3	1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.9
Urban fringe	2.6	2.4	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	2.4
High metropolitan	7.2	5.8	3.4	8.4	7.5	5.5	6.7	8.1

The median data delta p is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the p, for an exercise (test item) can be express for the Nationa as a whole or by any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta p for the exercise. The median delta p for a group is the median of all delta p's for the group.

NOTE. -Data are fro the following years:
1969-70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970-71: Reading, Literature
1971-72: Music, Social Studies
1972-73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

SOURCE: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 1977-78, p. 26, Table 22.

Table E 20

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS READING PERFORMANCE MEAN SCORES BY AGE, RACE AND REGION, 1971, AND 1977

Race and Region	Mean percent correct								
	9-year olds			13-year olds			17-year olds in school		
	1971	1975	Mean change	1971	1975	Mean change	1971	1975	Mean chang
Total	63.98	65.20	*1.22	60.60	60.74	0.14	72.12	72.00	-0.1
White students	66.44	67.67	*1.23	63.27	63.53	0.26	74.38	74.80	0.4
Northeast, Central or West region	67.03	68.31	*1.28	64.10	64.13	0.03	74.96	75.15	0.1
Southeast region	63.92	65.15	1.23	60.23	61.26	1.03	71.70	73.13	1.4
Black students	49.70	54.51	*4.81	45.55	46.39	0.84	55.21	55.43	0.2
Northeast, Central or West region	52.81	55.59	2.78	48.67	47.17	-1.50	57.98	56.68	-1.3
Southeast region	45.43	53.09	*7.55	40.96	45.58	*4.62	51.13	54.10	2.9

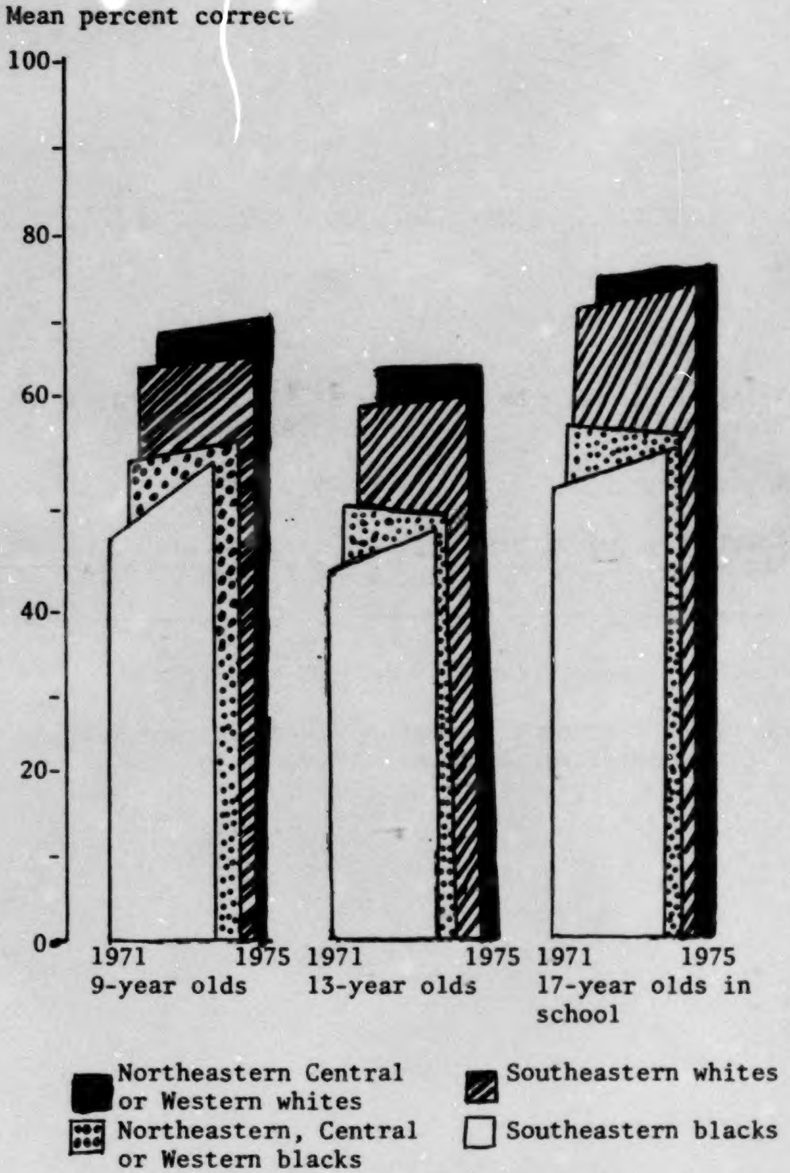
*Statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Education

Table E 21

Reading Performance by Race and Region in 1971 and 1975

Reading performance of blacks improved in the Southeast from 1971 to 1975, particularly among the youngest age group. Among blacks in other regions, performance declined slightly among 13- and 17-year olds.



SOURCE: U.S. NATIONAL CENTER For Education Statistics, THE CONDITION OF EDUCATION, 1978 edition, p.57, Table 2.23.

Table E 22

THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DROP-OUTS COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, 1975-1976 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Number of Drop Outs from All Grade Levels	Number of High School Graduates	Number of Drop-Outs Per 100 Graduates
ALABAMA	14,277	47,253	30.0
GEORGIA	26,903	65,144	41.3
MISSISSIPPI	15,454	26,401	58.5
NORTH CAROLINA	26,216	64,173	40.8
SOUTH	301,283	782,893	38.5
NON-SOUTH	521,499	2,042,724	25.5
UNITED STATES	822,782	2,825,617	29.1

Source: Office for Civil Rights, U.S. DHEW, "State and National Summaries of Data collected by 1976 Elementary and Secondary Schools Civil Rights Survey", November 1978, processed documents.

Juvenile Justice

Table J.1

ALABAMA STATEWIDE JUDICIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Caseload Reporting System

Year-To-Date Summary

Prepared: 01-16-80
as-of Date: 12-31-79

Statewide District Court Summary

		Year-to-date
Traffic	Filing	187,695
	Dispositions	180,343
	Pending	47,840
Criminal	Filings	92,626
	Dispositions	92,150
	Pending	24,659
Small Claims	Filings	86,761
	Dispositions	95,289
	Pending	27,424
Civil	Filings	47,050
	Dispositions	51,689
	Pending	18,623
Juvenile	Filings	22,235
	Dispositions	21,127
	Pending	7,520
---Municipal---		
Traffic	Filings	9,409
	Dispositions	8,966
	Pending	2,352
Criminal	Filings	3,100
	Dispositions	2,878
	Pending	1,015
Total	Filings	448,876
	Dispositions	452,442
	Pending	129,433

Statewide Circuit Court Summary

		Year-to-date
Criminal	Filing	24,395
	Dispositions	
	Jury	1,548
	Bench	6,152
	Other	17,151
	Total	24,851
	Pending	10,849
Civil	Filings	27,143
	Dispositions	26,008
	Pending	27,244
Juvenile	Filings	21,125
	Dispositions	19,480
	Pending	5,356
Domestic Relations	Filings	46,259
	Dispositions	48,261
	Pending	12,822
Total	Filings	118,922
	Dispositions	118,600
	Pending	56,271

Statewide Registers Office Summary

Civil (Equity)	Filings	1,124
	Dispositions	1,142
	Pending	2,315
Domestic Relations	Filings	9,644
	Dispositions	10,566
	Pending	6,868
Total	Filings	10,768
	Dispositions	11,708
	Pending	9,183

County Totals: Reasons for Referrals

Table J 2

COUNTY	MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	VANDALISM	WEAPONS	SEX OFFENSES	VIOLATIONS OF DRUG LAWS	LIQUOR LAWS	DRUNKENNESS	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS INC. DWI	DISORDERLY CONDUCT	OTHER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR	TRUANCY	RUNNING AWAY	UNGOVERNABLE BEHAVIOR	OTHER	TOTAL
Autauga	0	0	0	1	7	20	46	9	15	2	8	41	29	7	5	28	15	12	51	39	3	338
Baldwin	1	0	1	7	10	67	44	8	15	2	5	35	19	0	10	7	50	9	82	25	0	397
Barbour	0	1	3	0	6	8	15	1	8	1	1	2	1	0	4	2	22	1	6	5	1	88
Bibb	0	0	1	5	2	11	18	1	3	1	0	0	7	1	2	2	15	1	16	10	0	96
Blount	0	0	0	0	4	11	12	3	4	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	10	2	11	8	3	76
Bullock	0	0	1	1	4	9	14	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	43
Butler	0	0	2	0	3	4	15	7	15	0	0	6	5	0	2	9	9	16	8	6	0	107
Calhoun	1	0	3	4	60	81	184	22	84	10	7	70	39	25	92	49	116	66	100	139	4	1,156
Chambers	1	0	0	6	30	53	64	9	34	6	2	14	7	1	13	18	58	33	36	31	4	420
Cherokee	1	0	0	1	1	14	8	1	7	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	17	0	8	4	0	67
Chilton	0	0	1	2	4	9	34	3	13	0	0	8	18	4	13	2	29	2	39	10	0	191
Choctaw	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	21
Clarke	0	0	0	1	3	8	21	2	7	1	2	7	2	7	0	2	5	6	8	10	1	93
Clay	0	0	0	1	1	6	11	2	6	1	2	3	6	5	10	11	6	24	6	11	8	120
Cleburne	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	17
Coffee	0	0	0	0	7	38	34	0	17	2	1	1	2	0	6	0	11	9	5	5	0	138
Colbert	1	0	1	3	6	24	22	3	12	0	0	1	4	5	16	26	10	7	39	17	1	198
Conecuh	0	0	0	0	2	1	22	4	2	0	0	1	9	0	3	4	6	0	2	0	1	57
Coosa	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	8	5	6	17	5	6	0	62
Covington	0	0	0	1	6	22	42	1	0	1	0	6	20	5	4	10	42	9	17	9	3	198
Crenshaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Cullman	0	0	0	0	8	29	55	15	25	0	0	28	19	16	56	12	22	16	35	8	0	344
Dale	0	0	0	1	23	32	40	0	31	0	0	48	4	3	13	3	25	13	47	31	5	319
Dallas	0	0	0	9	32	59	105	11	44	1	7	28	5	3	5	13	57	3	59	16	1	458
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	4	8	26	9	15	0	0	19	3	0	11	1	32	5	20	3	0	156
Elmore	0	0	2	0	13	13	22	1	3	1	0	9	1	2	0	0	12	1	4	5	0	89
Escambia	0	1	0	2	14	34	25	5	5	0	0	11	4	1	2	5	17	2	16	14	0	158
Etowah	3	0	0	3	62	43	124	9	53	2	4	16	13	5	5	45	102	96	66	79	0	730
Fayette	0	0	0	0	10	18	22	4	16	2	5	5	40	11	10	8	28	68	40	4	1	292
Franklin	0	0	0	0	9	19	21	4	19	0	2	22	36	10	290	1	19	14	10	32	13	529
Geneva	0	0	0	1	4	8	18	1	17	1	4	8	6	1	10	6	13	10	9	25	8	150
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	10
Hale	0	0	0	0	5	12	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	3	0	31
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	19	0	0	8	0	1	2	12	6	4	21	7	3	89
Houston	1	0	2	8	31	38	71	11	32	2	2	31	22	7	3	7	44	33	95	56	7	523
Jackson	0	1	0	1	4	7	5	2	0	0	0	12	6	2	2	1	11	16	10	2	1	83
Jefferson	7	2	16	69	211	372	415	170	60	36	28	104	41	50	36	51	421	109	305	245	5	2,753
Lamar	0	0	0	1	2	11	3	4	0	0	1	0	2	4	3	3	9	0	3	6	1	53
Lauderdale	0	0	1	1	16	35	75	3	16	3	5	35	29	9	53	28	54	8	30	29	2	432
Lawrence	0	0	0	1	9	27	10	4	11	2	1	0	5	7	16	5	20	6	7	10	0	141
Lee	1	0	1	3	22	53	90	9	50	5	4	17	4	1	27	14	65	45	92	78	14	595
Limestone	0	0	0	0	8	20	28	4	18	2	0	21	7	8	5	9	9	2	8	2	0	151
Lowndes	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	23
Macon	2	0	1	0	1	2	35	1	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	44	77	15	44	5	240
Madison	1	0	0	9	38	99	115	28	18	5	1	44	3	11	13	13	82	65	47	67	0	659
Marengo	0	0	0	1	5	20	21	3	18	1	3	7	1	5	5	4	9	5	5	15	1	129
Marion	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	5	3	12	3	1	39
Marshall	1	0	0	0	1	15	15	6	8	0	1	11	5	0	1	0	8	4	11	8	2	95
Mobile	5	0	4	20	193	275	517	42	97	12	29	168	34	71	258	189	227	139	507	361	16	3,142
Monroe	0	0	0	0	4	10	27	1	11	2	0	6	0	0	8	8	5	4	20	5	1	112
Montgomery	2	0	4	31	89	139	137	22	46	30	13	46	13	1	8	65	238	25	359	49	2	1,319
Morgan	1	0	2	2	48	52	137	17	37	3	5	50	50	36	27	51	57	76	41	16	0	708
Perry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	10	14	36	2	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	5	13	5	5	0	103
Pike	1	0	0	0	6	32	18	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	14	1	18	8	10	2	0	118
Randolph	0	1	0	0	2	3	11	1	6	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	2	2	2	6	0	45
Russell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Clair	1	0	0	0	4	20	6	3	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	50
Shelby	0	0	0	3	15	30	20	5	5	1	0	13	7	3	7	1	18	2	22	25	2	179
Sumter	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
Talladega	0	0	0	6	29	50	74	10	33	10	9	28	14	6	49	13	29	37	31	20	1	449
Tallapoosa	1	0	0	6	7	59	63	2	7	1	0	11	22	8	15	17	15	33	17	8	2	294
Tuscaloosa	1	0	6	6	17	40	86	4	5	0	1	23	5	4	17	5	28	10	90	20	8	376
Walker	0	0	0	0	18	13	35	3	15	0	3	19	12	14	28	7	42	10	32	19	0	270
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	14
Wilcox	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
Winston	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	18
STATE TOTALS	34	6	52	221	1,143	2,142	3,138	504	1,012	152	160	1,073	593	373	1,205	782	2,251	1,189	2,553	1,676	131	2,039

Source: 1978 Statistical Report. Prepared by A. Dept. Youth Services.

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Table J 3

JUVENILE COURT
DISPOSITION OF CASES 1978: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED

DISPOSITION	TOTAL CASES	MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL CASES	23,053 (100%)	16,443 (100%)	6,610 (100%)
Without Court Appearance - 35%			
Lectured and Released	4,668 (20.25%)	3,147 (28.39%)	1,521 (23.01%)
Informal Adjustment	801 (3.47%)	618 (3.76%)	183 (2.77%)
Informal Adjustment - Continued	20 (.09%)	13 (.08%)	7 (.11%)
Courtesy Supervision	43 (.19%)	37 (.23%)	6 (.09%)
Referred to Another Agency	658 (2.85%)	357 (2.17%)	301 (4.55%)
Runaway Returned	586 (2.54%)	250 (1.52%)	336 (5.08%)
Other	1,278 (5.54%)	892 (5.42%)	386 (5.84%)
With Court Appearance - 65%			
Waived to Adult Court	298 (1.29%)	283 (1.72%)	15 (.23%)
Dismissed	3,446 (14.95%)	2,5[illegible] (15.53%)	892 (13.49%)
Fined	432 (1.87%)	383 (2.33%)	49 (.74%)
Courtesy Supervision	41 (.18%)	32 (.19%)	9 (.14%)
Runaway Returned	134 (.58%)	61 (.37%)	73 (1.10%)
Consent Decree	625 (2.71%)	474 (2.88%)	151 (2.28%)

Table J 3 (cont)

JUVENILE COURT
DISPOSITION OF CASES 1978: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED

DISPOSITION	TOTAL CASES	MALES	FEMALES
With Court Appearance - Cont'd			
Consent Decree - Continued	6 (.03%)	5 (.03%)	1 (.02%)
Probation	4,845 (21.02%)	3,849 (23.41%)	996 (15.07%)
Probation - Continued	198 (.86%)	155 (.94%)	43 (.65%)
Aftercare - Continued	10 (.04%)	10 (.06%)	0 (.00%)
Committed to DYS/Other Public Institutions*	942 (4.09%)	793 (4.82%)	149 (2.25%)
Committed to Other Public Agencies	1,121 (4.86%)	617 (3.75%)	504 (7.62%)
Other	1,735 (7.53%)	1,335 (8.12%)	400 (6.05%)
Other Transfer of Legal Custody			
Private Child Care Facility	82 (.36%)	43 (.26%)	39 (.59%)
Relative	900 (3.90%)	453 (2.75%)	447 (6.76%)
Other	184 (.80%)	82 (.50%)	102 (1.54%)

*Other Public Institutions includes institutions, other than one for delinquent children, maintained by the state, county or city, such as institutions for dependent children, a hospital, an institution for feebleminded or epileptic children, or a county home.

DEPENDENCY CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE COURTS
DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978
Summary of Findings

Effective with the implementation of Act. No. 1205, Article V, the definition of Dependent Child includes children who were previously defined as neglected.

A total of 1,758 dependency cases were disposed of by the juvenile courts during the period January - June 1978.

More than 90 percent of the dependency cases were handled officially and the remainder unofficially. Of the cases handled officially, thirty-three percent of the children were referred to or committed to the Department of Pensions and Security. In almost 18 percent of the cases, the petitions were dismissed. The majority of the unofficial cases were dismissed, adjusted, or given counseling or casework services.

The median age of children dealt with in dependency cases was 7.2 years. Over 63 percent of the children in dependency cases were under 10 years of age at the time of referral.

More than 57 percent of the cases disposed of were for white children.

In 51 percent of the dependency cases the children were referred to the court by parents or relatives. Social agencies referred nearly 37 percent and law enforcement agencies almost 4 percent.

No overnight care was necessary in over 68 percent of the cases. In cases where overnight care was necessary, the children were most often placed in foster family homes. A few were held in detention facilities.

Table J 4

DEPENDENCY CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE COURTS OF ALABAMA DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 1/

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
OFFICIAL CASES		
Petitions		
Number for whom petitions were pending disposition at beginning of year ----	1,785	
Number for whom petitions were filed during year ------------------------	2,163	
Total during year ----------------------	3,948	
Number for whom petitions were disposed of during year ----------------------	1,590	
Dismissed -----------------------	278	
Continued generally (held open without further action) -------	22	
Committed to State Department of Pensions and Security ---------	55	
Committed to institution ---------	15	
Child Care Institutions -------	9	
Group Homes ------------------	2	
Bryce Hospital ----------------	2	
Searcy Hospital ---------------	2	
Referred to or placed with county department of pensions and security ---------	472	2/
Referred to or placed with another individual or agency --	748	
Number for whom petitions were pending at end of year ------------------	2,358	
UNOFFICIAL CASES ------------------------------	168	

1/ Each case represents a child dealt with by the court on a dependency referral.
Each child in a group or in a family dealt with by the court is counted as a separate case.

2/ Does not include children whose custody is placed with individual but is under supervision of county department of pensions and security.

Table J 5 DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 CLASSIFIED BY PERSON MAKING REFERRAL TO COURT

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

REFERRED BY	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL	UNOFFICIAL
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Law enforcement agency	3.9	3.1	12.2
School department	1.6	1.6	1.2
Social agency	36.8	39.3	12.8
Probation officer	.7	.6	1.8
Parents or relatives	51.0	50.4	56.7
Other court	.8	.4	3.7
Other source	5.2	4.6	11.6

Table J 6 DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 CLASSIFIED BY TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

TYPE CARE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No detention or shelter care overnight	68.4	67.7	66.6	76.9	84.0
Jail or police station	.4	.8	.1	.0	.0
Detention home	3.4	2.8	3.6	7.7	1.3
Foster family home	21.2	21.8	24.1	5.5	4.0
Other place	6.6	6.9	5.6	9.9	10.7

TableJ 7 DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	39.2	42.6	38.0	23.9	34.7
5 - 9	24.2	24.5	23.6	20.6	32.0
10-11	8.1	7.5	8.5	6.5	12.0
12-13	9.2	9.2	8.7	15.2	8.0
14-15	11.5	8.7	13.5	21.8	6.7
16-17	6.7	6.6	6.3	12.0	5.3
18 and over	1.1	.9	1.4	.0	1.3

Table J 8 DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND SEX

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

RACE	TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	OFFICIAL		UNOFFICIAL	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	57.1	57.1	56.8	56.6	59.8
Negro	42.6	42.7	42.7	43.4	39.1
Other	.3	.2	.5	.0	1.1

Table J 9 DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978 CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTY 1/	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL U OFFICIA CASES
		Total	Dismissed	Continued Generally	Committed to State PSD	Committed to Institution	Referred to or Placed with County DPS	Referred to or Placed With Another, Individual or Agency	
TOTAL	1,758	1,590	278	22	55	15	472 2/	748	168
Autauga	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Barbour	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Bibb	13	12	4	0	0	0	4	4	1
Blount	14	14	1	0	0	0	4	9	0
Bullock	8	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Butler	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Calhoun	126	122	25	0	5	1	36	55	4
Chambers	68	63	19	0	0	0	23	21	5
Cherokee	6	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Chilton	19	19	7	0	0	0	2	10	0
Choctaw	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke	10	10	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Clay	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cleburne	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coffee	40	40	28	0	0	0	12	0	0
Colbert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Covington	15	15	1	1	0	0	4	9	0
Crenshaw	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cullman	28	28	5	0	0	0	8	15	0
Dale	22	20	0	0	0	0	13	7	2
Dallas	37	35	1	1	1	0	21	11	2
DeKalb	33	33	2	0	0	0	12	19	0
Elmore	8	8	0	0	0	0	5	3	0
Escambia	33	12	1	0	0	0	9	2	21
Etowah	5	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Fayette	15	15	7	2	0	0	4	2	0
Franklin	27	21	2	0	0	1	7	11	6
Geneva	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Greene	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hale	17	17	0	1	0	0	15	1	0

Table J9 (Cont'd) DEPENDENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 1978
1977 CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTY 1/	TOTAL CASES	OFFICIAL CASES BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION							TOTAL UN-OFFICIAL CASES
		Total	Dismissed	Continued Generally	Committed to State PSD	Committed to Institution	Referred to or Placed With County DPS	Referred to or Placed With Another Individual or Agency	
Henry	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Houston	27	23	1	2	0	2	13	5	4
Jackson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jefferson	448	364	78	0	5	1	23	257	84
Lamar	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lauderdale	28	28	2	0	0	0	23	3	0
Lawrence	19	19	5	0	0	0	11	3	0
Lee	19	15	0	0	0	0	6	9	4
Limestone	28	21	0	0	0	0	12	9	7
Madison	22	22	1	0	2	3	14	2	0
Marion	18	18	0	5	0	1	2	10	0
Marshall	28	28	11	0	1	0	8	8	0
Mobile	194	194	31	7	20	2	76	58	0
Monroe	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Montgomery	214	206	32	0	17	0	31	126	8
Morgan	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Pickens	11	10	0	0	0	0	8	2	1
Pike	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Randolph	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Saint Clair	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Shelby	15	10	1	0	0	0	0	9	5
Sumter	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Talladega	34	34	9	3	0	0	6	16	0
Tallapoosa	7	7	0	0	0	1	5	1	0
Tuscaloosa	27	25	0	0	4	0	1	20	2
Walker	15	15	0	0	0	1	7	7	0

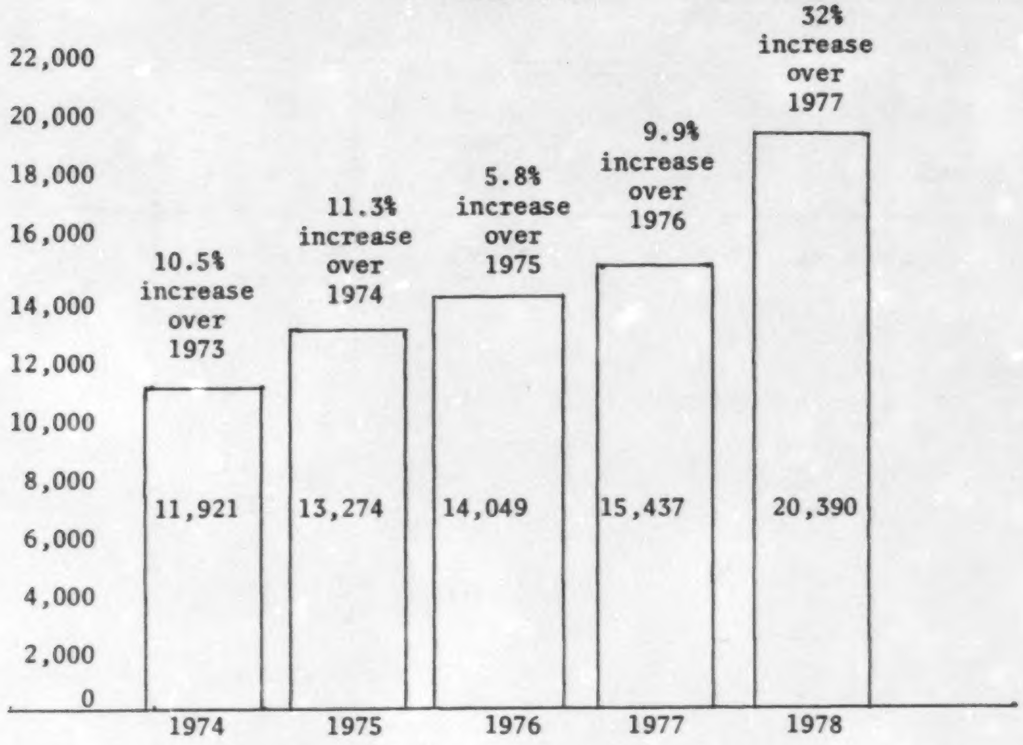
1/ Only those counties which had one or more cases disposed of are listed.

2/ Does not include children whose custody is placed with individual but is under supervision of county department of pensions and security.

Table J 10

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE DELIQUENCY REFERRALS

1974-1978



NOTE: The Regular Session of the 1975 Alabama Legislature changed the definition of child to read: "Prior to January 1, 1978, means an individual under the age of 17; or under 19 years of age who committed the acts of delinquency with which he is charged before reaching the age of 17 years; after December 31, 1977, 'child' means an individual under the age of 18; or under 19 years of age and who committed the act of delinquency with which he is charged before reaching the age of 18 years."

Table J 11

TOTAL REFFERRALS BY RACE/SEX CALENDAR YEAR 1978

RACE	TOTAL CASES	MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL CASES	23,053 (100%)	16,443 (100%)	6,610 (100%)
White	15,137 (65.66%)	10,602 (65.09%)	4,435 (67.10%)
Black	7,882 (34.19%)	5,722 (34.80%)	2,160 (32.68%)
Other	34 (.15%)	19 (.12%)	5 (.23%)

Table J 12

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF DELINQUENCY CASES: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1978

REASON FOR REFERRAL	TOTAL DELINQUENCY CASES	MALES	FEMALES
*TOTAL DELINQUENCY CASES	20,390 (100%)	15,144 (100%)	5,246 (100%)
Person Crimes - 7.14%			
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	34 (.14%)	29 (.19%)	5 (.10%)
Manslaughter by Negligence	6 (.03%)	5 (.03%)	1 (.02%)
Forcible Rape	52 (.2[illegible]%)	50 (.33%)	2 (.04%)
Robbery	221 (1.08%)	200 (1.32%)	21 (.40%)
Assault	1,143 (5.61%)	861 (5.69%)	282 (5.38%)
Property Crimes - 28.37%			
Burglary	2,142 (10.51%)	2,063 (13.62%)	79 (1.51%)
Larceny (Not Shoplifting)	1,762 (8.64%)	1,584 (10.46%)	178 (3.39%)
Larceny (Shoplifting)	1,376 (6.75%)	770 (5.08%)	606 (11.55%)
Motor Vehicle Theft	504 (2.47%)	464 (3.06%)	40 (.76%)
Other Offenses			
Vandalism/Destruction of Property	1,012 (4.96%)	925 (6.11%)	87 (1.66%)
Weapons - Carrying, Possession, etc.	152 (.75%)	140 (.92%)	12 (.23%)
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape)	160 (.78%)	140 (.92%)	20 (.38%)

Source: 1978 Statistical Report. Prepared by A. Dept. Youth Services.

Table J 12 (Continued)

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF DELINQUENCY CASES: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1978

REASON FOR REFERRAL	TOTAL DELINQUENCY CASES	MALES	FEMALES
Other Offenses - Cont'd			
Violation of Drug Laws	1,073 (5.26%)	899 (5.94%)	174 (3.32%)
Disorderly Conduct	782 (3.84%)	619 (4.09%)	163 (3.11%)
Drunkenness	373 (1.83%)	325 (2.15%)	48 (.91%)
Other Delinquent Behavior	2,251 (11.04%)	1,853 (12.24%)	398 (7.59%)
CHINS - 15.41%			
Truancy	1,189 (5.83%)	715 (4.72%)	474 (9.04%)
Running Away	2,553 (12.52%)	899 (5.94%)	1,654 (31.53%)
Beyond Control/Ungovernable Behavior	1,676 (8.22%)	930 (6.14%)	746 (14.22%)
Liquor Laws	593 (2.91%)	521 (3.44%)	72 (1.37%)
Other	131 (.64%)	79 (.52%)	52 (.99%)
Traffic Offenses			
Driving Under Influence	150 (.74%)	141 (.93%)	9 (.17%)
Traffic Violations - Not DWI	1,055 (5.17%)	932 (6.15%)	123 (2.34%)

*Total does not include 2,663 cases
(Abuse, Neglect, Dependent and Special Proceedings)

Source: 1978 Statistical Report. Prepared b[illegible] A. Dept. Youth Services.

Table J 13

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
December 1979

I. Age at Referral	White Male YTD	Black Male YTD	White Female YTD	Black Female YTD	Total YTD
0- 5	670	482	557	391	2109
5- 9	552	422	363	328	1668
10-11	490	407	235	183	1320
12-13	1279	869	730	406	3287
14-15	3363	1909	1537	766	7588
16-17	4074	1871	1248	586	7796
18-and over	1513	640	317	133	2604
Totals	11941	6600	4987	2793	26372
II. Referrals with Dispositions					
A. Source of Referral					
1. Law Enforcement	7127	3775	1608	828	13355
2. School	540	353	277	150	1321
3. Prob. Officer	209	95	86	55	446
4. Parents/Relative	1673	1035	1757	995	5474
5. Victim	1167	773	321	273	2539
6. Social Agency	747	413	720	406	2298
7. Traffic Court	25	2	3	1	31
8. Other Court	117	38	44	20	219
9. Other Source	336	116	171	65	689
Totals	11941	6600	4987	2793	26372
B. Reason for Referral					
1. Violent Crimes					
1. Murder or Non-Neg. Manslaughter	13	17	2	3	35
2. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	5	2	0	7
3. Forcible Rape	16	45	1	0	62
4. Robbery-Weapon	40	57	2	8	107
5. Robbery-Strong Arm	28	88	2	5	123
6. Assault-Aggravated	172	230	33	73	509
7. Assault-Simple	314	312	89	115	830
Totals	583	754	131	204	1673
2. Property Crimes					
8. Burglary	1188	929	90	32	2241
9. Larceny-Not Shoplifting	919	652	114	98	1784
10. Larceny-Shoplifting	340	515	254	361	1474
11. Motor Vehicle Theft	209	193	43	14	459
Totals	2656	2289	501	505	5958
3. Part II Offenses					
12. Arson	47	12	5	7	71
13. Forgery/Counterfeiting	78	35	23	20	157
14. Fraud	24	8	17	7	56
15. Embezzlement	4	1	1	1	7
16. Stolen Property-Buy, Rec.	269	201	15	8	493
17. Vandalism/Destruction of Property	786	277	75	23	1161
18. Weapons-Carrying, Poss.	96	52	4	9	162
19. Prostitution & Com. Vice	2	1	0	9	12
20. Sex Offenses Not for Rape	55	43	2	2	103

Table J 13 (cont)

21. Violation of Drug Laws Narc. Poss	178	59	26	5	268
22. Violation of Drug Laws Narc. Sell	10	6	2	0	18
23. Violation of Drug Laws Non-Narc Poss	510	92	78	1	683
24. Violation of Drug Laws Non-Narc Sell	21	8	4	0	33
25. Driving Under the Influence	105	13	10	0	128
26. Liquor Laws	530	51	75	5	661
27. Drunkenness	347	49	33	6	435

Table J 14

E. AGE OF ICJ RUNAWAYS

Average age of runaways from other states detained in Alabama - - - - 15.42 years

Average of Alabama runaways detained in other states - - - - - - - - - 15.53 years

Table J 15

F. 1978
PLACEMENT FOR SUPERVISION CASES*

MONTH	TOTAL	FROM ALABAMA	FROM OTHER STATES
January	38	9	29
February	16	7	9
March	24	11	13
April	14	5	9
May	20	9	11
June	19	10	9
July	15	7	8
August	27	8	19
September	24	15	9
October	29	11	18
November	11	5	6
December	13	5	8
TOTALS	250	102	148

*During 1978 there were two hundred fifty (250) youths (probationers and parolees) who were placed through the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

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1978 JUVENILE COURT TOTAL CASES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A total of 23,053 juvenile cases were processed by the Department of Youth Services on cases disposed of by Alabama Juvenile Courts in 1978. Of this total, 20,390 are delinquency cases with the remainder 2,663 dependency cases.

The Department of Pensions and Security reported 1,758 dependency cases for the period of January - June. As of July, 1978, cards previously forwarded to DPS are retained by DYS. Analysis of the 1,758 cases reported by DPS is in Section VII.

The total 20,390 delinquency cases represents a 32% increase over 1977. Since some youths are referred to court more than once during the year, the 20,390 cases reported involve a lesser number of individual youths.

Of the total cases reported (23,053), 35% were disposed of without a court appearance and 65% with a court appearance. Of those appearing in court 15% were dismissed, 3% involved a consent decree, 28% were adjudicated delinquent and 10% were adjudicated dependent.

Males composed 71% of the reported cases and females 29%. White males accounted for 46% of the cases, black males 25%, white females for 19% and black females for 9% of the cases. Approximately 66% of the total cases were white and 34% were black. This represents a 1% increase in the number of whites referred to the courts in 1978 over 1977, and consequently a (-1%) decrease for blacks. The most frequently occurring age was 14 - 15 years old.

Over 55% of all referrals were made by law enforcement agencies. Seventy-nine percent of the referrals required no detention or shelter care overnight. Approximately 11% were detained in a detention facility and 4% in a jail or police station.

Of the 23,053 cases, 1.3% were waived to criminal court and 21.9% were to be supervised by a probation officer.

Source: 1978 Statistical Report. Prepared by A. Dept. Youth Services.